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 Slash.

Flocon: A heavy woolen cloth usually overcoating, 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 qndle warp 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 flock.

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

Flock: Short, unspinnable wool fibres, cast out by the different machines employed in the finishing of woolen goods. The processes of fulling, gilling, gigging, shearing and buffing, either one or all, may be responsible for the goods treated losing a certain amount of short fibre, known as flock. 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, while flocking them up by 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-paper, which are wall papers presenting raised figures resembling cloth, being attached to the paper with a glossy varnish.

Floc: 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 35 picks per inch of 16's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 3 up 2 down, 3 up 1 down, 63 deg. twist, 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.

Floreto Silk: The external covering of the filable 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.

Floral: In the bulk, this variety of cotton appears to the eye to be similar to the Sea Island proper, and in reality they have a similar weight and characteristic. The Florida cotton is glossy, smooth, and silky in appearance, and very strong. It, however, unfortunately often contains a large percentage of 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 at great 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, a quantity of nepsy 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 the filaments for long yarns, and the 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 and upwards. The maximum length of the staple is 14 inches, minimum 11 inches, and mean, therefore, 12 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.

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

Flounce: A deep ruffle; a gathered or plaited 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, its value depends upon the amount of gluten present.

Flush: See Float.

Fly: The loose, short fibres liberated during the 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 and mohair yarns, which possess the most essential feature. The output is only about 6 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. 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 towelling 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 driven by a clock. A fly-shuttle was invented by Kay in 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 both sides of the loom at once. The fly-shuttle is now driven across the loom by the blow of a picker.

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

Fonce: Deep colored.

Fond: In hand weaves the ground or warp which the patterns are spread out. It is either a mesh or is made up of heddles.

Foot 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, the whole of the centre house to establish the size of a lot of raw silk.

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

Fowl: A wide dark green bar, the whole of the centre house to establish the size of a lot of raw silk.

Forebeck: A wide dark green bar, the whole of the centre house to establish the size of a lot of raw silk.

Forebeck 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.

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

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

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 leathers with Imidal 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 108.8 deg. C. (213.6 deg. F.). It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, and certain other solvents. It gives off fumes of carbonic acid when heated, and when mixed with water, forms a solution called formic acid, which is used in various industrial applications.

Frasera: A Highland tartan presenting on a red ground, in red and yellow, with two 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 Ana-costa.

French Drawing-box: One of the preparatory machines in worsted spinning, characteristic of the French spinning "orders" and "fonts" to the English system of worsted spinning. No twist is here inserted, so that a pat-like thread is produced.

French Flannel: A fine, soft, napped, twilled woven variety of flannels, dyed in solid shades, also printed with patterns after the manner of calico; used for morning gowns, draperies, casques, waistcoats, etc.

French Foot and Pocket Heel: A style of split foot, which 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 is termed "American" and is the "American" index. The former indicates a carter setting, the latter a finer setting.

French Knot: One of the diseases of the cotton boll; 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, 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 on the face of 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 is closely behind the yellow. In this way there are three distinct colors, green, yellow and brown, in parallel radiating bands. The brown portions 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 a pale 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 only lower leaves are usually the first ones to be attacked, they do not go through all these change 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 separate layer, and fall away. This may continue until all the leaves have fallen off.

French Percale: A fine percale of good body, from 10 to 30 inches wide.

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

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

Fresh Cocoons: Cocoons that have not been checked.

Frib: Short tufts of wool caused by wastage, or cuts being made on the staple while the sheep is being shorn.

Frieze: A coarse heavy woolen cloth with a napped, curvy 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, women's, and children's jackets. Named after the people of Friesland, Holland, in the 17th century. Famous to-day as an Irish fabric, preserving durability. Fibres selected are long and of a strong staple. The weave is either of a small twist or a herringbone. When not colored, it is usually a mixture, the colors being in this instance mixed in the raw state.

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

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

Frouquette: 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 layers cut from the face of the cloth, the loops not being cut. Differs from plush and velvet in this respect. The loop effect and appearance by using two, each of 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 at 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 Frise.

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

Frisson Machine: An appliance contrived for working the nap of woolen cloths into round knots to imitate the fur of chinchilla. Also called Chin- chilla Machine.

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