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“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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IS : 4908 - 1968

Indian Standard
**GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN
LAC INDUSTRY**

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AMENDMENT NO. 1 JANUARY 1967

TO

IS:4908-1968 GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN LAC INDUSTRY

(Page 6, *Dewaxing*) - Add the following new term after 'Devaxing':

DOGALEE – A term used by the trade to denote a product (seed lac sievings) having lac content between 70 to 80 percent and passing through 600 micron sieve. The product is equivalent to Molamma 1.

(CC 9)

Reprography Unit, ISI, New Delhi, India

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN LAC INDUSTRY

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(*Continued on page 2*)

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(Continued from page 1)

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN LAC INDUSTRY

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 9 October 1968, after the draft finalized by the Lac and Lac Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

0.2 In the lac trade and industry, the necessity for uniform and unambiguous terminology has always been felt. This standard glossary of terms is expected to fulfil this need by clarifying the precise implications of terms current in the lac trade and industry. This standardization of terminology is expected to remove prevailing ambiguity and confusion in the use of various terms by manufacturers, consumers and all concerned with the lac trade and industry. Terms which may be commonly used in the industry but convey accepted dictionary meaning have not been included in this standard.

0.3 In the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been obtained from the following publication:

MUKHOPADHYAYA (B) AND MUTHANA (M S), *Ed.* Monograph on lac. 1962. Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.

0.4 Should any difference exist between the definitions in this standard and those in the standard for the individual materials, the latter shall prevail.

0.5 This standard is intended chiefly to cover the technical definitions of terms and it may not necessarily include all the legal meanings of the terms.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard defines the technical terms widely used in the Indian lac industry.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

A

Acacia—A tree belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ of which several species are good lac hosts (*see* Appendix A).

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Acid Number — A measure of the free acidity and is the number of milligrams of caustic potash required to neutralize one gram of the material.

Acid Value — *see* 'Acid Number'.

AGHANI अगहनी — Lac crop grown on *KUSUM* (*Schleichera oleosa* Linn.) host infected in June-July and harvested in January-February.

AGILA अगिला — The portion which separates first while cleaning seedlac by winnowing and consists mostly of wood particles and very small particles of lac.

ALTA आलता — A solution of lac dye used by some Indian women to decorate the edge of their feet.

ALTAPATA आलता-पता — A cotton pad soaked in *ALTA* and dried. It is moistened with water before use.

ANTI अंटो. *see* 'ANTIA'.

ANTIA अंटिया — A bundle of broodlac sticks, 20 to 30 cm in length, used for inoculation purposes.

ARILac अरी लाल — Immature lac harvested before the emergence of the larvæ.

ATHALI — *see* 'NAND'.

ATISHI अतिशि — A type of lac decoration, practised in various parts of India, in which wood work is smeared with powdered tin and glue, and then coated with lac giving a rich fiery glow.

Autoclave Shellac — Shellac obtained from seedlac by heating with steam under pressure in a closed vessel.

B

BAISAKHI बैसाखी — Lac crop grown on hosts other than *KUSUM* (*Schleichera oleosa* Linn.) and harvested in the period near about the month of *BAISAKH* (April-May). Seedlac prepared from *BAISAKHI* crop is also known as *BAISAKHI* seedlac.

BAKHARI बखारी — Lac incrustation freed from twigs.

BEEJ बीज. *see* 'BIHAN'.

BELAIYA बेलबेंया — The worker who stretches molten lac into sheets for the production of shellac by the indigenous process.

BEULI बियुली — Crushed lac from which free woody matter, dust and other debris have been removed.

BHATTA षट्टा—An oven with a concave back wall for reflecting heat in which fuel (usually charcoal) is burnt on the floor. This oven is used for making shellac by the indigenous process.

BHUSI झूसी—Waste woody matter obtained from sieving of crushed lac during the preparation of *BEULI*, and also after washing sticklac into seedlac.

BIHAN बीहन—see 'Broodlac'.

BINDA —A bundle of twigs of broodlac.

Bleached Lac—Processed lac in which colour has been chemically destroyed by bleaching.

Blocked Lac—Lac in any form which has set into a hard lump due to adverse storage condition.

Broodlac—Mature lac on the twigs containing the larvæ ready to swarm. It is used for inoculating host trees.

Buttonlac—Molten lac filtered free from infusible impurities and made into circular discs generally 8 cm in diameter and 0.25 to 0.5 cm thick.

By-Products of Lac—The various by-products, namely, *MOLAMMA*, *KIRI* and *PASSEWA* obtained in course of refining crude lac.

C

CHAOLA POKA बाबल पोका—The larva of the moth *Eublemma amabilis* Moore, a predator of lac insect, causing considerable damage to lac crop.

CHOWRI चोरी—Common indigenous name for seedlac.

CHARKHI चर्की—A small windlass used for rotating lac melting bag containing seedlac for the preparation of shellac and buttonlac by the indigenous process.

CHARNA चरना—A flat spatula with wooden handle used by the *KARIGAR* (Melter) for scrapping molten lac during the manufacture of shellac by the indigenous process.

CHAULIA — see 'CHAWALI'.

CHAWALI — A name for the lac while still on the twigs.

Colour Index—The colour index is a measure of the intensity of colour of shellac or seedlac, determined by matching their ethanolic solutions against standard solutions of iodine in potassium iodide (see IS : 15-1956* and IS : 16-1956†).

Colour Number—see 'Colour Index'.

*Specification for seedlac (revised).

†Specification for shellac (revised).

D

DEBUGALA डेबूगाला— An inferior type of shellac made from sweepings, by-products, etc; often mixed with rosin up to 40 percent.

DAL डाल— Broken sticklac, detached from twigs, almost the size of pea.

DALI डाली— see 'DAL'.

DANRI डंड़ी— The twisted bag after filtration of melted lac in manufacturing shellac by the indigenous process.

DANTI डण्टी— see 'DANRI'.

DATIA KHAR दतिया खार— Naturally occurring alkaline earth containing sodium carbonate used for cleaning bags from *DANRI*.

Decolorization — Removal of the colouring matter of lac with activated charcoal.

Dewaxing — Process of removal of wax from seedlac, shellac or bleached lac.

DOM डोम— The name given to poor quality shellac.

DONGI — The flat stone in front of *BHATTA*.

DONGI PATHAR — see 'DONGI'.

G

GAD गाढ— see 'GARD'.

GANDI' गंदी— Blemishes, such as dirt, knots and debris in the shellac sheet which are removed before breaking the sheet to flakes.

GARH गरह— Mixture of seedlac and other materials ready for melting.

Garnet Lac — Shellac made from dark coloured raw material.

GARUHAN गरहहन— That part of the *PHUNKI* lac of the *KATKI* crop which arrives in the market at the fag end of the season.

CARD गर्द— The dirt and lac dust obtained during the preparation of seedlac.

GHASANDAR घसनदार— A workman engaged in washing *BEULI* by rubbing with feet against the inner surface of an *ATHALI* or *NAD*.

GHONGHI घोंघी— A scum of unbroken cells of lac separated during the washing of seedlac.

GALA गाला— Synonymous with 'Shellac' and 'Buttonlac'.

Hand-Made Shellac — Shellac produced by the indigenous process as distinct from the machine-made.

H

HALORNA हलोरना — Hand picked lac.

HARI हरी — see 'BAISAKHI'.

HARTAL हरताल — Orpiment (yellow sulphide of arsenic) used for imparting yellow shade to dark coloured shellac.

I

Indigenous Process — A process, other than machine process, for conversion of seedlac into shellac practised in small-scale factories.

J

JALAN जलन — see 'JALTI'.

JALTI जलती — The loss in weight in melting seedlac into shellac.

JETHWI जेठवी — Lac crop grown on *KUSUM* tree and harvested in the month of *JETH* (May-June).

K

KACHHA कच्चा — Fresh sticklac containing fluid in the insect body.

KANJA कजा — Finely crushed sticklac.

KARCHULA करजूला — The tool with which the *KARIGAR* rakes the fire.

KARIGAR कारीगर — The worker who melts seedlac in the indigenous process.

KAROLA कारोला — Seedlac of very small grains.

KARYAN करियां — A term applied to immature (*ARI*) *KATKI* crop of lac.

KATKI कतकी — Lac crop grown on trees other than *KUSUM* and harvested in the month of *KARTIK* (Oct-Nov) (see 'RANGEENT').

KATAN काटन — Sticklac removed from the twigs by pounding.

KATULA कतुला — see 'Sticklac'.

KETKA केतका — A name sometimes used for winter crop of *KUSMI* lac.

KHADI खाड़ी — see 'BIHAN'.

KHADOWLA — see 'GARD'.

KHARAPANI खारापानी — Alkaline water obtained by lixiviating wood washes and used for washing sticklac or *BEULI*.

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KHARI लारी— Twigs in sticklac.

KHOOD लूव— Fine, dusty lac obtained when sticklac is sieved before it is washed.

KIRI किरौ— A by-product obtained in melting lac for preparing shellac, being the refuse left in the bag.

KUNI कुनी— see 'KAROLA'.

KUSUM Lac — see 'KUSMI lac'.

KUSMI Lac कुसुमी लाख— Lac grown on *KUSUM* tree [*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour) Oker syn. *Schleichera trijuga* Willd.] usually cut into bits. It is also grown on a few other trees, which are inoculated with broodlac from *KUSUM*. It is sometimes called *KAGLI* or *NAGOLI KUSUM कुसुम*. This strain yields two crops, namely, *AGHAKI* and *JETHWI*.

L

Lac लाख— The name is applied to the encrustation formed by the secretion of the lac insect belonging to the family *Lacciferidae*, which constitutes a specialized and isolated group in the superfamily *Cocooidea* of the order *Hemiptera*. The family contains about 65 species, some of which produce commercial lac. It is the only resin of animal origin.

Lac Dye — The red colouring matter obtained when lac is washed with water. Principally it is derived from the body fluid of the lac insect.

Lac Host — The tree on which lac insect can be grown to produce lac. A list of the common lac hosts is given in Appendix A.

Lac Wax — That part of the secretion of the lac insect which is soluble in hydrocarbon solvents and insoluble in cold alcohol. Generally, after extracting seedlac with cold alcohol, the wax remains in the residue, and is extracted by hydrocarbon solvents.

LORA लोरा— see 'BIHAN'.

M

Machine-Made Shellac — Any type of shellac manufactured by mechanized process, is known as machine-made shellac. The two processes involved are, namely, (a) heat process with seedlac as raw material, and (b) solvent process with either refuse lac or seedlac as the raw material.

MANA माना— A residue obtained after boiling sticklac with a particular bark and ash to extract colouring matter.

Matted Lac — Partially blocked lac which can be rendered free by manipulation.

MOLAMMA मोलम्मा— Fine grains of washed lac (seedlac). It is a by-product of seedlac.

MORHA मोड़ा — A twig covered alround with lac.

N

NAD नाद — A cup shaped stone vat with roughened inside, approximate 90 mm dia and 75 mm high, used for washing sticklac into seedlac.

NAGOLI नागोली — see 'AGHANI'.

NAGULI नागुली — see 'AGHANI'.

NAND नांद — see 'NAD'.

NERA नेरा — Palm leaf used for spreading the molten and hot filtered lac on the stoneware jar (*PEEPA*) for preparing shellac by the indigenous process.

P

PAG पाग — Molten lac which comes from the filter bag and has been worked into a proper consistency for stretching into shellac by the indigenous process.

PANK पांक — see 'GARD'

PANNA पन्ना — Single sheet of shellac stretched by *BELAIYA*.

PASSEWA पसेवा — The small quantity of lac adhering to the used cloth bag, recovered by boiling the bag with water or in dilute alkali solution when most of the resin melts and rises to the surface of water. It is then ladled out and pressed into cakes. This material is known as '*PASSEWA*'.

PATHHRI पथरी — The stone water-container used by the *KARIGAR* during the melting operation.

PEEPA पीपा — The stoneware jar, filled with hot water, upon which molten lac is spread to prepare it for stretching into a sheet by the *BELAIYA*.

PERA पेरा — That portion of the melting bag which at a moment faces the oven heat.

PERBANDA पेरबंदा — The stout iron spatula used by the *KARIGAR* to scrape the molten lac from the filter bag.

PHAL फाल — The small amount of lac left adhering to the twigs after the sticklac is scraped.

PHIRWAIYA फिरबंया — The worker who turns the cloth bag containing seedlac in front of *BHATTA* during the melting process by a windlass.

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PHOONKI LAC फंकी लाख—Sticklac collected after swarming, so that no live insect remains inside the lac cell.

PHOG फोग— see 'KIRI'.

R

RANGBATTI रंगबट्टी—Dried cakes of calcium salt of water soluble lac dye prepared by adding lime to lac wash water.

RANGEENI Lac रंगीनी लाख—Lac grown on hosts other than *KUSUM* and the brood used for it is neither from *KUSUM* nor from the progeny of *KUSMI* brood. The most common hosts are *PALAS* or *DHAK* (*Butea monosperma* (Lam) Ktze syn. *Butea frondosa* Koen ex. Roxb.) and *BER* or *KUL* (*Zizyphus mauritania* Lamk syn. *Zizyphus jujuba* Lamk non. Mill.). The resin obtained is inferior in quality to *KUSUM* lac. The two crops yielded are *BAISAKHI* and *KATKI*.

Rosin—The solid rosin-like material obtained as the residue from the preparation of turpentine from the crude oleo-resin of pine trees. Also known as 'Colophony' or 'Gum Rosin'. Sometimes used for admixture with lac to lower the melting point of the latter.

S

SAGAR सगर—Mixed sticklac from various sources.

SAJI MATTI सज्जी मिट्टी—Naturally occurring alkaline earth.

Seedlac—Grains of clean lac obtained by crushing and washing sticklac.

Shellac—A type of lac, refined by melting and hot filtering, and made into thin flakes.

SHORA शोरा—A conical basket of bamboo in which broodlac is tied on trees.

SITA सिटा—The empty lac cell from which the larvæ have emerged.

SONA PHUNKI सोना-फूँकी—*PHUNKI* lac from which the larvæ have swarmed out.

Sticklac—The incrustation of lac scraped from the twigs, or cut with small pieces of twigs covered with lac.

T

THAILI थैली—Long cloth bag in which seedlac is melted to produce shellac.

T. N. Shellac—Commercial name for a grade of ordinary shellac presumably named after one of its earliest manufacturers.

TUDI तुड़ी- see 'BINDA'.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF COMMON LAC HOSTS

A-1. The list of common lac hosts, their generic and common names is given below:

TRADE NAME		BOTANICAL ORIGIN
Roman	Devanagari	
Babul	बबूल	<i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd., fam. Leguminosæ
Khair	खैर	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd., fam. Leguminosæ
Palash	पलाश	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam) Ktze. syn. <i>Butea frondosa</i> Koen. ex. Roxb., fam. Leguminosæ
Arhar	अरहर	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (Linn.) Millsp. syn. <i>Cajanus indicus</i> Spr., fam. Leguminosæ
Bar, Bargad	बड़, बरगद	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn., fam. Moraceæ
Khunia	खुनिया	<i>Ficus cunia</i> Buch.-Ham., fam. Moraceæ
Pilkhan	पिलखन	<i>Ficus lacor</i> Buch.-Ham. = <i>Ficus lucescens</i> Blume syn. <i>Ficus infectoria</i> Roxb., fam. Moraceæ
Gular	गूलर	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb., syn. <i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn., fam. Moraceæ
Pipal	पीपल	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn., fam. Moraceæ
Ban-Chalta	बन-बलता	<i>Leea crispa</i> Linn., fam. Vitaceæ
Galeni	गलेनी	<i>Leea robusta</i> Roxb. syn. <i>Leea diffusa</i> M. Lans fam. Vitaceæ
Kusum	कुसुम	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour) Oken syn. <i>Schleichera trijuga</i> Willd., fam. Sapindaceæ
Ber	बैर	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamarck, syn. <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> Lam. non Mill., fam. Rhamnaceæ
Katber, Bhandber	कटबैर, भंडबैर	<i>Zizyphus xylopyra</i> Willd., fam. Rhamnaceæ

INDIAN STANDARDS

Lac and Lac Products

IS:					Rs
15 -1956	Specification for seedlac (<i>revised</i>)	...	...	...	2.50
16 -1956	Specification for shellac (<i>revised</i>)	...	...	...	4.50
17 -1956	Specification for bleached lac (<i>revised</i>)	...	...	...	3.00
868 - 1956	Specification for sealing wax	...	...	...	1.00
2978 -1964	Specification for by-products of lac	...	...	...	3.50

