

Glossary of terms for

Fillings —

For bedding, upholstery, and other
domestic articles

Co-operating organizations

The Bedding Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and industrial organizations:

- Furnishing Spring Makers' Federation
- Institute of Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers
- Ministry of Defence, Army Department*
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Public Building and Works*
- National Association of Retail Furnishers*
- National Bedding Federation*
- National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives*
- Ticking Group
- Women's Advisory Committee of the BSI*
- Representatives of filling materials manufacturers

The Government departments and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- Association of Public Analysts
- Association of Public Health Inspectors
- British Cotton Waste Association
- British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations
- British Furniture Trades Confederation
- British Man-made Fibres Federation
- British Toy Manufacturers' Association Ltd.
- Drapers Chamber of Trade
- Furniture Industry Research Association
- Household Textiles Association
- Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House and Laboratory
- Ministry of Technology — Laboratory of the Government Chemist
- National Curled Woollen Flock Manufacturers' Association
- National Feather Purifiers Association
- National Fillings Trades Association
- Retail Trading — Standards Association
- Society for Analytical Chemistry
- Society of Medical Officers of Health
- Waste Trade Federation
- West of England Washed Flock Manufacturers' Association

This British Standard, having been approved by the Bedding Industry Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the General Council on 30 November 1966

© BSI 03-2000

First published July 1953
First revision November 1966

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee references BDM/6, BDM/6/13
Draft for comment D64/3822

ISBN 0 580 35800 3

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments
5990	October 1988	Indicated by a sideline in the margin

Contents

	Page
Co-operating organizations	Inside front cover
Foreword	ii
Section 1. General	2
Section 2. Raw materials	4
Section 3. Fillings	8
Subsection 31. Fillings made from, or based on, natural fibres, etc., and man-made fibres	8
Subsection 32. Rubber and plastics	14
Section 4. Processes and processing (applied to raw material or to filling material)	16
Section 5. Adventitious inclusions	18
Appendix The Rag Flock Act and Regulations	19
Index	20

Foreword

This standard makes reference to the following British Standards:

BS 1425, *Cleanliness of fillings and stuffings for bedding, upholstery, toys and domestic articles*.

BS 1755, *Glossary of terms used in the plastics industry*.

BS 2020, *Glossary of terms: woven apparel fabrics containing wool*.

BS 2824, *New wood wool for fillings for furniture, toys and similar domestic articles*.

BS 2889, *Method of test for trash content of cotton and for trash and lint content of waste, intended for spinning, by means of the Shirley analyser*.

BS 3400, *Methods of test for dust in filling materials*.

BS 3474, *Quality of fillings for bedding upholstery and domestic articles*.

BS 3558, *Glossary of terms used in the rubber industry*.

This British Standard Glossary was first published in July, 1953 to set out precise meanings of the terms used in the fillings industry, particularly the terms used in BS 1425¹⁾.

The second revision of BS 1425 was published some nine months later (May, 1954) and a third revision of BS 1425 was published in April, 1960. Moreover several new British Standards for the quality of fillings were published after the first edition of the glossary and some of these quality standards have in turn been revised and re-issued as BS 3474²⁾, Parts 1, 2 and 3, 1962. The revised cleanliness standard BS 1425 dealt more fully than previous editions with fillings made from man-made fibres and the new quality standard BS 3474 made reference to a number of filling materials containing wool and necessitated agreement upon up-to-date terminology for fillings of that type.

This revision of BS 2005 has been prepared after a careful review of the nature of fillings currently used in bedding, upholstery, etc., including many of the newer materials. Consideration has also been given to the increasing demand from consumer circles for adequate and informative descriptions of fillings used in articles which they buy.

Where several alternative descriptions of a material are given, certain of the descriptions are indicated as deprecated; it is hoped that the use of the more accurate descriptions will become established. An alternative term "washed woollen felt: 85 per cent animal fibre" has been reintroduced at the request of the Fillings Trade Association for this grade only of washed fillings, because the term "woollen flock" is still in use. An appropriate amendment to BS 3474, Part 2, will be issued when this glossary is published.

In certain types of filling made from materials which have previously been spun and woven the wool content (animal fibre content) has hitherto been regarded as the traditional indication of quality.

Current conditions of supply are such that smaller quantities of animal fibre are available, for example, for processing into washed fillings containing wool.

¹⁾ BS 1425, "*Cleanliness of fillings and stuffings for bedding, upholstery, toys and other domestic articles*".

²⁾ BS 3474, "*Quality of fillings for bedding, upholstery and domestic articles*",

BS 3474-1, "*Layered washed fillings containing wool*",

BS 3474-2, "*Washed flock (loose) for use in bedding*",

BS 3474-3, "*Curled hair*".

The search for a more objective basis for defining the quality of such filling materials is still going on (it was recognized as a possibility in the 1951 edition of BS 1762³⁾ for example) but as no significant progress has been made it is still necessary for this glossary to place considerable stress on an accurate statement of the wool (animal fibre) content of such fillings in terms of weight.

A glossary or set of definitions such as this publication necessarily contains a number of anomalies, such as the absence of any reference to “new” (as distinct from reprocessed) feathers or down because of the lack of any distinguishing test, whereas “new hair” is defined because a long-standing tradition requires all recleansed and reprocessed hair to be dyed black.

The manufacture, storage, and marketing of a number of filling materials are governed by conditions laid down by an Act of Parliament (Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951) and by Regulations current under that Act. Rag flock as defined in the Act is not synonymous with any one type of filling material referred to in this glossary. An appendix provides information about some of the terms and descriptions used in the Act and Regulations, and how they are related to the definitions given in this glossary.

Some of the terms appearing in this glossary have been defined according to their particular usage in the fillings industry, and the meanings given may not necessarily be applicable to their use in the textile industry or allied industries. The expression *q.v.* (= *quod vide*, meaning “which see”) has been used throughout this revision to refer the reader to other terms which are defined elsewhere in this glossary.

The definitions relating to textile terminology which have been included are based on “Textile Terms and Definitions, 5th edition”, published by the Textile Institute. For the full technological definitions as applicable in the textile industry that publication should be consulted.

This second edition of BS 2005 has been completely rearranged, to follow the principles and format which have been adopted as the preferred form for BS glossaries.

The glossary is classified throughout, so that related subjects are grouped together. Thus in each section and subsection there are a number of terms, which are not set out in alphabetical order. A list of the sections and subsections is given in the contents list. When two or more terms have the same meaning, one term is preferred and is printed in heavy type; others are deprecated and are so marked. A complete alphabetical index appears at the end of the publication, to direct the reader to the place or places in the glossary where information on a given term may be found. Each item in the alphabetical index is followed by the reference number under which it will be found in the glossary.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 23 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

³⁾ BS 1762:1951, “Woollen felt and woollen mixture felt”; superseded eleven years later by BS 3474:1962.

Obsolescent (by Amendment No. 1). The need for this standard has been reviewed, and it has been decided that it should be regarded as obsolescent. The standard cannot yet be withdrawn completely as it is indirectly called up due to its association with BS 1425 in the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1981. It will therefore be withdrawn in due course.

For information, terms relevant to the furniture industry for fillings for bedding, upholstery and other domestic articles are defined in PD 6522.

Section 1. General

No.	Term	Definition
1101	animal fibre content	A property determined by testing, and used (in the absence of a physical test for resilience) to define the quality of certain types of washed fillings. NOTE The animal fibre content of a weighed sample is determined by boiling it in sodium hydroxide solution. To avoid errors which would be introduced if any oil, soap or cellulose acetate were dissolved, any oil and soap and cellulose acetates are first removed by extracting with suitable solvents.
1102	cleanliness test FENTON TEST	A procedure for determining the total matter, the soluble matter and the insoluble matter, extracted from a filling material by washing in a specified detergent solution as described in Appendix C of BS 1425 ^a . The test is some-times known as the Fenton test, after its originator.
1103	colour index	A publication of the Society of Dyers and Colourists. The 1924 edition or the second edition is sometimes referred to in connection with the dyeing of certain second-hand fillings, which are required to be dyed, to define the particular dye to be used.
1104	fabric	Any laminar textile, regardless of how it is constructed or manufactured and of the nature of the material from which it was made.
1105	fibre	A strand or strands characterized by flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to thickness. The word is usually preceded by a designation which discloses the source from which the fibre is obtained, e.g. coir fibre, "Mexican" fibre, etc.
1106	filament	A fibre (q.v.) of indefinite length. This expression came into use in connection with man-made fibres, with the introduction of continuous filament yarns.
1107	filling	Material used for the stuffings of bedding, upholstery, toys and other domestic articles.
1108	filling power	The relationship between weight of filling material and the space which it occupies or fills; bulk density.
1109	linen	A woven fabric made from yarns spun from flax fibres.
1110	loose material	Material in such a condition that a quantity of it has no inherent shape, the opposite to layered or felted.
1111	new fillings	Fillings made from virgin materials (q.v.).
1112	recleansed fillings	Used or secondhand filling material that has been subjected to a further cleaning process as specified in BS 1425 ^a and BS 3474 ^b .
1113	sample	A quantity of material taken from a bulk.
1113(1)	gross sample	A quantity of material taken for the purpose of testing and inspection to verify the cleanliness or quality of the material.
1113(2)	fraction	A small portion of material taken at one time from a particular part of the material in the process of collecting the gross sample.
1113(3)	test specimen	That portion of the gross sample taken and used by the analyst for the purpose of an analytical test.
1114	sampling SPOT SAMPLING	The taking of any part of a stock or consignment of fillings, or of a finished article, in such a way that the gross sample represents the filling material present.

^a BS 1425, "Cleanliness of fillings and stuffings for bedding, upholstery, toys and other domestic articles".

^b BS 3474, "Quality of fillings for bedding, upholstery, and domestic articles".

No.	Term	Definition
1115	secondhand	Previously used, but only as a filling material. Any material which has been previously used in any other way or for any other purpose is described as “used” (q.v.)
1116	Shirley analyser	An apparatus developed by the Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association (formerly British Cotton Industry Research Association) for the measurement of trash content in raw cotton and cotton wastes (as described in BS 2889 ^a). It is also used for the measurement of trash content in various filling materials, as described in BS 1425 ^b .
1117	stuffing	Material used to line or fill bedding, upholstery, toys and other domestic articles.
1118	unpulled material	Any part of a material (e.g. flock) that has been passed through a tearing process but remains in pieces having a size greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ in (13 mm) in any direction.
1119	unused	Not previously employed as a filling <i>or for any other purpose</i> .
1120	used	Previously employed as a filling <i>or for any other purpose</i> . NOTE 1 The term “secondhand” (q.v.) is used to indicate only materials that have been previously used <i>as filling materials</i> . NOTE 2 When used or secondhand material has been subjected to a cleansing process as described in the appropriate section of BS 1425 ^b or BS 3474 ^c it is known as “recleansed”. (See 1112.)
1121	virgin material	Material that has not been subjected to any manufacturing processes except those necessary to extract or obtain the material from its natural source.
1122	wadding	A loose, cohering mass of teased fibre, usually in the form of a sheet or lap, used for padding, upholstery, stuffing, packing, and similar purposes.
1123	yarn	An assembly, of substantial length and relatively small cross section, of fibres (q.v.) and/or filament(s) (q.v.) with or without twist.

^a BS 2889, “Method of test for trash content of cotton and for trash and lint content of waste, intended for spinning, by means of the Shirley analyser”.

^b BS 1425, “Cleanliness of fillings and stuffings for bedding upholstery, toys and other domestic articles”.

^c BS 3474, “Quality of fillings for bedding, upholstery and domestic articles”.