in like manner, a garment; as is implied in the S.] And 'رفُؤتْ تَلْتُـنَنَ Our night was, or became,
 in art. رفو.

3 : see 4.
4. اداذُ It (a garment, Ṣ, Mgl, Mṣb, of wool or the like, Mgh) rendered him narm, or hot. (Ș,* Mgh, Mẹb.") And He clad him with a garment ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) of wool sf. (TA) that rendered him narm, or hot. (M,K,TA.)-[Hence,] $\ddagger$ He gave him a large gift; (TA;) or he gave him much. (K.) =ادفأ العَوْمُ The people, or company of men, collected themselves together [app. so that they made one another warm, or



 namely, a wounded man ; i. e. put him to death quickly. (L.)
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 5: } \\ \text { 8: } \\ \text { 10: }\end{array}\right\} \sec 1$.
رَفْ: see what next follows.




 to the S and Sgh , and of $\mathrm{z}_{\mathrm{j}}$ accord. to $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{z}}$ :
 ment or covering] that renders one warm, or hot, (Th, S., M, Mgh, K,) of wool, (Th, M, Mgh, K, ) or the like, ( Mgh ,) or of camels' fur; (Th, M, $\mathbf{K} ;$ ) as also $\downarrow$ ע as above. (Ṣ.) You say, not upon him any warm garment or covering, or anything to render him narm]: but you should not say, ${ }^{2}$, inf. n. (S.) —The shelter (كِّ) of a wall [by which one is protected from cold wind]. (T, Ș,

 [also] signifies $\boldsymbol{A}$ shelter, for warmth, from the wind. (M.) - The young ones, or offspring, ( $\mathbb{C}$, Ș, M, Mgh, K,) and hair, or fur, (M, K, ) and milh, (S, M, Mgh,) of camels, and nhatever else, of a profitable, or uscful, nature, is obtained from them: (Ṣ, M,* Mgh, K : :") so called because clothing, with which to warm oneself, is made of camel's hair and wool: (TA:) it occurs in the Kur xvi. 5: (S, TA:) accord. to I'Ab, there meaning the offspring of any beast (כ'آَّة). (TA.) - Also $+A$ gift. (K.)
 bending forvard of the upper part of the back over the breast: \&c.: see of which of or is the inf. n .]. ( M : in some copies of the K





 accord. to IAar, who cites, as an ex., the following verse :

[Aboo-Leyld passes the night narmly clad, while his guest, by reason of the cold, becomes deserving of his properties]: (M, TA :) though it has been
 peculiarly to human beings; and עفقئ: peculiarly to time and place; and دَقْفُ , to a human being and to time and place : (TA:) [for] this last signifies [also] narm, or hot : ( $\mathrm{M}:$ :) [and so does each of the two other epithets:] you say
 (T, S, O, TA, [though this is said in the Mṣb to be not allowable,]) [a narm, or hot, tent or house or chamber,] and in like manner $\begin{aligned} \text { ثَوْبٌ دَفِّ }\end{aligned}$ [a warm garment], (S $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{TA}$, ) and (T, S, O,TA) and $\downarrow$ "' of the Fs) [a narm, or hot, day], and ${ }^{\text {تَيْلَةُ }}$
 tions of the $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{g}}$ ) [a warm, or hot, night], and
 a narm, or hot, land ; pl. of the last مْذَافِئُ. (M,TA.)

 places.
 IAar, $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$, ) but this latter is not of established authority, and is not mentioned in the $M$ nor in the O , (TA in art. A A, ) The rain that falls after the heat has acquired strength; ( $M, \underset{Y}{ }$ in art. is, TA ;) when the earth has put (lit. vomited)
 Kzw, are found in Nejd (Central Arabia) at the period of the auroral setting of the Tenth Mansion of the Moon, (which happened, about the commencement of the era of the Flight, in that part, on the 11th of February O.S.,) when the sharpness of winter is broken, and the trees put forth their leaves: see also 1 in art. لنتتج : (Lth, IAar, $\mathrm{Th}, \mathrm{M}$ :) or the rain that is after [that called] the رَبِسع [q. v.], before, (, the Ș, in another قبل without any syll. signs,) or in the first part of, (
 the disappear entirely from the earth: (S, O, TA:) AZ says that the beginning of the 'الصُّرْةُ and ti. e. the period extends from the auroral sctting of the Tenth Mansion of the Moon (about the 11 th of February O.S. as explained above, when the sun in Arabia has begun to have much power,) to about the 9th of March O. S.: see مُتَازِلُ الْقَتَرِ, in art. نزل ; and see also another statement voce
 as a subst., or as an epithet in which the guality of a subst. is predominant, for applied to The مِيرة [or provision of corn \&c.], (AZ, T, Ș, M, K,) whaterer it be, that is brought (AZ, T, Ṣ) before, (قبل, written without any syll. signs in a copy of the S , and ${ }^{2}$ قبر in the CK,) or in the first part of, ( ( $ل$, a ${ }^{\prime}$, as in the M and TA and in a copy of the $S$ and in one of the K , [and this appears to be the right reading,] in a copy of the T $\mathbf{T}$, spring]: ( $\mathrm{AZ}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}:$ ) this is the third ; [see this word for an explanation of the statement here given;] the first being that called the : دنئّة ; ; and then, the , رِمْضَيَّة which comes when the earth becomes burnt [by the sun]. (M.) - And in like manner also, (AZ, Ș,) i. e., by the term ذَقَبُّيٌّ is also meant, (M,) The نِتَّا [or off:pring] (AZ, S, M) of sheep or goats [brought forth at that period, as is implied in the $\mathbb{S}$, or] in the end of winter: or, as some say, at any time. (M.)

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## .رفْ: see : دِفَّهُ

 places.

 to the TA without a final \&, i. e. e أدفًا, as in other copies of the K ;) fem. इֹفْ ; Curved in body.

. دَفِئُ : مَدْفَّةٌ
 K) Camels having abundance of fur ( $\mathrm{A} s, \mathrm{Th}, \mathrm{S}$, $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ ) and fat ; ( $\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) rendered warm by
 ( $\mathrm{K}:$ ) or the latter two signify many camels; ( $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O} ;$ ) because ( $\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}$ ) rendering one another warm by their breath; ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O} ;$ ) and so, accord. to the L, L 。ُ


## رفتر

 Mṣb, K,) like number of leaves put, or joined, together: (S, M, K:) or an account-book; syn. جَرِيدَةُ حِسَاب: (Mṣb:) or a written book: and it may be met. applied to a blank book, like رَفْتَرْ أَبَّمْضُ : (Mgh:) [it is a Persian word, arabicized; though asserted to be] an Arabic word, but, as IDrd says, of unknown derivation; and by some of the Arabs, [namely, the Benoo-Asad, (Fr, TA in art. تنتر.)] pronounced

