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 a few millimeters. Anything 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 whereas these leafy cottons are not numerous, the sample has a black, powdery appearance, and has given rise at times to the term pepperdust staple, from which it is derived. In any case, it is named after the manner in which there is not only portions of leaf present, but pieces of the veins, both primary and secondary, varying from 1 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 woven manufacture of cotton. This makes it 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 "leaves and sticks." 

Leah Wool: Wool of a bad-looking type which handles and works-up unsatisfactorily.

Leak: 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 Jucchur or Jouvures goods known as therbs or as unions, and with the warp in sisters.

Leather Rollers: These may be fast roller or shell roller. 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 edge blade which co-acts with the spiral blade of the revoler; this action trims off the nap on the cloth to the desired uniform depth.

Legs: See Leafy Cotton.

Leinzer 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 foreign 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 yarn.

Le Jumelle: 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 Douc Weaving.

Lepidoptera: Name applied to the order to which the silkworm belongs.

Let to Weaving: Using 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: A 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 color matter. The object is usually accomplished by adding to the dye liquor a quantity of Gl azure's salts.

Levers' Loom: The basis of all modern lace looms, named after its inventor.

Leviathan Stitch: Stitching called 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.

Libery: A name given to their product 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, t. 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.

Liebmann's Reagent: One gram of Magneta (Fuchsin or Rosanil) crystals is dissolved in 1000 cubic centimeters of water. To this is added ammonium hydroxide until the solution is just de-colored.

Lincello: Grey cotton goods in South American countries.

Lienzo: Unbleached cotton sheetings and shirtings in Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Lign. The French inch, which is one-twelfth of an English 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 cord, covered with a wide ground. It is a very fine and light mesh, each mesh having two sides made of a single thread and four sides of two threads twisted together.

Lime: Used for 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 wash, and consists in running the string of cloth through a solution of milk of lime, i. e., calcium hydroxide, Ca (OH)2, a portion of which the fabric absorbs, after which it is passed overhead winches into a specially constructed boiler, known as a kier. The essential action of boiling with lime, is to decompose the lignin, though, not all the waxy impurities present in the fabric. They are not removed, but remain attached to the fibre as insoluble limewater, or lime precipitate, and are easily removed by the subsequent processes. The coloring matter of the fibre is modified, and any present is also removed.

Limerick Lace: Irish needlework, executed either by stitching patterns with heavier thread over machine made net ground or without, using 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 quality and tenacity 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.

Lining: Passing the loom-making cloth through a mill of lime.

Linaceae: 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 Leicestershire breed. It is the largest and woolliest of the long wool sheep, both on account of the length of staple as well as weight of fleece. It is a very large, white, coarse, long wooled, 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.

Lining: The long fibre of flax, or hemp, separated from the tow by hacking.

Linen: A fabric made of linen yarn or thread; cloth woven from the fibres of flax; also given to articles for making made of indigo, chiefly of cotton, as bed linen, table linen, etc.

Linnet Count: See Count.

Linseed: A dealer in linen goods.

Linseed 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
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solid surface relieved upon the open work ground, from which the threads have been withdrawn.

Linen: Linen yarn is reckoned by the lea. The linen reed is 90 inches in circumference. 120 revolutions of which make one lea, which, consequently, measures 540 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. Lea yarn, 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 underclothes which comprise a woman’s robe, such as the nightgown, corset underwear, drawers, shirts, collars, handkerchiefs, etc.

Lingo: 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 costume lining to prevent giving 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.

Linseed 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.

Linen: Is a finely woven plain fabric well known for its excellent weaving and washing qualities. It is made from combed cotton yarns of long-stapled cottons 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 sclerchyma cells and the cells of the innermost skin. For dressings, linseed meal is bored, sifted, liened, chemed, etc.

Linsey-woolsey: A coarse, stout material, made with a linen or cotton warp and wool or worsted and cotton mended 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 the threads.

Lint Doctor: A scraper for removing projecting fluff from fabrics to be printed.

Lint 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 wool 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.

Lint Gin: See Huller Gin.

Linters: See Cotton Batting.

Linum Usitatissimum: The botanical name for the flax plant.

Liquor Ammoniac: 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 a high 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 brilliance which would not be possible if the yarn had been made otherwise. It bears the same relation to regular cotton yarn, that worsted yarn does to woolen.

Lisse: From French, in upholstery, a coarse cotton fabric used in upholstery, a coarse cotton fabric used in upholstery.

Lisse: A coarse cotton fabric used in upholstery.

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.

Locatan: A wool teasel which implies that the staples have a thick stringy formation with a wasty tip extending well down the staple, thus giving the fabric a nappy appearance.

Lockram: A coarse cheap linen, which derived its name from Locran 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.

Locor Reagent: An alkaline copper-glyceral solution. 10 grams of copper sulphate crystals are dissolved in 100 c.c. of water. To this are added 5 c.c. of glyceral and a solution of sodium hydroxide until the mixture 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.