D I C T I O N A R Y O F T E X T I L E T E R M S.

(Fi n d i c t i o n i n g o f s e p t e m b e r i s s u e.)

Fibre: The name given to the individual constituents of a thread. Thus fibres constitute threads, and threads constitute cloths.

Fibres are divided into four classes: mineral, animal, vegetable, and artificial fibres. In the first, asbestos is the only representative; in the second, there are silk, wool, and flax. The third class comprises cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and ramie. Artificial fibres refer to imitation silks, which have gained considerable importance.

Fibre Silk: The commercial term for artificial silk.

Fibre Tester: An instrument for determining the elasticity and breaking points of fibres.

Fibrilization: The process by which certain fibres are separated from the stalk and then shortened in their length.

Fibril: The strands or minute chains of cells forming secondary deposits in the cotton fibre.

Artificial silk used in Europe meaning the divided microscopic fibres or sfilature of the hirm.

Fibroin: One of the main substances in the bast of the silk fibre is composed of the other being sericin. The proportions present are about 2:1. The insoluble part of the silk after the removal of the sericin in the process of boiling off, is the actual silk fibre.

Fibroina: A silk term used in Europe meaning fibrin, silk fibre.

Fictria: A small triangular piece of material, usually of any light material worn by women about the neck.

Fiddle: In wool or worsted carding, an implement used for smoothing the wool or card clothing. It consists of a piece of fine emery cloth stretched between two end-pieces of wood connected by a curved handle. In shearing (finishing) a similar tool used for sharpening the revolving blades.

Fifth Combing: In wool sorting wool taken from the thigh.

Figure Poplin: A stout variety of poplin ornamented in the loom with figures. The ground is composed of clear, sharp cords extending across the width of the fabric. It is sometimes woven entirely of silk, but often of silk and wool. Used for high class upholstery purposes, and for curtains and hangings.

Fiji Sea Island Cotton: Belongs to the same species (G. Barbadoense) of cotton as the True and Florida Sea Island cotton, but it differs considerably from them in its appearance, both externally and internally, with the exception of its color, which is of a light creamy and glossy silk, similar to the Florida cotton. It is also very clear as regards freedom from foreign and earthy matter, but it is very defective in other respects, containing a very large percentage of nep or cotton. It is then rolled and gathered, and stringy matted locks of cotton. When compared in strength with that produced on the native soil it is rather lacking, and, therefore, it is not made in the same degree. Its object is the first combing out of the mixture of wool, and then cut to size. Its use is for filling engine.

Filament: A fine thread, fibre, or fibril.

Filature: An establishment containing machinery for reeling raw silk from cocoons, sizing, and finishing gregé, the raw silk of commerce.

Filature Reeling: The reeling of silk from the cocoon on a commercial basis, i.e., at the factory. Four or more enders, corresponding number of cocoons are run together i.e., are united in the ply thread in which silk reaches the market, known as gregé or single, to be afterwards thrown into tram, organize, etc.

Filature Silk: Reeled silk produced in the filatures or factories--as distinct from silk reeled by hand-reelers.

Fil de Florence: The segregation of the silk worm pressed out and used for fish line. Also called Silk Worm Gut.

Fillet Lace: A fancy lace made with a square mesh net.

Filigos: The Scotch term for their modern Kilt as distinguished from the earlier large Kilt, which covered the body.

Filiera: A silk term used in Europe, meaning the fibre-forming tube and silk or fibre of the silkworm.

Filière: A term in Europe, meaning the pierced guide, often of agate, through which the cocoon of silk passes from the exterior to the form to the hanks of raw-silk.

Filieting: A narrow strip of card clothing, used to cover rollers and cylinders of the carding engine.

Filling: The threads running crosswise in a cloth. Yarn forming the interlacing in a thread. The American expression for the words length, width, etc.

Weight such as starch, size, etc., put into goods during or after the dyeing and finishing operations for the purpose of adding weight to the cloth and making it heavier.

Filling Effects: A designation given to weaves or fabrics in which filling effects predominate, to that of the warp.

Filling Engine: The machine to which this effect is subjected in the manufacture of spun silk or chappe, between the operation of the cocoon opener and the reeling engine. Its object is the first combing out of the mixed-up mess of silk with other fibres, and then cut to size.

Filet: See Fleece.

Filolesse: Soft embroidery thread, made of silk waste. Also called Filo.

Fimbile: The male plant of hemp, which is smaller and matures earlier than the female plants.

Fine: Wool sorter's term, indicating the best part or shoulders of an extra fine lustre fleece, generally 40's to 44's quality.

Finedraw: To sew or close up faults in a fabric by inserting missing threads, etc., by hand with a needle.

Fine-drawers: The women who do the fine-drawing or mending in a textile mill.

Fine Frame: See Jack Frame.

Fine Tow: The lint separated from the long fibre when the flax is dressed; used for small ropes, cords, and twine.

Finger: The sixteenth part of a stone of flax.

Finger-board: That small flap of the treadleboard of a ring-frame or twister, to which the thread guide is adjusted. When the treadle is depressed, said finger-board is down, i.e., in a horizontal position, whereas it is raised in a vertical position for the purpose of dolking or repairing a broken thread, etc. Also called Finger-head.

Finger-head: See Finger-board.

Fingerling: A coarse woolen knitting yarn used for the mending of stockings, etc.

An old English term distinguishing worsted spun on the small wheel from 'Wheelin', as was done with carded wool on the large wheel.

Finisher: The last machine of a set of wool or cotton waste carding engine.

Finisher Box: A gill box used after combing to straighten the fibres of the combed top, to produce a regular, well-finished top, suitable for the worsted spinner, or a drawing box employed as a means of leveling previously drawn slubbings.

Finisher Lap Machine: See Cotton Scourer.

Finisher Scutcher: See Cotton Scourer.

Finisher Spool: In wool or cotton waste carding, the spool containing the roving, as taken from the finisher.

Finishing: The series of operations of setting and imparting a proper face and back to goods, after weaving, knitting or dyeing.

Fiocchetti: A silk term used in Europe, meaning minute excrescences, balls, sobs or specks, consisting of fibrille or sfilature, on the silk fibre or fabric. Also called Fustiness.

Fireproof Fabric: Fabrics made of asbestos, also of other inorganic fibres; in the latter case the cloth is rendered fireproof by chemical treatment. Permanent fireproofing, according to Perkin, is obtained by treating the fabric in a solution of sodium stannate of 45 degrees Tw. After a thorough drying the fabric is treated with a solution of ammonium sulphate of 15 degrees Tw.

Firmness: This, in connection with the finishing of cotton goods, is a degree of hardness applying more particularly to cloth having a thick, substantial, leathery feel, and in-
Flax-scutcher: A machine to beat and break the flax straw after retting so that it is in a suitable state for the dressing frame. It is practically a breaker of the flax straw and also a partial cleaner. Also called Flax-break.

Flax-thow: Short fibres of flax; it bears the same relations to line sliver that noil does to combed top in worsted spinning.

Flaxwort Seed: These seeds are obtained from a plant found on the sandy shores of Southern Europe, those coming into the French market being derived from the sub-species P. arrecta W. and K., also occurring in Germany and Austria. For the preparation of dressings for fabrics the seeds are boiled for a long time with a suitable amount of water, so as to secure the dissemination of the mucilage therein. The resulting mucilage is employed to soften various dressing preparations, and is used more particularly in the finishing where it does an admirable service.

Flecked: A spotted appearance on either yarns or fabrics due to some distinctive color or material thrown in some way or other on to the ground texture or color.

Fleece: The woolly covering of the sheep. A term specially applied to the coat of wool grown on the sheep at one time, and then tied by means of a string for convenient handling in baker and spinning.

Flock: Cotton, so called during the process of carding. Before that it is called lap, and after it leaves the card it is made up into a sliver. Also called W. or F. sliver.

Fleece Lined: A term applied to a variety of heavy-weight undergarments knitted with an extra backing thread. A heavy nap of flax is then produced by running the cloth through a napper or a stiff brushing machine. Said extra thread is used so as not to render the body structure of the fabric.

Fleece Washed: Wool washed while on the sheep's back. This is done largely on stations a good way inland where it is uncared for in order to lower cost of carriage.

Fleece Wool: Wool which is not the first clip. The first clip is usually termed "lambs" or "yearlings" wool, and subsequent clips "fleece" wool, but if the lambs are clipped, the subsequent wools yielded are all fleece wools.

Fleecy Hosery: Knitted goods made with a looped face and a smooth back.

Flemish Point Lace: Needlepoint lace made in Flemish.

Flemish Stitch: A Stitch used in making certain kinds of point-lace.

Flignes de Soie: A trade name for a Satin de Lyon, interlaced with a 12-harness satin weave.

Fleur de Velour: A superior grade of velour.

Fleurs: See Slip.

Fliped Wool: Skin wool from certain breeds of one year old sheep by which the wool as pulled off adheres so much together that it retains the form of the fleece.

Filpes: The folds into which a piece is thrown so that it may be looked over easily. The length varies from half to one yard.