

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from September Issue)

Evener: The toothed bar placed in front of the warp and through which the warp-threads pass, causing them to wind evenly on the beam.

Ewe: A female sheep. Ewes' wool is finer than that of rams of a corresponding breed.

Ewe-teg: Applied to female sheep of Down type, from time of weaning to shearing.

Exhaust Opener: The first scutcher in the cotton spinning mill, by which the cotton is opened out and formed into a smooth lap for the scutcher.

Exmore Sheep: An English breed of sheep, found in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Expander: See *Cloth Opener*.

Extra Classical: Trade name for the very best silk yarn, made of the choicest cocoons of the year.

Extract: A fibrous material of wool, derived from waste cotton and wool mixed materials, whether of a fulled or not fulled origin; the cotton is destroyed by carbonizing, leaving the wool intact, to be then garnetted up into extract.

Extracting: The removal of burs, shives and other foreign substances from the wool; the removal of vegetable fibres or threads from rags by the process of carbonizing.

Extract Style: The method of calico printing in which mordants and coloring matters are mixed together and printed on the cloth, the colors being developed afterwards by steaming.

Extra Diamond: Wool sorter's term, indicating the best part of the shoulders of a Down fleece; about 56's quality.

Extra Filling: A term given to fabrics constructed with an extra filling, with the object of increasing the weight of the cloth, or figuring the cloth, or increasing the weight and figuring at one and the same time.

Extra Fine: A two-ply ingrain carpet constructed with 832 threads in warp, exclusive of selvedge.

Extra Super: A two-ply ingrain carpet, constructed with 1,072 threads in warp, exclusive of selvedge.

Extra Warp: The term given to a fabric having extra warp-threads added to a single cloth structure, with the object of increasing the weight of the cloth, or figuring the cloth, or increasing the weight and figuring at one and the same time.

F

Fabric: Derived from the Latin word *fabrica*. A woven felted or knitted material produced for wear or ornament.

Face: The surface of the cloth which is intended to be seen; the front of a backed or double cloth.

Face Finish: See *Cloth Finish*.

Face Goods: All-wool fabrics, face finished; beavers, kerseys, broadcloth, etc.

Façonné: French term for *Figured Fabrics*.

Factory Yarn: A coarse 2- or 3-ply unscoured woolen yarn, or yarn in the grease; made mostly by the smaller western woolen mills, used for knitting heavy winter hose. Generally handled in four ounce hanks. Frequent

washings remove the grease which the yarn contains, leaving the knitted article clear, soft, and extremely warm and durable.

Fadge: An English term for a small remainder of wool, less than a full sheet. The name for the bags in which hand-combers carried their burden of wool and tops.

Fag: An imperfection or rough spot in woven cloth; an imperfection or coarse place in a fabric.

Fagara Silk: The product from the Atlas silk moth, the largest nocturnal moth known; a native throughout Eastern Asia. The cocoon is light brown in color, open at both ends so that the moth can escape without injuring the cocoon filaments.

Fag End: Unfinished end of a piece of cloth; untwisted end of a rope.

Fagot: To ornament (textile fabrics) by drawing out some of the threads and tying the cross threads together in sets at their centres.

Failline: French woolen serge.

Faillé: A soft textured, grosgrain fabric showing very fine ribs. It is heavier than foulard and finished without lustre; used for dresses. Also called *Faillotine*.

Faillotine Moiré: A light faillé in moiré effect.

Faillotte: Round-spot patterns on fabrics.

Fair: The best full grade of American cotton.

Falaise: A French serge.

Falding: A coarse English woolen fabric, somewhat resembling frieze; used for clothing and furniture cover in the 14th century.

Falkland Wool: A wool of a similar type to Cheviot, of a medium character of staple, length, and lustre.

Fallen Wool: See *Dead Wool*.

Fallers: Two movable guides, part of the mule, which build the cops, known as counter faller and winding faller.

The steel bars, with upright pins set in them, which are carried by means of a pair of screws from the back rollers of a gill box, or a spread board, to the front rollers, and then fall down to a lower pair of screws, and are carried back again, to comb out wool, flax, hemp and other long fibres.

Faller Wire: The horizontal wire secured to the fallers and extending the length of the mule carriage; devised to guide the yarn on to the spindle and shape the winding of the cop.

Fall Weight: Trade term for medium weight coatings, dress goods, and suitings.

False Packed Cotton: Cotton bales are considered false packed whenever containing substances entirely foreign to cotton, or containing damaged cotton in the interior, with or without any indication of such damage upon the exterior; also when *plated* (that is, composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior) in a manner not to be detected by customary examination; also when containing pickings or linters worked into them.

False Tussah: Wild silk obtained in northern China from *Antheræ Pernyi*.

Famis: A silk cloth in which gold threads are interwoven; made in France for the Levant trade.

Fancies: Fabrics differing in their construction from plain and staples.

Fancy: In a wool carding engine the wire covered roller placed immediately before the doffer. It is always covered with card clothing having long, straight wire teeth, so as to raise the wool fibres on the swift or main cylinder, by having its wire teeth extend into clothing of the latter, so that in turn the doffer will take them off more readily.

Fancy Back: Coatings or any other fabric made with a colored pattern on the back, entirely different from the face.

Fancy Cassimere: See *Cassimere*.

Fancy Draft: The entering, or order of drawing warp-threads into a set of harness in any other way than a regular rotation, the latter being known as a straight draw.

Fancy Line: Braided cord; used for sash windows on ships.

Fancy Shirtings: A cotton material used chiefly for shirts, woven and also printed in patterns of one or more colors.

Fan Fly: The fly taken in a cotton spinning mill through the air tubes from the blow room machinery to the fan chamber or dust cellar. It is of little if any value, although sometimes sold.

Fangchow: An extremely light silk foulard made in China, about 22 inches wide.

Fanon: A cloth used in the Catholic Church for handling the holy vessels, by a celebrant, at Mass.

A fold of linen laid under a splint in surgery.

Fanpak: A close textured soft wool flannel made in China.

Farasdanga: A fine cotton cloth woven on hand looms in India.

Fard: An East Indian printed cotton cloth, used by the natives for floor covering.

Farina: Used in finishing and sizing, producing a thicker paste than any other starch, hence has greater binding properties. It gives a firm, crisp finish, and is used wherever feel to the cloth is required without adding much to its weight. It also yields a much more transparent and viscid mass when boiled with solutions of caustic soda or chloride of zinc than other starches. The paste thus obtained has rather stronger binding properties than plain farina paste, and is therefore largely used whenever the cloths have to be weighted very heavily with china clay, mineral, etc. Farina, commercially, is generally fairly pure and free from nitrogenous matter; farina pastes are not liable to mildew, hence it is generally the safest starch to use for finishing purposes. Also called *Potato Starch*.

Farmer's Satin: A variety of coat lining, made with cotton warp and cotton or worsted filling, woven with a 5-harness satin weave, showing its double twill effect; finished with a high lustre.

Fash: In England, off-cuts produced in cutting sets of cloth patterns.

Fashioned: Hosiery and underwear knitted flat and shaped by means of dropped stitches, forming flat edges.

Fashioning Needle: Needles in a spring beard knitting machine, which transfer loops from some of the bearded needles to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

Fast Color: A term applied to the color on yarn or cloth which will withstand fulling, light, wear, etc.

Fathom: A measure of ropes containing a length of six feet.

Fat Rumped Sheep: These sheep are found in the northern part of Asia and in Russian Europe. They yield a great supply of coarse wool (carpet wool); but in some districts of Russia care has been taken to cultivate this sheep, and as a result a finer quality of wool with only a small amount of hair intermixed has been derived.

Fat Tailed Sheep: These sheep are found in Palestine, Syria, Persia, India and China, and are very likely a variety of the fat rumped sheep. They have an enormous round of fat, like a cushion, weighing on an average from 30 to 40 pounds, in place of a tail. The wool derived from this sheep is coarse and freely intermixed with dark colored hair. Large quantities of this wool are shipped to Europe and this country.

Fatty Droppings: See Cotton Droppings.

Fautunn: A Chinese brocaded, *i. e.*, cross ribbed fabric, made with a silk warp and a worsted filling.

Fayal Lace: Fine hand-made lace made in the Azores of aloe fibres.

Fayouni: A variety of Egyptian cotton.

Fearnaught: A spur-tooth picker, used in the preparatory department of a woolen mill.
A heavy English woolen chevrot with a shaggy face, the filling of which usually contains shoddy; met with more particularly in the Batley trade, the home of England's shoddy industry. Also written *Fearnought*.

Feather Cloth: An ornamental cloth made by adding fine feathers into wool structures during their manufacture.

Feather Edged: An ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts, most often used in ribbons, trimmings, etc.

Feather Stitch: A stitch used in embroidery, imitating the appearance of feathers.

Feather Trimming: Feather bands, etc., used in trimming dresses, etc.

Feed Lattice: An endless band of laths bearing the loose fibres of cotton, wool, or flax into carding or other machinery.

Feed Rollers: Any pair of rollers which carries material forward into a machine.

Feeler: A finger-like plate on automatic looms for detecting a spent bobbin in the shuttle and in turn change shuttles.

Fehling's Solution: This consists of two solutions, namely, (a) an aqueous solution of copper vitrol, which contains in one liter 34.639 gr. crystallized copper sulphate, and (b) a solution which is prepared by dissolving in a liter flask 173 gr. sodium potassium

tartarate, adding 572 gr. caustic soda of 1.12 sp. gr. (containing 60 gr. sodium hydroxide), and filling up to the mark.

Fell: The edge of the fabric (in the loom) which has been woven last.

Felling Marks: Marks woven into fabrics at certain distances, indicating that one piece has been finished and another one started.

Felling Silk: A two-ply silk thread with a left hand twist.

Fellmongering: The removing of the wool from the sheep pelts by liming the pelt, by sweating, or by electrical shearing.

Felt: A type of woolen fabric which may be defined as a "fibre" fabric, vice versa woven or knitted cloths which are "thread" fabrics. It is usually made from a wool having a strong tendency to felt. Films of wool, say 80 inches wide, are laid on the top of one another (according to the thickness of the felt required) by means of an apparatus added to the end of the ordinary carding engine. When the required thickness is obtained, the films are felted by beating and rolling under moisture into one compact mass or fabric. While felt is usually and originally not a woven or knitted fabric, it is often made by weaving or knitting a coarse body, raising a heavy nap which is felted afterward. The finest felts made of fur and mohair are used for hats, the thinnest for glove linings, while the heavier or coarser makes are employed for floor and table covers, saddle linings, insulators, roofing, etc. It is believed that felt originated with the Saracens.

Felt Carpet: A heavy felt fabric serving either as a carpet or as a surround for an art square carpet.

Felting: The property of wool fibres (or some of the furs) to interlock with each other if they are rubbed (heat) together under pressure and this in moist condition.

Felting Property: The property possessed by most wools which results in the interlocking of the fibres and consequently in the production of a firm cloth. This property may be said to be due to the fibre structure, to the natural curliness of the fibre, and to the nature of the fibre, which causes it to contract and curl under the action of alkalies and heat.

Felting Wools: A term used occasionally for the semi-annual clips of portions of Texas and California.

Fencing: A term employed in England for mill ends.

Fents: Short damaged lengths of cloths, or short lengths cut from piece ends.

Feraghan: A standard make of a small Persian rug, made with a cotton warp and filling and a close, short wool pile tied in Senna knot. The design consists usually of small fish in a blue field, with trailing vine in the borders. Many saddlebags are made this way.

Fergusson: A Highland tartan, showing two heavy black stripes with a still wider dark blue stripe between; a green field nearly as wide as the above three stripes combined, and which is split in the centre with a group of black, white and black lines, two side green bars thus formed being again split in the centre by a single narrow red line.

Feronia Gum: East Indian gum, obtained from *Feronia elephantum*, Corr., forming large irregular lumps with a rough surface, mostly transparent and topaz yellow in color, though some are brown; all, however, are bright. Its adhesiveness is somewhat inferior to that of gum arabic. Iridescent lumps are often found. The gum dissolves in water as easily and completely as acacia gum, and forms a strongly adhesive solution. The water content is 12.63 per cent., and the ash 5.12 per cent. Used as an adhesive dressing in the finishing of silk and cotton fabrics.

Ferret: A narrow worsted or cotton ribbon or tape, used for binding, etc.; when dyed in bright colors used for making cockades or rosettes, etc.

The name sometimes given to floss silk.

Ferric Iron: The same is prepared by heating a solution of ferrous sulphate with nitric acid and sulphuric acid. The product has a deep red color and should contain about 17 per cent. of ferric oxide. It is used in cotton and silk dyeing very extensively. Also called *Nitrate of Iron*.

Ferric Sulphate: Used in weighting black dyed silk.

Ferricyanic Acid: Used in the form of potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) as an oxidizing agent in calico printing for discharging aniline black, alizarine dyes, aniline dyes and indigo. In discharging alizarine and aniline dyes on cotton, it is usually combined with chlorates but when used as an indigo discharge, it is combined with alkalies such as magnesia or sodium silicate. In some cases it is used for the production of Turnbull's blue as a ground on souple silks, in which case it is combined with some ferrous salt.

Ferrocyanic Acid: A chemical known to the dyer in the form of its potassium salt, yellow prussiate of potash. It is used for the production of Prussian blue on cotton yarn or on silk as a ground for heavy blacks. It is also used in the production of aniline black, playing then the part of an oxidizing agent.

Ferrous Acetate: It is obtained by dissolving scrap-iron in so-called pyrogenous or crude acetic acid. It forms a dark olive brown liquid, has a peculiar smell, and is sold at a strength of about 30 deg. Tw. It is much used for mordanting cotton in conjunction with tannin and in calico-printing, also in silk dyeing. Commercially known as *Pyrolignite of Iron*, *Iron Liquor*, or *Black Liquor*.

Ferrous Sulphate: See *Coppers*.

Feru: A strong bast fibre, yielded by the *cochlospermum* in West Africa; used for ropes.

Feston: An embroidery stitch which produces a scalloped edge.

Fettler: The English name given to the operative employed in spinning mills for the cleaning of carding engines, his work being to strip the card of short fibrous material and dirt, and at times set it under the direction of the boss carder.

Fez: A felt cap made in the shape of a truncated cone, usually red with a black tassel inserted in the middle of the top and hanging down to about the lower edge of the cap; worn by the Turks, etc.