I'm not a bot



Englishedit Etymologyedit From factor + y.[1]Compare Middle French factorie; Spanish factora, Portuguese feitoria, Dutch factorij. Pronunciationedit Nounedit factorij. Pronunciationedit factorij. Pronunciationedit factorij. Pronunciationedit Nounedit factorij. Pronunciationedit factorij. Pronunciation Ind.: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, OCLC: St. Bede's at this period of its history was perhaps the poorest and most miserable parish in the East End of London. Close-packed, crushed by the buttressed height of the railway viaduct, rendered airless by huge walls of factories, it at once banished lively interest from a stranger's mind and left only a dull oppression of the spirit.1963, Margery Allingham, chapter 7, in The China Governess: A Mystery, London: Chatto & Windus, OCLC: The highway to the East Coast which ran through the borough of Ebbfield had always been a main road and even now, despite the vast garages, the pylons and the gaily painted factory glasshouses which had sprung up beside it, there still remained an occasional trace of past cultures. Synonym: manufactory History has shown that, even without cheap labor, factories run perfectly well. (UK, slang) A police station. [from 19th c.] 2010, Harry Keeble, Kris Hollington, Crack House: The guys all knew each other and we were having a jolly old chinwag as we marched them out of the house in front of their stunned neighbours and into a van we had called to take them all to the Factory (police station). A device or process that produces or manufactures something. 2009, Sam Riley, Star Struck: An Encyclopedia of Celebrity Culture, page 200:Radio became a star factory for journalists. A factory farm. chicken factory; pig factory(programming) In a computer program or library, a function, method, etc. which creates an object.2010, Sayed Ibrahim Hashimi, William Bartholomew, Inside the Microsoft Build Engine: The task factory [] is the object that is responsible for creating instances of those tasks dynamically.(attributive) The original state of an electronic device, as it was when it came from the manufacturer.factory settings; factory defaults; a factory reset(chiefly Scotland, now rare) The position or state of being a factor. [from 16th c.](historical) A trading establishment, especially set up by merchants working in a foreign country. [from 16th c.]1792, James Boswell, in Danziger & Brady (eds.), Boswell: The Great Biographer (Journals 17891795), Yale 1989, p. 184:We had here his curate, Mr. Furley, who had been nine years chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg [] .Hyponymsedit (trading establishment): fondaco; see also trading post, colonyDerived termsedit edit factfactionfactorialfashionDescendantsedit Tok Pisin: faktoriWelsh: ffatriTranslationsedit Adjectiveedit factory (not comparable)(colloquial, of a configuration, part, etc.) Having come from the factory. Referencesedit ^ factory, noun., in OED Online, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. Further readingedit factory, in Websters Revised Unabridged Dictionary, Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam, 1913, OCLC.William Dwight Whitney, Benjamin E[li] Smith, editors (1911), factory, in The Century Dictionary[], New York, N.Y.: The Century Co., OCLC. [count]: a building or group of buildings where products are made She got a job in/at the factory. often used before another noun often used figuratively The college was well-known as a football factory. [=a school known more for its football teams and players than for its students and teachers] the Hollywood studios that were the dream factories of the American film industry enlarge image a building or group of buildings where goods are made, mainly by machinea car factoryThe factory closed down ten years ago. in/at a factory She works in the local textile factory. factory workersSynonyms factoryfactory workshop foundryThese are all words for buildings where goods are made, mainly by machine: a chocolate/cigarette/clothing factory plant a factory or place where power is produced or an industrial process takes place: a nuclear power planta manufacturing plantmill a factory that produced or an industrial process takes place where things are made or an industrial process takes place: a brickworks steelworksRaw materials were carried to the works by barge. yard (usually in compounds) an area of land used for building something: workshop a room or building in which things are made or repaired using hand tools or machinery (usually individual items or small numbers of items): foundry a factory where metal or glass is melted and made into different shapes or objects: Patternsa car/chemical/munitions factory/plant/mill/workshop/foundryto work in/at a factory/plant/mill/yard/workshop/foundryto work in/at a factory/plant/mill/workshop/foundryto work in/at a factory/plant/mill/yard/workshop/foundryto work in/at a factory/plant/mill/workshop/foundryto work in/at a factory/plant/mill/yard/workshop/foundryto ExamplesHe works in a shoe factory. They had to close the factory down in the recession.capital to set up a ceramics factory down in the recession down in the re organization that continuously produces a large quantity of a particular thingThis record label has become a real hit factory (= one that produces a lot of successful songs). (disapproving) These universities are becoming colourless degree factories, with no sense of what higher learning is really about. see also troll factory Word Originalte 16th cent. (originally referring to a place where traders did business in a foreign country): via Portuguese feitoria. The current sense is based on late Latin factorium, literally oil press. See factory in the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary See factory in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English The IPA phonetic spelling for "factory" is /fk.t.ri/.Here's a breakdown of the sounds by syllable:fac-: /fk/ (as in "fact")-to-: /t/ (a schwa sound, like the "a" in "sofa")-ry: /ri/ (as in "tree") Singular Noun: factories factory (plural: factories) Definition 1: A building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled, especially by machine, on a large scale. Synonyms: plant, mill, works, workshop, manufactory (archaic) Antonyms: (No direct antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposites of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposites of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite of manufactory (archaic) Antonyms; concepts like "home" or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite or "office" represent different types of workspaces but not opposite or "offic mechanical or repetitive process. Example: "The university was a factory of new ideas." Synonyms: producer, generator, forge, source Antonyms: consumer, destroyer, void Books: "Charlie Bucket lived in a small wooden house on the edge of a great town, and in the town, there was an enormous chocolate factory." (Roald Dahl, Charlie and the Chocolate factory). Factory, 1964)"The Industrial Revolution, with its smoky factories and bustling cities, transformed society beyond recognition." (From a history textbook, generic example) "She remembered the noise and bustling cities, transformed society beyond recognition." (From a work of historical fiction, generic example) Newspapers: "A new automotive factory is set to open in the region next year, promising hundreds of jobs." (The New York Times, specific article title and date would be needed for a precise citation) "Workers at the electronics factory went on strike today, demanding better wages and safer conditions." (The Guardian, specific article title and date would be needed for a precise citation)"The government announced plans to convert the old steel factory into a community arts center." (Local newspaper, specific article title and date would be needed for a precise citation)Online Publications: "How AI is transforming the modern factory floor: From automation to predictive maintenance." (MIT Technology Review, specific article title and date would be needed for a precise citation)"Sustainability in the fashion industry: Can transparent factory practices lead to ethical production?" (Vogue Business, specific article title and date would be needed for a precise citation) Various Entertainment Mediums and Platforms: Film: In the movie Modern Times (1936), Charlie Chaplin's character works on an assembly line in a large factory, a classic depiction of industrial labor. (Film Title, Year) Television Series: "We need to get to the old abandoned factory before they ship the stolen goods." (Dialogue from a crime drama series, e.g., CSI, generic example) Video Game: Many video games, particularly strategy or simulation games like Factorio or Satisfactory, center around building and managing complex factories to produce resources and goods. (Video Game Title) Music: "Working in the factory, day in and day out, just trying to make a living." (Lyrics from a blues or folk song, generic example) Podcasts: "Our guest today will discuss the impact of offshoring manufacturing to factories in developing countries." Discourse: "My uncle works at the car factory down the road." (Everyday conversation) "They're turning that old building into a chocolate factory, isn't that exciting?" (Informal discussion) "We need to bring more manufacturing back home; we've lost too many factories overseas." churns out articles every minute." (Figurative use, implying rapid production)"I heard they're expanding the solar panel factory, which is great for green jobs." (Community discussion) "The industrial world is a factory for making desires." (Aldous Huxley, Brave New World Revisited, 1958)"A library is a factory for books." (Attributed to Confucius, though likely a modern paraphrase of his philosophy on knowledge)"The world is a factory of unceasing activity, and man is but a cog in the wheel." (Ralph Waldo Emerson, Essays: First Series, 1841)"Every book is a factory of ideas." (Arthur Schopenhauer, Parerga and Paralipomena, 1851)"War is the factory of death." (Author Unknown, common anti-war sentiment)"Hollywood is a dream factory." (Often attributed to various film industry figures, reflecting its role in creating illusions)"Education is not the lighting of a fire... but sometimes it feels like a factory where they're just trying to put out products." (Paraphrased from William Butler Yeats, with a modern cynical twist)"My brain is a factory that works overtime." (Author Unknown, common metaphorical use)"The human body is a marvelous factory, constantly converting energy and repairing itself." (Common scientific analogy)"Our minds are not a memory factory; they are an imagination factory." (Attributed to various self-help authors, emphasizing creativity) The word "factory" has a pretty straightforward journey through time. It comes from the Latin word "factorium," which meant "a place where something is made" or "a place where a 'factor' works." A "factorium," which meant "a place where something is made" or "a place where a 'factorium," which meant "a place where something is made" or "a place where a 'factorium," which meant "a place where a 'factorium," which was a place where a 'f make" or "to do"). When the word first appeared in English around the late 15th century (late 1400s), it didn't mean a large building full of machines like it does today. Instead, its original meaning was: A trading post or a trading station. This was especially true for merchants doing business in foreign countries. A "factor" would be the agent or manager at this distant trading post. So, a "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place of business of a "factory" was the place where this distant trading post. So, a "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place of business of a "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place of business of a "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place of business of a "factory" was the place where this "factory" was the place where the place where this "factory" was the place where what we understand today: a building where goods are produced on a large scale, typically using machinery. The idea of "making" (from the Latin root) remained, but the scale and method of making changed dramatically. Factory floor: Refers to the area in a factory where goods are manufactured or assembled. (Common)Factory farming: A system of rearing livestock in confinement at high stocking densities. (Common)Dream factory: A metaphorical term for a place or system that churns out products or results without much individuality or quality, often implying a messy or unsavory process. (Common, informal)Content factory: An organization or system that produces large quantities of written or visual content. (Modern, common in digital industries)Idea factory: A person or place that consistently produces jokes or humorous material. (Lesser-known, informal)Noise factory: A place that is very loud and busy, like a factory, or a source of constant noise. (Original/Lesser-known) The factory reset: To return something (especially electronics) to its original state, as if fresh from the factory. (Common, technological idiom)Assembly line production: (Using a synonym "assembly line" for similar effect) A manufacturing process in which parts are added to a product in a sequential manner. (Common idiom)Mill of activity: (Using a synonym "mill" for similar effect) A place or situation characterized by constant, often noisy, activity. (Lesser-known idiom)Churn out like a factory: To produce something rapidly and in large quantities, often without much attention to quality. (Original phrase, building on "factory" connotation) Definition of factory from The Academic Glossary at Self Exploration Academy, a Urikville Press Publication. All rights reserved. Denis Mbithi By Fiza Rafique & Maham Liaqat Updated on March 12, 2024A factory is a large industrial site where goods are manufactured, often involving automated processes, while a manufactory refers to a place where goods are made, typically implying more manual or artisanal production. They focus on production large quantities of goods, often using assembly lines and automated processes to enhance efficiency and output. On the other hand, the term manufactured, often suggesting a more manual, hands-on approach to production. This distinction points to the scale and technology level of the production process. Factories, especially those from the Industrial Revolution onwards, utilize advanced technologies, automation, and a workforce that may not require specially those from the Industrial Revolution of its operations. Whereas manufactories might emphasize craftsmanship, factories prioritize efficiency and uniformity. The evolution of manufacturing has seen a shift from smaller manufactories to larger factories might have relied on skilled artisans to create goods by hand or with limited machinery, and resource consumption. They are designed to produce at a scale that often results in considerable waste and emissions. Manufactories, with their smaller scale and possibly less reliance on heavy machinery, might have a smaller environmental footprint. However, this distinction can vary widely depending on the specific practices and technologies employed in each case. In terms of employment factories typically offer a larger number of jobs, though these may be more repetitive and specialized due to the division of labor and mechanization. Manufactories, while potentially offering fewer positions, might provide roles that require a broader range of skills and more significant artisanal or craft expertise, reflecting a different kind of workforce engagement. The choice between utilizing a factory or manufactory can depend on the business model, product type, and market demands. Luxury goods or specialized items might still be produced in settings reminiscent of traditional manufactories to emphasize quality, craftsmanship, and exclusivity. Meanwhile, everyday consumer goods are more efficiently produced in factories, where the focus is on meeting high demand at lower costs. Large-scale, mass production Smaller scale, possibly artisanal for unique, handcrafted items Potentially higher due to scale and machinery Generally lower, but varies by practice Repetitive tasks, less need for artisan skills Broader skill sets, artisanal craftsmanship Industrial site for mass produced. The leather goods manufactory prides itself on traditional techniques.Large-scale production environment. The chocolate factory produces thousands of bars each day. Facility using machinery and automation for manufacturing. The factory has installed robotics to increase efficiency. Smaller-scale production facility. The manufactory produces artisanal cheese using local milk. Place where workers in the factory assemble electronics by hand and machine. Historical term for a manufacturing site. The 18th-century manufactory produced textiles for the entire region. Industrial building for producing consumer goods. The factory on the outskirts of town manufacturing craftsmanship in manufacturing. Each piece from the manufacturing plant or a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery, where workers manufacturing plant or a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery, where workers manufacturing plant or a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery, where workers manufacturing plant or a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery, where workers manufacturing plant or a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery is a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery is a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery is a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery is a production plant is an industrial site, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery is a production plant is a production which process each item into another. They are a critical part of modern economic production, with the majority of the world's goods being created or processed within factories. A factory or manufacturing plant. (archaic) A manufacturing plant. (archaic) A manufacturing plant. (archaic) A manufacturing process; a particular industry or part of an industry.(archaic) A plant where something is manufactured; a factory. A business establishment for commercial agents or factors in a foreign country. (obsolete) Relating to manufacture. The source of prolific production or state of being a factor. A building or place where anything is manufacturing. A building or other place where manufacturing to manufact facilities for manufacturing device or process that produces or manufactures something. Chicken factory; pig factory in the state it is currently in; original, stock. See how there's another layer of metal there? That's not factory. A house or place where factors, or commercial agents, reside, to transact business for their employers. The body of factors in any place; as, a chaplain to a British factory. A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; a manufactory; as, a cotton factory. A plant consisting of buildings with facilities for manufacturing production methods. A large industrial site equipped with machinery for mass-production methods. A large industrial site equipped with machinery for mass-production using automation, while manufactories may involve more handcrafted or less automated processes. Yes, in a broad sense, as both involve manufactories often associated with higher-quality, artisanal products, and factories with standardization. To emphasize quality, craftsmanship, and the unique value of their products, especially in luxury or niche markets. Due to the efficiency, scalability, and cost-effectiveness of automated mass production, and waste production. Yes, many blend traditional craftsmanship with modern production could shape the evolution of both. Yes, both must comply with environmental regulations, though the specifics and enforcement can vary widely. Yes, some factories have specialized lines for artisanal or premium products, combining scale with craftsmanship. Consumer demand for sustainability, quality, and uniqueness can influence the balance between factory and manufactory production. Calyx vs. SepalAid vs. AssistFiza Rafique is a skilled content writer at AskDifference.com, where she meticulously refines and precision in every article. Passionate about language, she continually seeks to elevate the quality of content for readers worldwide. Maham Liaqat Also found in: Thesaurus, Financial, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (fkt-r)n. pl. factories 1. a. A building or group of buildings in which goods are manufactured; a plant.2. A business establishment for commercial agents or factors in a foreign country.3. The source of prolific production: a rock group that was a hit-tune factory, a motel that served as an illegal drug factory. [Late Latin factor, factor, see factor.] American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (fktr) n, pl -ries1. (Commerce) a. a building or group of buildings containing a plant assembly for the manufacture of goodsb. (as modifier): a factory worker. 2. (Commerce) rare a trading station maintained by factors in a foreign country 3. Canadian (formerly) a main trading station for the exchange and transshipment of furs [C16: from Late Latin factorium; see factor] Collins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (fk t ri, -tri) n., pl. -ries. 1. a building on group of buildings with facilities for the manufacture of goods. 2. (formerly) an establishment in a foreign country where factors carried on their business. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. - Originally a place where traders diddentified to the control of the country where factors carried on their business. their business in another country, based on Latin factorium, "an oil press" (for olive oil). See also related terms for olive oil. Farlex Trivia Dictionary of Collective Nouns and Group Terms. Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved. works mill plant 1. 'factory'A building where machines are used to make things is usually called a factory. I works in a cheese factory. He visited several factories which produce domestic electrical goods. 2. 'works' A place where things are made or where an industrial process takes place can also be called a works. A works can consist of several buildings and may include outdoor equipment and machinery. There used to be an iron works here. After works you can use either a singular or plural form of a verb. The sewage works was closed down. Engineering works are planned for this district. 3. 'mill'A building where a particular material is made is often called a mill. He worked at a cotton mill. 4. 'plant'A building where a particular material is made is often called a mill. He worked at a cotton mill. 4. 'plant'A building where a particular material is made is often called a mill. He worked at a cotton mill. 4. 'plant'A building where a particular material is made is often called a mill. 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See factory - works - mill - plant Collins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012 Noun1. factory - a plant consisting of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing manufacturing plant - a factory where manufacturing plant - a factory where manufacturing plant - an industrial plant where chemicals are produced losed-circuit television - a television system that is not used for broadcasting but is connected by cables to designated monitors (as in a factory or theater) foundry, metalworks - factory where metal castings are producedlumbermill, sawmill - a mill for dressing logs and lumberpaper mill - a mill where paper is manufactured industrial plant, plant, works - buildings for carrying on industrial labor; "they built a large plant to manufacture automobiles assembly line, production line, line - mechanical system in a factory whereby an article is conveyed through sites at which successive operations are performed on itshop floor workplace consisting of the part of a factory housing the machines; "the productive work is done on the shop floor stamp mill, stamping mill - a mill in which ore is crushed with stampssweatshop - factory where workers do piecework for poor pay and are prevented from forming unions; common in the clothing industrytextile mill - a factory for making textilesuptime - a period of time when something (as a machine or factory) is functioning and available for useBased on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.Collins Thesaurus of the English Language Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002 nounA building or complex in which an industry is located:mill, plant, work (used in plural). The American Heritage Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2005 [fktri] modiffactory worker ouvrier/ire m/ffactory owner propritaire mf d'usineFactory floor can be souvriers mpl (= workshop) l'usine fon the factory floor dans les ateliersfactory outlet factory shop n magasin m d'usinefactory ship n navire-usine mCollins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005 n Fabrik f; (plant also) Werk nt: Factory farming n industriell betriebene Viehzucht factory hand n Fabrikarbeiter(in) m(f) factory inspector n Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamtin f factory ship factory outlet (store) n (esp US) Factoryoutlet-Laden m, Fabrikverkauf m factory worker n Fabrikarbeiter(in) m(f)Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Editi fbrica tovrna, zvod; tovrn die Fabrik fabrik; fabrik; fabriks- fbrica tehas usine tvornica; tvornicki gyr pabrik verksmija fabbrica fabrika fabrika fabrika fabrika fabrika fabrika fabrika; rpncas- kilang fabriekfabrikk, verk, brukfabryka fbrica fabrica fabrika fabrika; rpncas- kilang fabrikas-; rpncas- kilang fabrikas- fabrikas-; rpncas- kilang fabrikas- fabrikas-; rpncas- kilang fabrikas-; rpncas- kilang fabrikas-; rpncas- kilang fabrikas- fabrikas-; rpncas- kilang fabrikas- fabrikas-Dictionaries Ltd. tovrna fabrik Fabrik Fabrik Fabrik fabrika fabrica fabrica fabrica fabrik fabrika fa page for free fun content. Link to this page: This young man had been hired out by his master to work in a bagging factory, where his adroitness and ingenuity caused him to be considered the first hand in the place. I went over several of these; such as a woollen factory, a carpet factory, and a cotton factory: examined them in every part; and saw them in their ordinary working aspect, with no preparation of any kind, or departure from their ordinary everyday proceedings. SOME Workingmen employed in a shoe factory went on a strike, saying: "Why should we continue to work to feed and clothe our employer when we have none too much to eat and wear ourselves?"When my father started for himself, there were many men in Manchester who were willing to labor in this way, but they had no factory to work in, no machinery to work with, and no raw cotton to work on, simply because all this indispensable plant, and the materials for producing a fresh supply of it, had been appropriated by earlier comers. On benches round the tables in a dirty little room sat some ten factory hands. They were before an opening in front of a large factory, from which men and women were streaming for their midday meal. He accordingly fitted out a fine ship of four hundred and ninety tons, called the Beaver, and freighted her with a valuable cargo destined for the factory at the mouth of the Columbia the trade along the coast, and the supply of the Russian establishment. At the same time that his agents were purchasing corner lots and entire blocks in the heart of the business section and the waste lands for factory sites, Day was rushing franchises through the city council, capturing the two exhausted water companies and the eight or nine independent street railways, and getting his grip on the Oakland Creek and the bay tide-lands for his dock system. In order to attend one of these dances you must be a member of the Give and Take--or, if you belong to the division that starts off with the right foot in waltzing, you must work in Rhinegold's paper-box factory. Still, any Clover Leaf was privileged to escort or be escorted by an outsider to a single dance. 'But, working under such a gentleman, they don't follow you to the Factory? 'She reflected upon the collar and cuff factory. It began to appear to her mind as a dreary place of endless grinding. Sometimes the factory would start up on half time after a while, but there was no telling-it had been known to stay closed until way into the summer. This article is about places of manufacture. For other uses, see Factory (disambiguation). A factory, manufacturing plant or production plant is an industrial facility, often a complex consisting of several buildings filled with machinery, where workers manufacture items or operate machines which process each item into another. They are a critical part of modern economic production, with the majority of the world's goods being created or processed within factories. Volkswagen factory in Wolfsburg, GermanyFactories arose with the introduction of machinery during the Industrial Revolution, when the capital and space requirements became too great for cottage industry or workshops. Early factories that contained small amounts of machinery, such as one or two spinning mules, and fewer than a dozen workshops. Early factories that contain heavy equipment used for assembly line production. Large factories tend to be located with access to multiple modes of transportation, some having rail, highway and water loading facilities.[2] In some countries like Australia, it is common to call a factory building a "Shed".[3]Factories may either make discrete products or some type of continuously produced material, such as chemicals, pulp and paper, or refined oil products. Factories manufacturing chemical are often called plants and piping outdoors and operated from control rooms. Oil refineries have most of their equipment outdoors. Discrete products may be final goods, or parts and sub-assemblies which are made into final products elsewhere. Factories may be supplied parts from elsewhere or make them from raw materials. Continuous products. The term mill originally referred to the milling of grain, which usually used natural resources such as water or wind power until those were displaced by steam power in the 19th century. Because many processes like spinning and weaving, iron rolling, and paper mill, etc.Reconstructed historical factory in ilina (Slovakia) for production of safety matches. Originally built in 1915 for the business firm Wittenberg and son. Entrance to the Venetian Arsenal by Canaletto, 1732. Interior of the Lyme Regis watermill, UK (14th century). Max Weber considered production during ancient and medieval times as never warranting classification as factories, with methods of production and the contemporary economic situation incomparable to modern or even pre-modern developments of industry. In ancient times, the earliest production at that time only beginning to be characteristic of industry, termed as "unfree shop industry", a situation caused especially under the reign of the Egyptian pharaoh, with slave employment and no differentiation of skills within the slave group comparable to modern definitions as division of labour.[4][5][6]According to translations of Demosthenes and Herodotus, Naucratis was a, or the only, factory in the entirety of ancient Egypt.[7][8][9] A source of 1983 (Hopkins), states the largest factory production in ancient times was of 120 slaves within fourth century BC Athens.[10] An article within the New York Times article dated 13 October 2011 states: "In African Cave, Signs of an Ancient Paint Factory" (John Noble Wilford)... discovered at Blombos Cave, a cave on the south coast of South Africa where 100,000-year-old tools and ingredients were found with which early modern humans mixed an ochre-based paint.[11]Although The Cambridge Online Dictionary definition of factory states: a building or set of buildings where large amounts of goods are made using machines[12]elsewhere: ... the utilization of machines[12]elsewhere and ochre-based paint.[11]Although The Cambridge Online Dictionary definition of factory states: a building or set of buildings where large amounts of goods are made using machines[12]elsewhere: ... the utilization of machines[12]elsewhere: ... the utilization presupposes social cooperation and the division of labour von Mises[13]The first machine as a mechanism operating independently or with very little force by interaction from a human, with a capacity for use repeatedly with operation exactly the same on every occasion of functioning.[14] The wheel was invented c.3000 BC, the spoked wheel c.2000 BC. The Iron Age began approximately 12001000 BC.[15][16] However, other sources define machinery as a means of production.[17]Archaeology provides a date for the earliest city as 5000 BC as Tell Brak (Ur et al. 2006), therefore a date for cooperation and factors of demand, by an increased community size and population to make something like factory level production a conceivable necessity.[18][19][20]Archaeologist Bonnet, unearthed the foundations of numerous workshops in the city of Kerma proving that as early as 2000 BC Kerma was a large urban capital.[21]The watermill was first made before the end of the third century BC.[22][23] In the third century BC, Philo of Byzantium describes a water-driven wheel in his technical treatises. Factories producing garum were common in the Roman Empire.[24] The Barbegal aqueduct and mills are an industrial complex from the second century AD found in southern France. By the time of the fourth century AD, there was a water-milling installation with a capacity to grind 28 tons of grain per day, [25] a rate sufficient to meet the needs of 80,000 persons, in the Roman Empire. [26][27][28]The large population increase in medieval Islamic cities, such as Baghdad's 1.5 million population, led to the development of large-scale factory milling installations with higher productivity to feed and support the large growing population. A tenth-century grain-processing factory in the Egyptian town of Bilbays, for example, milled an estimated 300 tons of grain and flour per day.[25] Both watermills and windmills were widely used in the Islamic world at the time.[29]The Venice Arsenal also provides one of the first examples of a factory in the modern sense of the word. Founded in 1104 in Venice, several hundred years before the Industrial Revolution, it mass-produced ships on assembly lines using manufactured parts. The Venice Arsenal apparently produced nearly one ship every day and, at its height, employed 16,000 people.[30][31]Main article: Factory systemSee also: Industrial RevolutionCromford mill as it is today. Working day ends at Tampella factory in Tampere, Finland in 1909One of the earliest factories was John Lombe's water-powered silk mill at Derby, operational by 1721. By 1746, an integrated brass mill was working at Warmley near Bristol. Raw material went in at one end, was smelted into brass and was turned into pans, pins, wire, and other goods. Housing was provided for workers on site. Josiah Wedgwood in Staffordshire and Matthew Boulton at his Soho Manufactory were other prominent early industrialists, who employed the factory system. The factory system. system began widespread use somewhat later when cotton spinning was mechanized. Richard Arkwright is the person credited with inventing the prototype of the modern factory. After he patented his water frame in 1769, he established Cromford Mill, in Derbyshire, England, significantly expanding the village of Cromford to accommodate the migrant workers new to the area. The factory system was a new way of organizing workforce made necessary by the development of machines which were too large to house in a worker's cottage. Working hours were as long as they had been for the farmer, that is, from dawn to dusk, six days per week. Overall, this practice essentially reduced skilled and unskilled workers to replaceable commodities. Arkwright's factory was the first successful cotton spinning factory in the world; it showed unequivocally the way ahead for industry and was widely copied. Between 1770 and 1850 mechanized factories supplanted traditional artisan shops as the predominant form of manufacturing institution, because the larger-scale factories enjoyed a significant technological and supervision advantage over the small artisan shops. [32] The earliest factories included mechanized shoe production and manufacturing of machinery, including machinery. tools. After this came factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with agricultural-equipment factories that supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with a supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with a supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with a supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with a supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with a supplied the railroad industry included rolling mills, foundries and locomotive works, along with a supplied 1836, was one of the earliest factories to use modern materials handling such as cranes and rail tracks through the buildings for handling heavy items.[33]Large scale electrification of factories began around 1900 after the development of the AC motor which was able to run at constant speed depending on the number of poles and the current electrical frequency.[34] At first larger motors were added to line shafts, but as soon as small horsepower motors became widely available, factories of layout to be more efficient. Electrification enabled sequential automation using relay logic. Main article: Assembly lineFactory automation with industrial robots for palletizing food products like bread and toast at a bakery in Germany. Henry Ford further revolutionized the factory concept in the early 20th century, with the innovation of the mass production. Highly specialized laborers situated alongside a series of rolling ramps would build up a product such as (in Ford's case) an automobile. This concept dramatically decreased production costs for virtually all manufactured goods and brought about the age of consumerism.[35]In the mid - to late 20th century, industrialized countries introduced next-generation factories with two improvements: Advanced statistical methods of quality control, pioneered by the American mathematician William Edwards Deming, whom his home country initially ignored. Quality control turned Japanese factories into world leaders in cost-effectiveness and production quality. Industrial robots on the factory floor, introduced in the late 1970s. These computer-controlled welding arms and grippers could perform simple tasks such as attaching a car door quickly and flawlessly 24 hours a day. This too cut costs and improved speed. Some speculation [36] as to the future of the factory includes scenarios with rapid prototyping, nanotechnology, and orbital zero-gravity facilities. [37] There is some scepticism about the development of the factories of the future if the robotic industry is not matched by a higher technological level of the people who operate it. According to some authors, the four basic pillars of the factories of the future are strategy, technology, people and habitability, which would take the form of a kind of "laboratory factories", with management models that allow "producing with quality while experimenting to do it better tomorrow".[38][39]Highland Park Ford plant, c. 1922Venetian ArsenalCromford MillsSpringfield ArmoryHarpers Ferry ArmoryNasmyth, Gaskell and Company also called the Bridgewater FoundryBaldwin Locomotive WorksHighland Park Ford PlantFord River Rouge ComplexHawthorne WorksStalingrad Tractor PlantTriangle Shirtwaist Factory worker in 1942 Fort Worth, Texas, United States. Before the advent of mass transportation, factories' needs for ever-greater concentrations of labourers meant that they typically grew up in an urban setting or fostered their own urbanization. Industrial slums developed, and reinforced their own development through the interactions between factory's output or waste-product became the raw materials of another factory's output or waste-product became the raw materials of another factory's output or waste-product became the raw materials of another factory (preferably nearby). available materials and/or mass markets. The exception proved the rule: even greenfield factory sites such as Bournville, founded in a rural setting, developed their own housing and profited from convenient communications systems. [40] Regulation curbed some of the worst excesses of industrialization's factory-based society, labourers of Factory Acts leading the way in Britain. Trams, automobiles and town planning encouraged the separate development of industrial suburbs and residential suburbs and residential suburbs and town planning between them:[41] the focus of labour, in general, shifted to central-city office towers or to semi-rural campus-style establishments, and many factories stood deserted in local rust belts. The next blow to the traditional factories came from globalization. Manufacturing processes (or their logical successors, assembly plants) in the late 20th century re-focussed in many instances on Special Economic Zones in developing countries or on maquiladoras just across the national boundaries of industrialized states. Further re-location to the least industrialized nations appears possible as the benefits of out-sourcing and the lessons of flexible location apply in the future.[42] Scientific management developed with factory management principles.[43] Assumptions on the hierarchies of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled laborers and their supervisors and managers still linger on; however an example of a more contemporary approach to handle design applicable to manufacturing facilities can be found in Socio-Technical Systems (STS). Main article: British shadow factories and their supervisors and managers still linger on; however an example of a more contemporary approach to handle design applicable to manufacturing facilities can be found in Socio-Technical Systems (STS). number of manufacturing sites built in dispersed locations in times of war to reduce the risk of disruption due to enemy air-raids and often with the dual purpose of increasing manufacturing capacity. Before World War II Britain had built many shadow factories. Production of the Supermarine Spitfire at its parent company's base at Woolston. around the country with many premises being requisitioned by the British Government. [44] Connected to the Spitfire was production of its equally important Rolls-Royce's main aero engine facility was located at Derby, the need for increased output was met by building new factories in Crewe and Glasgow and using a purpose-built factory of Ford of Britain in Trafford Park Manchester. [45] Zeche Ewald in Herten, exterior (2011) Coldharbour Mill textile factory, Woolwich Arsenal late 1800s The assembly plant of the Bell Aircraft Station Processing FacilityA ladle pouring molten steel into a Basic Oxygen Furnace for secondary steelmaking, inside a steel mill factory in GermanyAirplanes being manufactured at the Boeing Everett Factory systemFactory (trading post)Industrial robotIndustrial railwayIndustrial RevolutionList of production topicsLockoutManufacturing railwayIndustrial Revolution ra Cambridge, New York: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. ISBN0-521-09418-6. Hozdi, Elvis (2015). "Smart Factory for Industry 4.0: A review". International Journal of Modern Manufacturing Technologies. 7 (1): 2835. "What Are Industry 4.0: A review". International Journal of Modern Manufacturing Technologies. 7 (1): 2835. "What Are Industry 4.0: A review". International Journal of Modern Manufacturing Technologies. 7 (1): 2835. "What Are Industry 4.0: A review". 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