DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from December issue.)

Fuchsine: A crystaline coal tar product, discovered in 1859, being one of the first artificial dyes made. One method of preparing it is by oxidizing a mixture of aniline and toluidine, which can be made from compounds found in coal tar. The crude product is dissolved in hot water and allowed to cool, when the dye crystallizes out and is separated. The solution, or "mother liquor," as it is called, which contains some of the dye mixed with other substances, is evaporated and less pure grades of fuchsine are obtained, which are sold under various names, such as cerise, grenadine, amaranth, etc. Fuchsine appears as a powder, or as crystaline masses, with a brilliant green metallic lustre. It is soluble in 250 parts water, much more readily in alcohol. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid with a brownish yellow color; the solution becomes nearly colorless on dilution with water. Used to dye silk and wool, also for printing on cotton. Commercially called *Anilin Red, Rubin* and *Magenta.*

Fuchsine-bisulphate Solution: One gram of Fuchsine is dissolved in 1000 *c.c.* of distilled water. Sulphurous acid is now led into this solution (or a few drops of liquid sodium bisulphate is added) until the solution is just decolorized.

Full Blood: See Blood.

Full Dress: A style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn at certain social functions.

Fuller's Earth: One of the best agents for removing loose coloring matter as well as grease and dirt from woolens. For cleaning indigos it is most useful, as well as for logwood blacks and other colors where the dye-bath does not exhaust; ammonia and fuller's earth together form a fine cleaner in such cases where logwood dyeings have got too much on the full or bronzy side. Its effect is more mechanical than chemical, although it possesses a slightly alkaline action, and, being light, the particles of earth break up the un-combined dye, and allow the wash waters to clear it away. Since artificial dyes came into use, the consumption of fuller's earth has decreased, as fabrics dyed in baths which exhaust have no loose coloring matter to wash out. It is now principally used in bleaching, clarifying, or filtering fats, greases, and oils. It is also used in the manufacture of pigments for printing wall papers, for the detection of certain coloring matter in some food products, and as a substitute for talcum powder. Florida is the leading State in the production of fuller's earth, more than 75 per cent. of the total quality and value coming from that State. The commercial variety of fuller's earth is classified as blue or yellow, and coarse or powdered. The coarse is usually reckoned as the better quality, the fine lending itself more readily to the admixture of any dust that may be laying about. Its cost is that of mining, carriage and royalties, and amounts to about $10 per ton. Fuller's earth is insoluble in water and is only carried in a state of suspension, so that there should always be sufficient water to carry it easily without requiring frequent stirrings. Excess of earth in washing necessitates more water until it washes out easily.

Full Fashioned: A term applied to underwear that has been finished with flat seams, selvage edged, throughout. Also used for hosiery. Full fashioned goods are knit flat, in separate sections, and are made to conform to the desired shape by the machines automatically dropping stitches to narrow them at certain parts so to fit the foot, leg, or body. The webs or sections are sewn together to form hosiery, underwear, etc. The final shape is given by stretching them on suitable boards and drying them before removal.

Fulling: The process of shrinking *i. e.,* felting woolen fabrics by means of moisture and heat produced by friction and pressure; which shrinks, thickens, and makes the goods more compact, improving their handle to the touch of the hand. Also called *Milling.*

Fulling Mills: The same are of three kinds of construction, *viz:* the *Rotary Fulling Mill* consisting of short rollers which revolve and oscillate upon the cloth as is passing in a string form between them; the *Open-width Fulling Mill* in which the cloth runs smoothly, in its open width, between rollers somewhat wider than the width of the fabric handled, and third, *Hammer Fulling Mills* in which a pair of heavy wooden mallets are fixed in an iron frame above a trough in which the goods are laid, the mallets being lifted by cams on a tappet wheel and dropped, thus beating the goods and shrink *i. e.,* full or felt them. The latter fulling mills are also known as *Kicker Mills*—and are used for the shrinking of woolen knit goods, having in olden times been the first fulling mill used for woven woolen cloth. The Rotary Fulling Mill is the machine used now in the finishing of woven woolen cloth, whereas the Open-width Fulling Mill is used abroad in the finishing of woolen and worsteds where no doubling up (wrinkling) of the fabric is desired; it is little if any used in this country, the open-width scouring machine taking its place, where needed.

Full Regular: A term applied to hosiery or underwear that has the seams fastened together by hand knitting instead of machine looping.

Fuming Sulphuric Acid: A solution of sulphuric anhydride in sulphric acid. It is valued according to the proportion of free anhydride, which must be estimated in assessing the value. Sulphurous acid, which may be present, must also be estimated by means of standard iodine solution and deducted from the total acid. Used to dissolve indigo in preparing indigo carmine; in making Turkey red oils and olive oil emulsions for Turkey red dyeing. Also called *Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid.*

Fur: The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it.

Fur Beaver: Similar in many respects to the regular beaver cloth, but having on its surface a long, dense nap, in imitation of the fur of the beaver. Used for overcoats, cloaks and capes.

Furniture Plush: A plush made of mohair or mohair and cotton, used for covering household furniture, etc. Also called *Utrecht Velvet.*

Fustet: Wood of a European tree, obtained its prefix *young* (as later on referred to) on account of the smallness of its branches compared with that of the yellow wood, distinguished as *old* fustic. Its colors are more fugitive. Fustet is very little used in cotton-dyeing, not at all in calico-printing, but is used by some wool-dyers to give a more fiery tint to their scarlets. Also called *Young-fustic* or *Zante-fustic.*

Fustian: First made at Fustat, a town on the Nile, near Cairo; a kind of strong fabric made with a great number of picks per inch, and chiefly used for workmen's and riding suits, also in lighter makes for ladies' wear. In the principal variety, the filling is flushed on the surface to form races, or rows of floats, which can be cut by hand by a finely pointed knife or by special machinery, to form a dense pile of the severed threads. In velveteen the pile covers the surface uniformly, similar to that of velvet; in corduroys the pile runs in straight lines or ribs, which may be of different sizes and have round or flat tops; these are known by such names as *Thicksets, Constitutions, Cables, Round-tops,* etc. The heavier makes of both classes have twill backs and are known as *Genoa-backs;* the lighter makes have plain backs, and are known as *Tabby-backs.* Another class of fustians has a raised nap on one or both sides, and includes *Cantoons* (or *Diagonals*) which have pronounced filling twills on the face side and are used for riding breeches; *Imperials, Swansdowns,* and *Lambskins* have weaves on the satin basis; while *Moleskins* and *Beaverteens* may be described as uncut velveteens of heavy make. Closely related to Corduroys.

Fustic: The wood of the *Maclura tinctoria,* a tree growing in the West Indies, and which yields a yellow dye; formerly known as *Dyer's Mulberry.* The colors it gives are not very staple. It comes into sale in four stages; namely, as chips, powder, aqueous extract, and as a paste or lake. In the two former stages it is generally laid up for several weeks before coming into use, being frequently turned over and sprinkled with water. This process softens the woody fibre, and enables the color to be more easily extracted.

Futures: A term used in the cotton market to designate cotton sales for future deliveries, dealing in many instances with forthcoming crops, which at the time they are bought and sold are only in the embryonic stages of growth, a condition of dealing into which much careful consideration and no small degree of speculation may enter, and which seems to owe its origin in some measure to the prolonged harvesting of the fibre; vice versa *Spots.*

Futurist Designs: Roughly drawn forms from nature, without shading. Colors used are diluted with white from sharp, hard colors, bringing them half-way between pastel tints and full-strength colors. Introduced as the style of the future, hence its name Futurist.