"**Case**": A case-cover is type of cover which is complete in itself before it is attached to a bookblock. It may or may not have boards and other components in addition to a cover but no part of it can have been attached to the bookblock separately before the cover was attached. The spine of the case-cover is not adhered to the spine of the bookblock, but is left instead with a natural hollow back. The only exception to this is the tacketed case-cover, where the tackets may sometimes hold the case-cover tightly to the bookblock across the spine, though in this structure also no adhesive is used.

"**Over inboard**": A cover that is wrapped around a bookblock to which boards have already been attached.

"**Drawn on**": Covering material that is wrapped around a sewn bookblock and pasted or glued to the spine can be described as drawn-on. The term is also used to describe covers that are pasted or glued to the outside of the endleaves as well as the spine, a technique also known as 'drawn-on solid' (Glaister). In some cases, thin cards may be inserted between the endleaves and the cover to reinforce the sides of the cover. Drawn-on covers do not usually have turn-ins, and are either cut to the size of the bookblock (they are in fact frequently undersize) or are cut flush with the bookblock.

"**Guard**": Guard covers protect only the spine and back edges of a bookblock (usually stitched), leaving the rest of it exposed, with or without endleaves. They differ from quarter bindings in that they are used on bookblocks without boards and often without endleaves. They are not turned-in at head and tail, but are either cut to the size of the bookblock or are cut flush with the bookblock.

**Joints**

"Grooved joint": The grooved joint on an inboard binding is very similar to that on a laced-case with boards, but the construction is different in that the boards will have been attached to the bookblock before the book is covered. The groove will occupy the space between the shoulder of the spine joints and the back edge of the board, its width being usually about the same as the **thickness of the board**.

"Stepped joint": The stepped joint is formed when a bookblock without shaped joints has boards the back edges of which are some distance from the spine of the book. When covered, the covering material forms a step along the back edge of the board down to the level of the bookblock.

"Tight joint": When the boards of a book bound in boards fit closely to the spine edge of the bookblock, a tight joint is formed, with the cover hinging along a narrow line along the back edge of the boards.

**OverInboard**

"**Full**": The cover extends around the spine of the book from foredge to foredge – it may or may not have turn-ins.

"**Half**": The primary covering material is found on the spine, back edges of the boards and corners of the boards, with a different covering material on the sides.

"**Quarter**": The primary covering material is found on the spine and back edges of the boards only, either leaving the rest of the boards without covering (which can happen when there are wooden boards) or with a different covering material on the sides.

"**Quarter with parchment tips**": Where the outer corners of the boards are covered with small pieces of parchment which may be almost or even completely covered by the covering material on the sides, these bindings are still classified as quarter bindings but with 'parchment tips'.

**Caps**

"**Pulled over**": The cap is pulled over the endband cores, or head and tail of the spine if there are no endbands.

"**Straight**": The cap is left straight up the back of the endband cores, or head and tail of the spine if there are no endbands.

"**Reversed**": The top of the cap is pulled backwards, with a crease under it, running across the spine behind the endband.

"**Covered**": The cap is brought right over the endband cores and is sewn with a saddle stitch under the cores.

"**Cap core**": Α length of material, often cord, has been folded into the caps at head and tail as the book was covered to create a thicker cap.

**Corners**

"**Lapped foredge over**": The turn-ins overlap on the corners, with the foredge turn-in lying on top of the head and tail turn-ins.

"**Lapped head and tail over**": Τhe turn-ins overlap on the corners, with the head and tail turn-ins lying on top of the foredge turn-in.

"**Lapped mixed**": Τhere is a combination of the previous two techniques.

"**Tongued mitre**": Τhe mitred turn-ins on the corners are separated by a small ‘tongue’ of the covering leather extending inwards from the corner. The tongues often drop out over the years, but knife cuts in the board underneath often show that they were once present.

"**Clockwise**":Lapped corners which are formed one after the other moving in a clockwise direction around the cover, as seen from the inside.

"**Anti-clockwise**":Lapped corners which are formed one after the other moving in an anti-clockwise direction around the cover, as seen from the inside.

"**Butt mitre**": Τhe turn-ins are mitred in such a way that the two cut edges meet edge to edge with no overlap.

"**Open mitre**": Τhe turn-ins are mitred in such a way that there is a gap between the two cut edges – though it must be clear that such corners were not once tongued mitres.

"**Lapped**": Lapped corners are created when either the foredge or the head or tail turn-ins lie one on top of the other at the corners without being locked together. This is the most frequently encountered corner formation in limp bindings, and appears in a wide variety of types.

"**Locked**": Locked corners are created by cutting a slot in either the foredge or the head or tail turn-ins after they are mitred and pushing the unslotted turn-in into the slot in the other turn-in to lock them together at the corner.

**Case: adhesive**

"**One-piece**": A one-piece case is made from a single piece of sheet material creased and folded to fit round a completed bookblock before it is adhered to it.

"**Three-piece**": The three-piece case consists of two boards joined by a spine-piece of thick paper, cartonnage or thin millboard, creating a primary cover which may then have a secondary cover, usually coloured and often decorated, pasted over it.

"**Cut flush**": The three-piece case consists of two boards, one of which is glued to either side of a strip of sheet material (the spine-piece (gebrochene Ruck in German) which is creased and folded to fit snugly around the rounded and backed spine of a sewn bookblock and usually extends under the boards for 2-4cms, but which may occasionally extend across the full width of the boards. It is always cut flush with the head and tail edges of the boards. The spine-piece is usually made from cartonnage or thin millboard, though parchment is very occasionally found, while the boards are most often made of a thicker millboard, and sca'board was frequently used as well. The German-style three-piece case should be regarded as a primary cover, though they are almost invariably found with a secondary cover of decorated paper. The three-piece case was most often used on adhesive-case bindings, but laced-case versions are also to be found, and these bindings need to be carefully examined to determine the correct type.

"**Turned in**": The spine piece of the turned-in three-piece case was made of a thick cover paper and resembled a quarter spine covering, as it was adhered to the outside of the boards and turned-in at head and tail. It was then covered by a secondary cover, as the case itself forms the primary cover.

"**Boards and cover with spine infill**": The adhesive case-binding familiar from the 1830s onwards typically consists of two boards and a spine infill held together by the covering material, most often of bookcloth, but which also could be leather, parchment or paper. In this type of case the covering material is an integral part of the case, in that the boards and spine infill cannot be held together without it, and should be regarded as a primary cover.

**Case bindings**

"Adhesive": An adhesive case cover is attached to a completed bookblock by adhesive alone as a separate complete unit, whether it is made from one piece of cover material, or is made up from several components (i.e. boards, covering material, spine piece, etc.). Books bound in this way are conventionally known as case bindings. This order of construction differentiates them from bindings in which the boards are first attached to the bookblock by adhesive to the endleaf guards, stubs or full leaves and are then covered with a covering material. Even though they may appear superficially to be the same, in that adhesive alone is used to attach the boards and cover to the bookblock, the latter is an inboard structure.

"**Laced-attached covers**": Lace-attached covers are those which are secured to the sewn bookblock by lacing cords or thongs which are attached to the bookblock through the cover. The cords or thongs may either be the slips of the sewing-supports or endbands or separate tackets which are secured to the bookblock, usually, but not always, by means of the sewing-supports and/or endbands.

"**Limp-laced**": A limp laced-case cover is made in one piece and is attached to the bookblock by means of the slips from the sewing supports and the endbands (if there are any) which are laced through holes made in the cover along the joints. Such covers are described as limp to distinguish them from those with either boards or cover linings.

"**Support slip**": Whilst the sewing support slips in the majority of laced-case bindings are laced through a pair of holes made perpendicularly to the spine joints, many binders used varying angles of lacing and combinations of angles. It is also possible to find individual slips laced through two, three and even four holes in the cover. "**Endband slip**": Where a sewn bookblock has endbands, the slips are usually, but not always, laced through the cover. The lacing may be carried out in a variety of different ways.   
"**Endband and support slip**"

"**Tacketed**": A cover secured to a sewn or otherwise constructed bookblock by means of tackets.

**Locations**  
Tackets can be used to attach a case cover to either the sewing structure of a bookblock or to the endbands, or both: "**Endband tackets**": If a bookblock has endbands, a case cover can be attached to a bookblock by means of endband tackets, which are passed round or under the endband cores and through the cover. "**Sewing structure tackets**": The tackets secure the case cover to elements of the sewing structure, most often the sewing supports, or, if the book has an unsupported sewing structure, around the sewing chains across the spine.

**Types:**"**Loop**": Loop tackets, as their name suggests, are formed by tying loops of the tacketing material around the supports and through the cover in simple loops. The loops made be secured either on the outside of the cover (this is the only option when the loop are tied round supports between the joints) or the inside if looped under the sewing-support slips.   
"**Saltire**": Saltire tackets form crosses made by two diagonals (also known as Saint Andrew's crosses) on the spine of a tacketed binding   
"**Transverse**": Transverse tackets have a length of the tacket material stretched across the spine from joint to joint without being twisted.   
"**Transverse twisted**": Tackets which are secured by twisting together the two parchment laces which emerge from each side of the spine of a tacketed cover to form a rope-like shape across the spine. A wide variety of different lacing patterns under and around the sewing supports of a bookblock can be used to create transverse twisted tackets.

**Reinforcement types**"**Bands**": Reinforcements in the form of a horizontal strip of a thick, strong material which passes over the joints of the case cover and is attached to the sides of the cover with ornamental lacing.  
"**Individual attachment**": A separate reinforcement for each point at which the cover/bookblock attachment is made.   
"**Single station**": The reinforcement includes all the attachment points made to a single sewing station.  
"**Whole spine**": The reinforcement covers the whole spine and all attachments are made through it.

**Reinforcement flexibility**Tacket reinforcements can range in flexibility from rigid to fully flexible.  
"**Flexible**": The tacket reinforcements are made from pieces of flexible material such as cover-weight leather, alum-tawed skin or parchment.  
"**Rigid**": The tacket reinforcement is completely inflexible. This would apply to reinforcements made from pieces of wood.  
"**Stiff**": The material used for the tacket reinforcements is only slightly flexible, such as a piece of thick hide, leather or parchment.

"**Laced and tacketed**": Case-covers can be attached to a bookblock by both tackets and sewing support slips and/or endband slips. This would appear to have been a practice confined to Italy.

"**Laced with cover lining**": A laced-case cover with a cover lining consists of two pieces of sheet material, one inside the other, which originally were attached to a bookblock one after the other and not at the same time. The cover lining was the first to be attached, and was a piece of sheet material such as cartonnage or laminated sheets of paper cut to the height of the bookblock and endbands, folded around a bookblock and secured to it by lacing the sewing support slips through it. The second part of the cover, usually of parchment was folded round the cover lining, turned-in around its edges and secured by lacing the endband core slips through both parts of the cover at the head and tail of each joint. The result is a binding in which only the endband core slips and not the sewing support slips are visible on the outside of the cover, a fact which can make them externally resemble contemporary Italian limp laced-case bindings in which also only the endband core slips and not the sewing support slips are visible on the outside of the book. The cover lining is distinguished from boards in that both sides are part a single continuous piece of material wrapped around the spine, as opposed to boards which must always be separate entities.

"**Laced with boards**": A laced-case cover can be made more rigid by the insertion of boards into each side of the cover after the head and tail edges have been turned-in. To qualify as a laced-case cover with boards, it is essential that the boards are not permanently attached to the bookblock before the cover is added. One account (Dirk de Bray, 1658) of how to make these bindings describes how the boards are temporarily tacked to the outer flyleaf with adhesive before the parchment cover is moulded over the spine and boards, after which the cover is removed, the edges of the cover turned-in around the edges and the cover then laced onto the sewing support and endband slips as a true laced-case cover. In some early Italian examples (of the 1570s), the thin cartonnage boards were tucked under the foredge turn-ins and secured by the ties, but lay on top of the head and tail turn-ins and were secured along the spine edge of the boards by the sewing support slips being laced through them through single holes. Similarly, in northern European examples, when the slips were laced back into the cover they sometimes pierced the back edge of the boards. It is quite clear, however, that in neither of these examples were the boards laced-on before the covers were added - i.e. they are laced-case covers.

"**Support slip**": Whilst the sewing support slips in the majority of laced-case bindings are laced through a pair of holes made perpendicularly to the spine joints, many binders used varying angles of lacing and combinations of angles. It is also possible to find individual slips laced through two, three and even four holes in the cover. "**Endband slip**": Where a sewn bookblock has endbands, the slips are usually, but not always, laced through the cover. The lacing may be carried out in a variety of different ways. "Endband and support slip":

"**External support case cover**": A cover attached to a bookblock at the time of sewing by means of sewing from the gatherings through the spine of the cover to external sewing supports. In this type of binding the kettle stitches had also to be worked through the cover, though at least one example has been recorded with an abbreviated sewing structure without kettle stitches, which was sewn only between two single supports. This type of cover shares with the longstitch case cover the characteristic of being attached to the bookblock as the book is sewn, and must therefore have a non-adhesive structure.

"**Long-stitch case cover**": The longstitch case cover is attached to the bookblock by the process of sewing the gatherings to the cover through pairs of holes between which the thread is visible on the spine of the cover, creating one or more "sets" of longstitch, though the threads are often hidden by a secondary cover. The primary cover was usually trimmed at the same time as the head, tail and foredges of the bookblock were cut, with the result that the cover and the bookblock are of the same height and width, and the cover has neither squares nor turn-ins. Covers can be made with turn-ins, but for this to work, the edges of the bookblock must either be left uncut, or be cut before the book is sewn. Because the cover is attached to the bookblock as the book is sewn, the structure has to be non-adhesive and cannot have any linings.