

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

- Leafy Cotton:** A cotton sample is considered leafy when only parts of the fleshy blade of the leaf are present, and these ought not to be large—say, only from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Any thing below or above the two sizes mentioned would give rise to other names; for instance, if the leaf present in the sample is very large, it causes it to have a blotchy appearance, and the term *blackjack staple* has sometimes been applied to it. But when the leaves are very minute, but numerous, the sample has a black, powdery appearance, and has given rise at times to the term *pepperdust staple*. Other examples are met with in which there is not only portions of leaf present, but pieces of the veins, both primary and secondary, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch in size. These veins are rough on their margins, which causes them readily to adhere to the fibres of cotton like some burrs do in the woolen manufacture; cotton which contains these prominent veins is difficult to sell, since these impurities are difficult to remove in cotton spinning. When veins of leaves are conspicuous in cotton samples, they are spoken of as *legs* and *sticks*.
- Lean Wool:** Wool of a bad-looking type which handles and works-up unsatisfactorily.
- Leash:** All the harness cords in a Jacquard harness, that are combined, and in turn adjusted to one neck cord of the Jacquard machine.
- Lea Tester:** See Hank Tester.
- Leather Cloth:** A production of the Morley (Eng.) district; heavier than the boiled and teazled goods known there as unions, and with the warp in sisters.
- Leather Rollers:** These may be fast boss rollers or shell or loose boss rollers. In the fast roller all the parts are fast together, and all revolving. In the shell roller there is the arbor, or mandrel, which does not revolve, and there are the shells, or sheaths, which form the revolving part.
- Ledger Blade:** In cloth shearing machines, the fixed straight edged blade which co-acts with the spiral blades of the revolver; this action trims off the nap on the cloth to the desired uniform depth.
- Legs:** See Leafy Cotton.
- Lehner Silk:** See Artificial Silk.
- Leicester Sheep:** The Leicester, or as now called, the New Leicester, was originated by Robert Bakewell, by crossing the old Leicester with different species, but without much keeping of a record. The fleece is fine, glossy, silky white, and of but moderate length, weighing on an average from 7 to 8 pounds. It was first imported by Washington, and as now found here closely resembles the Cotswold. Used for spinning about 40's to 44's worsted yarns.
- Le Jungle:** A fabric of a heavy coarse texture, interlaced with a weave showing glimpses of yarn of contrasting colors, with Oriental suggestions.
- Leno:** See Gauze.
- Leno Weaving:** See Doup Weaving.
- Lepidoptera:** Name applied to the order to which the silkworm belongs.
- Let Off:** In weaving, any one of a variety of devices for feeding or letting off the warp from its beam, at a corresponding rate as the cloth woven winds itself on the cloth beam.
- Leucogen:** See Sodium Bisulphite.
- Levant Cotton:** Cotton grown in Greece and Turkey.
- Levantine:** A 4-harness filling face twill cloth, used for linings and finished to give a glazed surface after dyeing.
- Level Dyeing:** The process of securing an even shade in dyeing, where, from the great affinity between the goods under treatment, and the dye, the portion first dyed would absorb too much coloring matter. The object is usually accomplished by adding to the dye liquor a quantity of Glauber's salts.
- Lever's Loom:** The basis of all modern lace looms, named after its inventor.
- Leviathan Stitch:** Called also railway stitch; used in embroidery. It is composed of three long stitches next to each other, crossed by a fourth in the middle.
- Ley Boil:** The operation of boiling clothes in soda ash and resin-paste liquor.
- Liberty:** A name given to their products by Messrs. Liberty & Co., silk merchants of London and Paris, who made a specialty of certain effects in silk fabrics, produced by dyeing, printing and finishing. The term is now applied generally to figured silks resembling the original products.
- Licker-in:** The roller of a carding machine, which delivers the fibres to the main cylinder or swift. The licker-in runs with less surface speed than the swift, hence the teeth of the latter continuously draw away, *i. e.*, strip the fibres from the teeth of the licker-in as fast as it is received from the feed rollers.
- Licking:** Fraying out of the sliver, or slubbing, and running over instead of between the drawing rollers.
- Liebermann's Reagent:** One gram of Magenta (Fuchsin or Rosanilin) crystals is dissolved in 100 *c.c.* of water. To this is added ammonium hydroxide until the solution is just de-colored.
- Liencillo:** Gray cotton goods in South American countries.
- Lienzo:** Unbleached cotton sheetings and shirtings in Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay.
- Ligne:** The French line, which is one-twelfth of a French inch, is the world's standard for measuring the width of ribbon, tape and other narrow fabrics. There are approximately eleven French lignes to the inch.
- Lille Lace:** A bobbin lace, the earlier specimens have straight edges, the patterns being outlined with a heavy cordonnet, the hexagonal ground is a very light and fine mesh, each mesh having two sides made of a single thread and four sides of two threads twisted together.
- Lime:** Used in vat-dyeing to dissolve the indigo; in black cotton-dyeing (the cheapest black); practically no longer used for bleaching; to strip wood color from wool, etc. Also, called *Calcium Oxide*.
- Lime Acetate:** Prepared by neutralizing acetic acid with lime or chalk, and used in the preparation of extract colors in calico printing. Also called *Acetate of Lime*.
- Lime Boil:** The first process which goods in bleaching are subjected to. The same follows the gray wash, and consists in running the string of cloth through a solution of milk of lime, *i. e.*, calcium hydroxide, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, a portion of which the cloth absorbs, after which it is passed by overhead winches into a specially constructed boiler, known as a kier. The essential action of boiling with lime, is to decompose the fatty, resinous, and waxy impurities present in the fabric. They are not removed, but remain attached to the fibre as insoluble lime soaps, which are, however, readily removed by the subsequent processes. The coloring matter of the fibre is modified, and any alumina present is also attacked.
- Limerick Lace:** Irish needlework, executed either by stitching patterns with heavier thread over machine made net ground or by buttonholing the edges of the pattern traced over lawn or muslin, cutting away the ground and applying the whole on machine made net.
- Lime Sour:** See Gray Sour.
- Lime Tree Bast:** The lime is a large and handsome tree famous for the quantity and tenacious character of its bast fibres, which are used for various purposes. The bast tissue, or fibres, are used for cordage, pit ropes and clothes-lines, and are employed abroad for shoemaking. The branches, when cut from the young trees, are easily divested of the bark and the bast. The latter are made into Russian mats. The tree is extensively grown in Russia, where the cultivation and exportation of the bast is an important industry.
- Liming:** Passing the bleaching cloth through a milk of lime.
- Linacæ:** The generic name for the class of plant from which linen is derived.
- Lincoln Sheep:** An English breed of sheep, originating in Lincolnshire, from crossing the native breed with Leicester breed. It stands at the head of the long woolled sheep, both on account of the length of staple as well as weight of fleece. It is a very large, white, coarse, long woolled, hornless sheep. A frequent weight of a ram fleece is 24 to 26 lbs., while the average clip of a flock ranges from 10 to 14 lbs. per fleece. Its length is usually from 10 to 18 inches, though sometimes the longest portions of the fleece reach an abnormal length.
- Line:** The long fibre of flax, or hemp, separated from the tow by hackling.
- Linen:** A fabric made of linen yarn or thread; cloth woven from the fibres of flax; also given to articles formerly made of linen though now chiefly of cotton, as bed linen, table linen, etc.
- Linen Count:** See Count.
- Linen Draper:** A dealer in linen goods.
- Linen Embroidery:** A kind of fancy work, made by drawing the threads from a piece of linen, except from the space comprised within the lines of a pattern, so that the latter remains in

- solid surface relieved upon the open work ground, from which the threads have been withdrawn.
- Linen Yarn:** Linen yarn is reckoned by the lea. The linen reel is 90 inches in circumference, 120 revolutions of which make one lea, which, consequently contains 300 yards. The number of leas in one pound is what is spoken of as the counts; for example, 50 lea, which means that 50 leas weigh one pound. Linen, like other yarn, is also made up into hanks, 10 leas making one hank and 20 hanks one bundle.
- Lingerie:** A French term of wide meaning; used to denote collectively all the linen, cotton, silk and lace articles of underwear which compose a woman's robe, such as the nightgown, corset undervest, drawers, shirts, collars, garters, hose, chemise, etc.
- Lingoe:** A metal weight, attached to each cord of a Jacquard harness, to keep the individual harness cords taut.
- Lining:** A fabric used for dress and coat linings, finished to give a smooth, lustrous surface. Woven from cotton warp and cotton, alpaca or botany worsted filling. The Italian is an example of the latter kind.
- Lining Felt:** A fabric of hair, or hair and asbestos, which may be saturated with lime cement and used as non-conducting covering for steam boilers and pipes.
- Linking:** The joining of knitted fabrics without a seam.
- Lino:** A silk gossamer material.
- Linoleum:** A preparation of linseed oil, which is hardened by exposure to heated air, or by treatment with a sulphur chloride, and used as a substitute for India rubber. When mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas, it is used as a floor cloth, known as oil cloth or linoleum.
- Limon:** Is a fine closely woven plain fabric well known for its excellent weaving and washing qualities. It is made from combed cotton yarns of long-stapled stocks to resemble as closely as possible fine linen fabrics. The cloth structure is firmly made in the loom.
- Linseed:** The oily seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. For use, the seeds are crushed, which destroys the texture of the husks, down to the sclerenchyma cells and the cells of the innermost skin. For dressings, linseed meal is boiled with water, and used as a softening agent, like fleawort.
- Linsley-woolsey:** A coarse, stout material, made with a linen or cotton warp and a wool, or wool and cotton mixed filling. Used as skirtings by the British peasantry. The name is from the components of the cloth.
- Lint:** The name given to the cotton which remains when separated from the seeds.
The soft down of ravelled or scraped linen, used in dressing wounds.
- Lint Doctor:** A scraper for removing projecting fluff from fabrics to be printed.
- Linter Cotton:** Short cotton fibres obtained by stripping the seeds as coming from the gin of any short fibres still adhering to the seeds, and which with the seeds had passed through the grid of the gin. This cotton in turn is delinted from the seeds at oil mills and is used either in the spinning of low counts of yarns or in the manufacture of explosives for military purposes.
- Linter Gin:** See Huller Gin.
- Linters:** See Cotton Bating.
- Linum Usitatissimum:** The botanical name for the flax plant.
- Liquor Ammoniae:** See Ammonia.
- Lisle:** A two-fold cotton yarn in which the individual threads are spun with a right and left hand twist, respectively, and afterwards doubled together, resulting in a firm hard-wearing yarn.
- Lisle Lace:** See Clear-foundation Lace.
- Lisle Thread:** A combed yarn, made of superior long staple cotton, used for the knitting of superior qualities of gloves, hosiery, and underwear. The spinning is done under moisture. The yarn is spun in high counts, and hard twisted, after which it is run quickly through a flame (gassing) to remove, *i. e.*, burn off the loose, adhering fibres (fuzz) characteristic to any yarn. This process permits the yarn to exhibit the colors applied to it, with a brilliancy unequalled by a yarn not thus manufactured. It bears the same relation to regular cotton yarn, that worsted yarn does to woolen.
- Lisse:** From the French *Leccè*. In tapestry weaving, warp-threads taken together. The manner in which they are disposed, determining the kind of tapestry, whether *Haute-lisse* or *Baise-lisse*.
A sheer fabric having a similar construction as tarlatan, the difference being that *lisse* is constructed with a finer texture, of either silk or cotton, and is a much more delicate material; used for ladies' neckwear, and in the manufacture of ruching. When fluked or crimped, it is called *Crape-lisse* or *Crêpe-lisse*.
- List:** It is derived from *licia*, which in the age of corrupt Latin, was used for the inclosure of fields and cities, as being anciently made with cords interlaced; or from *listæ quia campum clandestant instar listarum panni*; as enclosing the ground after the manner that a list does a piece of cloth. List, in manufacturing, denotes the border of a stuff, or that which bounds its width on each side. In addition to being a necessity to the fabric, they contribute to good appearance. Also called *Listing* or *Selvage*.
- Listed:** A defect which occurs on the list or edge of a piece, such as the edge being torn away, stained or otherwise damaged.
- List Work:** Appliqué-work made by sewing list on a garment, edge to edge or overlapping.
- Litmus:** Used as a test-paper. Alkalies turn it blue; acids red.
- Little Brannon:** See Brannon.
- Liver Oils:** Oils obtained from pressing the putrefied livers of the Codfish, after which they are called.
- Llama:** The Llama or Yamma, is also called the American camel, and has been known to Europeans since 1544. Four species of llamas are acknowledged: namely, the *Vicugna*, the *Guanaco*, the *Yamma* and the *Alpaca*, all four being natives of America. The *Vicugna* is found in the most elevated localities of Batavia and Northern Chili, and so far has been found to be very wild and untamable. The short, soft, silky fur of this animal is very valuable. The color of the vicugna is a nearly uniform brown, tinged with yellow on the back and fading into gray on the abdomen. The *Guanaco* is of no consequence in regard to the value of its hair for textile purposes. The *Yamma* is used by the natives for carrying burdens. As a beast for carrying burdens it is now more and more supplemented by the ass, while the European sheep is gradually taking its place as wool bearer. The hair of the yamma is of a brown or variegated color, and of very much less value than the hair of the vicugna. Of the same value as the vicugna for producing a raw material for textile purposes is the *Alpaca* or *Paco*. Its color is generally black, though frequently variegated with brown and white. The wool of this species is long, soft, silky, and extremely valuable. It is also exclusively South American, and found in the lofty ranges of the Andes. The alpaca is smaller than the Yamma and in its form resembles the sheep, but has a longer neck and a more elegant carriage of the head compared to the latter. The hair of the alpaca, if the animal is shorn each year, is about eight inches long, but if allowed to grow will attain a length of from twenty to thirty inches. It is rather less curly than sheep's wool, but fine and strong in proportion to its diameter, and is used for producing the yarn for some of the finest dress goods (Alpacas) as well as coatings, the face of overcoatings (Montagnacs) etc. Also written *Lama*.
- Loading:** The process of adding weight or body to a fabric during dyeing or finishing process. The substances used for it are known as weighting materials. Used in connection with wool, cotton and silk fabrics. Also called *Weighting*.
- Lock:** A tuft of wool.
- Lockout:** A wool term which implies that the staples have a thick stringy formation with a wasty tip extending well down the staple, thus giving the wool a stringy appearance.
- Lockram:** A coarse cheap linen, which derived its name from Locrenan in Brittany where it originally was made.
- Locks:** Odd staples from skirtings, usually swept from under the screen of the sorting table; very dirty and of varying quality.
- Lock Stitch:** A sewing machine stitch, the under thread of which passes through loops in the upper one, interlocking therein.
- Loewe's Reagent:** An alkaline copper-glycerol solution. 10 grams of copper sulphate crystals are dissolved in 100 c.c. of water. To this are added 5 c.c. of glycerol and a solution of sodium hydroxide until the precipitate at first formed is just re-dissolved.
(To be continued.)

A New Test Paper.

A very delicate test paper has been prepared in Japan from the fruit of the *Tama-tsubaki*, which has a violet color, and in turned to greenish-blue by a mere trace of alkali, and to red by an extremely dilute acid solution. The plant is also known in Japan as *Nezumi-mochi*, or *Tera-tsubaki*. The inventor noticed that the color of its fruit never fades, while the color of the flower quickly fades. He squeezed the fruit, and dyed a filter paper with the juice, which gave a violet shade.