Lace: A color of the same class as cochineal, consisting of small parasitic insects (Coccus fuscus) united together by a resinous matter exuding from the twigs of the trees which produce it. It is sold in double-dye, as it is soft, so as to be broken by the fingers. The lace should not have a shining resinous appearance, and should give out a strong peculiar odor. If it be very hard, with a resinous fracture, it contains a large amount of shellac.

Lace: An open perforated fabric produced by the threads of which it is composed being twisted together in such a manner as to form patterns. The threads may be twisted either two, three, or more together, or thick and thin threads may be so combined. Lace is divided into two kinds of lace point and pillow. Point or needle made lace is said to have been invented by the Italians at a very early period, and during the 16th and 17th centuries became of very general use. Pillow lace is of more recent date, and Beeman asserts that the kissing of a lace is a German invention found out before the year 1501, at St. Annaberg, by Barbara, wife of Christopher Utman. The statement does not appear to have been disproved. Both are now made extensively by machinery being measured according to the number of warp threads per inch, as six-point, ten-point, etc.

Lace Bark: This tree is a native of Java, and the fiber has a glossy, brown and light colored, with a surface and numerous lenticels. It resembles the bark of the Silver Birch. The fibers or bast fibers are repeatedly interleaved, and resemble a leno or gauze fabric of a yellowish-white color. Used for making ropes; at one time it was employed in the West Indies for making slave whips. Sloane states that caps, ruffles, and even whole suits of clothes have been made from this peculiar tibia. Cloth made from the Lagetta have been imported at Liverpool under the name of Gano.

Lace Cloth: A light, summer textile for ladies' wear, having raised stripes or narrow line checks, intermixed with embroidery or lace effects upon the surface.

Lace Dyeing: Any machine used in the manufacture of lace, the construction of which is ingenious and rather complicated. Also called Bobbinet Frame, Point Net Frame, Warp Net Frame, etc.

Lace Needles: Those needles, in lace making, to which the loops of yarn or threads are transferred, to produce the pattern, so that puck-stitch, transferred-stitch or dropped-stitch can be used.

Lacet: Silk or cotton braid used to form patterns for laces, as well as lace made of such braid.

Lace Thread: A twisted thread, composed of two minor threads of great difference in their counts; in turn imparting a beady or lace-like appearance to the whole work in which it is used. The counts of yarn used vary from 140's to 350's cotton yarn.

Lacing: Stringing the Jacquard cards together in chain.

Lacmoid: A dark violet blue coal tar dyestuff, derived from resorcin.

Lacovies: An East Indian cotton cloth.

Lactarene: A mordant, used in calico printing. A yellowish, granular, pulvurulent casein, or curd of milk, produced by precipitating skimmed milk with dilute acids.

Lactic Acid: Commercial lactic acid represents a pure yellow to brown syrup containing 50 and sometimes 80 per cent. of pure lactic acid, contaminated by sulphuric acid, sugar, dextrine, iron and other substances. In water, lactic acid is soluble in any proportion and is frequently used, especially as an assistant in mordanting wool with potassium bichromate; similarly with sulphuric acid and bichromate; the acid potassium tartrate (bolion) is also recommended, claiming to give better equalization than tartar. In silk dyeing, lactic acid is used as a brightening agent.

Ladder Braid: Open work braid, presenting a ladder effect; used for laces and for trimmings.

Ladder Stitch: In embroidery or fancy work, a cross bar stitch resembling a ladder's rounds.

Ladder Tape: Stout cotton tape; used for Venetian laces.

Ladies' Cloth: A term by which is distinguished a class of fine, broad, light-weight woolen goods, face finished; used for making ladies' wraps and dresses.

Lag: A wooden bar of the harness chain, used in connection with some classes of double cloth.

Lagos: A variety of African cotton having a moderately strong and coarse staple of brown color and very irregular in length.

Laguary: Variety of raw cotton from Colombia.

Lahar Crape: A soft draping silk and cotton fabric for evening wear.

Lahore: Knotted cotton and wool rugs made in India, the design consists usually of alternate rows of palm leaves. English dress goods, made of cashmere wool.

Laid Wool: Wool from sheep which has been smeared with tar and butter as a protection from the rigor of winter.

Laid Work: Embroidery, consisting of couching.

Laine: French for wool.

Laine Brodee: A two-fold yarn, made of an open and firm Australia wool, used as filling in genuine Beavais and Gobelin Jacquard machines.

Laine Elastique: All-wool, dull black, light French dress goods made in crepe and cordon effect.

Lake: A pigment cake obtained by mixing results of dyestuffs and mordant, the precipitate forming the lake.

Laloo: Several varieties of raw cotton grown in Kathiawar and Ahmedabad, India. The staple is fair, but usually dirty with leaves.

Lama: See Llama.

Lamb: Applied to sheep from time of birth to time of weaning, say until seven months old. Lamb's wool is glossy and slippery, difficult to comb on a spin.

Lamba: A cloth made of wild date leaves by some tribes of native Africans.

Lambarella: Shrubs in which the nubes of Madagascar Island lay their dead; produced from silk raised in the Madagascar Island.

Lambdownd: A plated knit cloth, the face made with a very heavy and spongy fleece, raised from slack twist woolen yarn, while the back is of hard spin cotton; used for children's coats, bags, etc.

Lambkin: The pelt of a lamb, used for ornamental purposes; also its imitation in woolen cloth, made to resemble the dressed skin of a lamb.

Lambkin: See Fusian.

Lamb's Wool: Wool of a short, fine and slippery nature, sheared from the lamb when about seven months old, or, if late born or for the butcher, before it reaches that age.

Lamb's Wool Yarn: An extremely soft, slightly twisted woolen yarn, used for knitting and embroidery.

Laminet: Thin metal thread used in brocades.

Lamina: Scales on wool fibres.

Lammy: The thick, quilted, outside jumper, worn in cold weather by women.

Lamot: Native Philippine name for Manila hemp.

Lampas: Originally, East Indian printed silks; now silk fabrics, having some woven figured and different colored taffeta ground, used for drapery and upholstery.

Lamsa: Better grade of calico used for inner coats in Persia.

Lana: Vegetable wool of Porto Rico. The pods of the lana tree are 8 or 9 inches long and contain a surprising amount of fibre. The seeds are small and not very abundant over the needle heads. It ranges from a very light brown to a darker color, and is soft and silky. Used for filling cushions and upholstery goods, etc. Also called Gano.

Lanary: A place for storing wool.

Lana Vejetale: Variety of Venezuelan tree cotton.

Lance: French for "thrown." Showing tiny dots or specks; also fine pinpoint effects, as if the figures were thrown on the ground.

Landin Bar: In lace making, the shuttle bar.

Landing Wheel: The wheel on the circular knitting frame which pushes the loop up over the needle heards.

Langet: A strong lace used in Holland, mainly for women's dresses.

Lanol: An anctuous fatty mixture of the ethers of cholesterol with fatty acids, obtained from various keratin tissues, as the wool of sheep; valuable in pharmacy as a basis for ointments.

Lansdowne: A fine twilled dress goods, having a silk face and a woolen back. A novelty in dress goods.

Lant: Stale urine, used formerly extensively for scouring wool.

Lanterne: The extension on the cylinder of Jacquard machines, which turns the same by coming in contact with the catches.

In calico printing, the steam cham-
Laps: Rolls of cotton, from which the intermediate and short \textit{scourer} as well as the carding engine are fed.

Lard Oil: The same is a clear colorless oil obtained by subjecting hard pressed fat to a special finger or separated from the accompanying stearin. It does not readily become rancid. Its melting point is low, \textit{viz.} 10 deg. to 12 deg. C. Used as a softening agent in the finishing goods.

Larees: Gray, bleached or printed cotton cloth in East India. Imported from England.

Larvae: An elliptical figure, supposed to resemble a tear drop, as in a lace pattern.

Larva: The second, or worm state of the silkworm.

Lashier: A piece of cord employed for binding or tying.

Lassaigne’s Reagent: 5 grams of litharge and 5 grams of sodium hydroxide are dissolved in 100 c.c. of boiling water. \( \text{CuO} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{CuO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \).

Lathing: A fine, durable fabric made from strong wool or cotton, of somewhat heavy handle, but smooth in appearance; used chiefly for the uppers of women’s shoes.

Latch: The small piece hinged to the base of the knitting-needle base which closes the hook and holds the engaged loop, while another loop is being formed.

Latchets: See Batten.

Lattice: Plain cotton, formed of cross bars of thin wood strung on a cloth base, by which fibres are fed to the engine.

Lattice Stitch: In embroidery, slanting bars are run across a long, narrow, open space, forming lattice work.

La Vague: A moire effect, formed by fine satin lines on a bengaline ground.

Laventine: A thin silk, used chiefly for sleeve linings.

Lawn: A light-weight single cloth wash fabric, from 11 to 24 oz. per yard, and in widths from 36 to 40 inches finished. It is composed of all cotton yarns (bleached) from 1/40’s to 1/100’s and is always woven with a plain weave. The name is derived from the French “lino.” Plain lawn is made of solid white or bleached yarn in both warp and filling. The fabric is wadded, or those having color effects, are produced by printing vines, floral stripes, small flowers, etc.; in bright colors in scattered effects on the face of the goods. The patterns are always printed, never woven. Lawn, when finished, should have a soft, smooth feel. Therefore, the finishing, including brushing, very light starching or sizing, then calendering or pressing. Lawns have to be handled carefully in the bleaching process, starched with an ordinary starch mangle (sizing contains a little blueing) finished on the Stenter machine and dried with hot air. It is woven by the factory of ladies’ and children’s summer dresses, sash curtains, etc. “India lawn” is a calendered fabric, about 12 yards to the lb., and 26 to 36 inches wide in lengths from 40 inches to 40 inches in long-fold. “Victoria lawn” has a very stiff finish. Also called India Lawns.

Lay: See Batten.

Lay Cap: In a loom, the wooden bar which rests upon the top of and assists in holding the reed in its place in the lay, lathe or batten, affording also a convenient place for the flier in moving the lay by hand, if necessary.

Layer Brush: The brush, on a shearing machine, with which the cloth is brought in after passing the cutting blades; used to lay or smooth down the nap.

Layer Hook: An iron on the head of a rope-walk pole on which the rope is placed after twisting.

Layer Race: Flat part of the batten between the shuttle boxes, along which the shuttles run.

Leaf: The parts into which a hank or skein is divided, when it is being reeled. The number of an inch or less per pound indicate the count.

Leaves: The seventh part of a hank; in worsted, 80 yards; in cotton and spun silk, 120 yards; in linen, 300 yards. Also called Rap.

Lead: The base of spring beard knitting needles.

Lead Acetate: White crystals which dissolve in double their weight of cold water. If the clear water is used, a little acetic acid should be added in order to ensure clear solutions. It is only used for cotton. At one time it was used for yellows and oranges, to-day it is used as a basic acetate with litharge; mordants cotton on simple immersion, and is used for colors and similar colors. Like all other lead combinations it is poisonous. Its antidote is Epsom Salts (which forms an insoluble lead sulphate) the white of eggs, and emetics. Also called Acetate of Lead or Sugar of Lead.

Lead Sinker: One of a series of weights used to depress the yarn between the needles in a knitting machine. They alternate with the jack sinkers.

Lead Sulphate: This is obtained on a large scale in the manufacture of glass from alumina, and its use as a filler for weighting cotton fabrics is largely due to the need for finding some use for it when so produced. It is white, insoluble in water, and very heavy, but has the great disadvantage of being poisonous, and of blackening in the air of towns where coal gas is used. Comes into commerce in paste form and is often adulterated with barium sulphate and gypsum. Used in printing blues.

Leaf: See Harness.

Lease: In beaming, warping and weaving, the crossing of the warp threads, to lessen tension or to prevent misalignment, by passing each warp-thread alternately over and under lease string or lease rods.

Lease Rod: In warping, one of the wooden rods, usually of oval cross section, over and under which the warp-threads are alternately passed in forming the lease, i.e., to keep the warp-threads separated. Two or three of these rods are used together in a set for forming a lease in the warp.