

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

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Nabo: The name given in the Philippine Islands to the fibre obtained from the *Nauclea Scabia*, a variety of the plants producing *Gambier* or *Terra Japonica*.

Naboika: Russian homespun linen, printed with fast colors by means of wooden blocks; used for clothes, religious vestments, covers, etc.

Nacarat: Fine linen or crape, dyed of an orange red color. A term derived from the Spanish word *Nacar*.

Nacré: A delicate mother-of-pearl shell effect. Name of Oriental origin, from *Nakir*—hollowed.

Nacré Silk: A silk, whose effects partake something of the character of the varying and delicate color of mother-of-pearl, that is, having an iridescent tint or shade.

Nae: Hawaiian name for a netting having a very fine and close mesh; used for garments.

Nagai-juban: Very brightly colored kimono made of silk crape, which takes the place of the chemise or combination petticoat and corset cover. Also called *Juban*.

Nagapore Silk: A variety of India silk, soft, and in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.

Nago Nodzi: Navajo blanket made with black and white stripes running filling-ways, occasionally with a little red; has red tassels at the corners.

Nail: A yarn measure; $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

Nainsook: A light, cotton cloth, 30 to 31 inches wide, made in plain, stripes or plaids. They are met, in the market, with two finishes, viz: the "*English*," which is a soft finish, while the "*French*" means a calender finish. The material is used for infants' clothes, women's dressgoods, lingerie, half curtains, etc. In connection with its use for lingerie or infants' clothes, the soft English finish is preferred, whereas for curtains or women's dressgoods, the French finish is used. It does not present that firm body as found in fine lawn, batiste or cambric, neither has it as smooth a finish.

Namad: A very heavy felted rug, ornamented with colored wools in Arabesque designs.

Nanako: A variety of taffeta made in Japan.

Nanduly: South American fibre-lace.

Nanduti: Among the "cottage" industries of Paraguay is the manufacture of a lace called *Nauduti* (from the Guaranian word meaning *web*). The articles produced, which are all made by hand, include parasol covers, handkerchiefs, doilies, boleros, mantillas, table mats, shawls, edgings and insertions. The articles most popular with the foreigners here are parasol covers, mantillas, doilies, handkerchiefs, and mats, these being made of silk or very fine cotton thread. These laces appear to be superior in quality and design to similar laces made in the Canary Islands and Mexico. A handkerchief that requires from six to eight weeks to make, sells in Asuncion for 100 to 150 Paraguayan pesos and a parasol cover that takes a year

to make, sells for 600 to 1,200 pesos, the Paraguayan peso at the prevailing rate of exchange varying in value from 2.75 to 3 cents United States currency. The lace is usually sold by peddling it from house to house, and has never been exported to any important degree.

Nankeen: A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a buff color, originally made in the Nanking district. The peculiar buff color is natural to the variety of the Chinese cotton (*G. Religiosum*) of which made.

A cotton fabric produced in Lancashire; the cloth is a closely woven 3-harness twill, dyed yellowish drab and other colors; used for stay and corset making, also for pocketing.

Nankeen Cotton: Grown in China and India; has a reddish staple.

Nankin: Silk used in the blonde laces made at Bayeux, Caen and Chantilly. Early in the 18th century it was made at Nankin, China. Also called *Nankin Lace*.

Nankin Buttons: A silk waste, the product of Central China, deriving its name from the fact that it contains a proportion of matted silk so formed as to appear similar to a button. It is white and bright, but irregular in length and is subject to hard ends, which are so tightly twisted together that they cannot be split into fibre and dressed and drawn as the spinner desires.

Nanshan Pongee: A trade name. The silk for making it is cultivated within a radius of 50 miles of *Chefoo*. Formerly it was woven in that district, but a large part of it, after being unreeled, is now sent to the *Chang-i* district to be woven. There are four grades.

Nap: The protruding ends of fibres extending, fur like, outside of yarn or fabric; most prominently found in woolen yarns and fabrics.

Raised on the surface of a fabric to render the same warmer, softer, or more pleasant to the touch, as in the case of blankets, flannels and knitted fabrics intended to be worn next to the skin; or for the purpose of producing special finishes to fabrics, as in the case of kerseys, beavers, broadcloth and similar goods; again a nap may be raised for removing loose fibres from the underlying structures to present a clearly defined pattern.

The nap, in connection with fabrics, is produced by passing the latter, in a stretched condition, over a revolving cylinder covered with teasels, in a machine known as a gig; or over revolving rollers set in the periphery of a cylinder, and covered with a specially manufactured card clothing, in a machine known as a napper; scratching the surface of the fabric, loosening ends of short fibres, and in turn covering the fibre with a nap. By means of shearing, the nap is leveled to a desired uniform length.

Napery: Linen for domestic use especially at table.

Naphthylamine: A white, crystalline compound produced either by the reduction of alpha-nitro-naphthalene, or by alcoholic ammonium sulfide. Its isomeric modification is obtained by passing ammonia gas, under

pressure, into betanaphthol. Both compounds give numerous modifications that yield coal-tar dyes.

Napier Cloth: A double faced cloth, one side of which is wool, the other of goat's hair, cashmere or vicugna.

Napkin: A small square of linen or cotton damask.

Naples Madder: See Madder.

Napped Goods: Woolen or cotton fabrics, finished with a nap on the face or the back. The nap might cover the entire fabric or only parts of its surface, forming stripes or figures.

Napper: The machine that raises the nap on fabrics by means of the wire teeth covering its rollers.

Napping: A finishing process in the manufacture of certain woollens and cottons (like broadcloth, flannel, etc.). After weaving the fabric, one side of it is scratched (gigged or napped). The nap thus raised is brushed and shorn even.

Napthalene: The second distillate of coal-tar, from which the azo colors are derived.

Napthalene Red: See Magdala.

Naphthamein: A coal-tar dyestuff obtained from alpha naphthylamine by oxidation, producing a gray-violet or gray-brown color on fabrics.

Naphthazarin: A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{10}H_6O_4$) resembling alizarine, derived from naphthalene, and which produces with aluminum mordants, a reddish-purple tint, and with iron mordants, a grayish-green, on fabrics.

Napthoquinone: A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_6O_2$) obtained by the oxidation of naphthalene with chromic acid, resembling quinone in nature and color.

Nap Warp: Pile warp.

Narrow Cloths: In the woolen and worsted men's wear trade, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, known also as $3/4$ goods; to distinguish them from those made 54 to 56 inches wide, or wider, and which are termed broad (width) cloth, known also as $6/4$ goods.

Narrow-ware Loom: A loom constructed for weaving what is known as narrow-ware fabrics, tapes, ribbons, bindings, etc. Any number of such fabrics are woven (side by side) simultaneously, in one loom, each fabric being produced by its own shuttle; or series of shuttles in connection with colored work. Also called *Narrow Loom*.

Narrow Width: Any cloth woven less than 44 inches broad.

Nasmith Comb: See Combing Machine.

Natté: A name given to a fabric constructed in loose check design (basket weave effects) in one or more colors, giving its face a braided appearance.

Natural Colored Wools: Some classes of East Indian, Egyptian, Spanish and Alpaca possess a fawn, grey, or brown color, and are often spun into yarn and made into cloth in their natural shades.

Natural Dyestuffs: Are obtained directly from the various plants and animals, as for instance indigo, cochineal, etc.

Navajo Blankets: Blankets made by the Navajo Indians, which while woven in the most crude though dexterous manner, are of superior quality and workmanship, and in most cases cannot be duplicated by modern machinery. It is very closely woven and waterproof. The first specimens were of native wool or unrayed bayeta, the yarn of which was often twisted harder. Later Germantown yarn and cotton warp was introduced. Most blankets are alike on both sides.

Navy-serge: A very strong and fine serge used for uniforms by the U. S. Army. Made of fine worsted, dyed indigo-blue, in the wool.

Navy-twilled Flannel: A term applied to a heavy, all-wool flannel, commonly dyed an indigo blue. Used in the manufacture of men's overshirts for outdoor laborers, firemen, sailors and miners.

Nead-end: The show end of woolen pieces.

Neat: One of the terms used in grading wool in the worsted trade; refers to that taken from the middle of the sides and back of an average lustre fleece. It is from 32's to 36's qualities, according to the breed. Next to *Fine*.

Neatsfoot Oil: The same is the oil obtained from the feet of oxen by boiling in water. It is odorless and of a pale yellow color. The genuine article is rare, because sheep and horses' feet are frequently used along with those of oxen. It is a satisfactory lubricant, because it is slow to turn rancid; but its high price per ton offers great temptation to adulteration with fish, seed, and mineral oils. These mixtures can, however, be easily detected by chemical methods.

Neat Silk: See Net Silk.

Neck: A brass bush inserted in the upper spindle rail, in which the top of the spindle works.

Neck-cords: The cord connecting the leash of the Jaquard harness to its mate hook, of the machine.

Neck-ruffling: A strip of textile material, drawn up at one edge in gathers or pleats, especially prepared for wearing around the neck.

Needle: A horizontal wire holding a Jacquard hook; and pressed by the card cylinder; a knitting hook in the machine knitter.

Needle-bar: The bar supporting the needles in a knitting machine; the filling needle of an Axminster carpet loom; a gilling spike.

Needle-board: In the Jacquard machine, the perforated board or metal plate, through which the points of the needles protrude, and are thus held, at one of their ends, in position in the machine, and at the same time, are also brought in contact with the Jacquard cards.

Needle-loom: A loom, in which a rod, known as a needle, is used in place of a shuttle for introducing the filling into the shed.

Needle-point Lace: Lace made by hand with needle and single thread, also known as point lace. Point d'Alencon and Point de Venise are variations of it.

Needle-work: All kinds of plain and decorative works (embroidery or lace) executed with the needle by hand.

Negative Tappet: A warp-shedding tappet which only lifts the harness shafts.

Negreira: A Brazilian vegetable dye, yielding black.

Negrettis Sheep: The largest and strongest of all the Spanish migratory sheep.

Negro Cloth: A coarse homespun fabric, used for clothing by the negro slaves in America.

Neigelli Cloth: An Indian fabric, made of pat or sunn hemp.

Neppey: Yarn which shows little knots in the spinning.

Neps: Short, immature, cotton fibres, or an entanglement of broken mature fibres centred into a small knot, by careless ginning, picking or carding; an impurity to yarn. Neps are usually an indication of bad setting, and vary in size from very small particles, to others the size of a pin-head. There are two kinds—commonly distinguished as *natural neps* and *mill neps*. The former consist of short and undeveloped fibres that have become embedded in the yarn. The latter (*mill neps*) are impurities and also short fibres usually found adhering to the surface of the threads.

Net: An open fabric, of rope, twine or thread, woven or tied with meshes of any size. Most of the nets now used are woven on a net loom, invented by John Paterson, of Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1820.

A fabric woven, on a bobbinet loom, in a manner somewhat similar to lace, but having its perforations equal.

Any fabric formed by twisting threads together so as to form open mesh.

Nettle-cloth: A thick cotton cloth which, when japanned, is used instead of leather for waist-belts and vizors for caps.

The name formerly given to ramie fabrics.

Nettle Fibre: This is the common nettle that grows under walls, hedge banks, and about waysides generally. The stem is square. The leaves are ovate, serrate, opposite and decussate. The fibrous bundles of the stem are tough, and have been found suitable for the making of ropes. The roots when boiled with alum dyes yarn a yellow color.

The fibres of the nettle plant have lost their reputation somewhat of late years; probably owing to the advent of China grass fibres, the same presenting a thin, silky lustre.

Nettling: The twisting of two ropes together; pairing rope yarns in the rope-walk.

Net Silk: Silk yarns produced from the cocoons by winding or throwing the single fibres as threads, as distinct from spun silk obtained by tearing the material into a fibrous mass and preparing and spinning as in the case of wool. A name applied to all silks produced by the silk throwster. Also called *Neat Silk*.

Newmarket: A style of ladies' winter cloaks, which was imported from England about 1880, at which time it superseded a style known as the dolman. Formerly it was the name of a long, close-fitting overcoat, worn by men riding or driving. It derived its name from Newmarket, a town famous for its horses and horse-racing. It is a loose-fitting cloak, the skirt

of which quite reaches the ground, and is usually made of heavy cloth.

New Orleans Cotton: A grade of cotton grown on the banks of the Mississippi and Red Rivers. It is clean, soft and glossy in appearance, rather short in staple but even and strong and easily incorporated with other cottons. It varies in length from 1 and 1½ inches (1½ in special instances) permitting spinning up to 50's warp and 80's filling. Also called *Gulf Cotton*.

New Zealand Flax: A native of New Zealand (*Phormium tenax*). The best and finest fibre has a silky lustre and is procured from the fresh green leaves without macerations; this is done by the native New Zealanders, who use a comb for the purpose. They thus separate the fleshy portions from bundles of the leaf, in which the fibres lie parallel to each other. The soft cellular tissue in which the fibres are embedded is easily removed without leaving any hardened gummy material on their lateral surfaces. At a very early date the fibres obtained from the leaf were used for mats, twines and ropes. Also called *Flax-tilly*.

New Zealand Wool: Wool produced from merino ewes cross-bred with Lincoln or Leicester rams; a wool valuable to the spinner. It is of good length, sound staple and has good felting properties; useful for mixing with mungo and shoddy, to give to these re-manufactured materials that springy, bulky character they lack. It is frequently used for mixing with wool substitutes and is suitable for the production of woolens and worsteds.

Nicholson's Blue: See Alkali Blue.

Nickel's Reagent: A solution of hydrazin sulphate in water.

Nigraniline: See Aniline Black.

Nigrosine: A coal-tar dyestuff of a blue-black color (C₃₆H₂₇N₃) formed when aniline hydro-chloride is heated with arsenic acid.

Ninon: A stout French chiffon; used for summer dresses.

Nip: The point of pressure between two rollers. Flaw in the yarn, consisting of thin places.

Nipping-rollers: A pair of (pressure) rollers to extract any liquid, whether water, dye or any other liquid, by pressure. (The material passes between them). They take more or less the place of a hydro-extractor; being more convenient—again the liquid extracted, runs back in the bowl, trough or other receptacle, from where the wet material (fibres, yarns, fabrics) was taken.

Nitrate of Iron: Nitrate of iron derives its name from being prepared by the oxidation of ferrous sulphate by means of nitric acid. It is, however, not a nitrate but a sulphate, and is marketed as an aqueous solution of about 80 deg. Tw. It is used very largely as a mordanting and weighting agent for black silk, and is sometimes employed in the place of copperas for the fixing of tannin matter and the production of chamois and Nanking yellow shades. Commercially, nitrate of iron is generally a solution of 50 deg. to 60 deg. B.; it is principally used as a solution of 30 deg. B. in black silk-dyeing as weighting and bottoming for Prussian blue; it is used for similar purposes in black cotton-dyeing; in printing the so-called *dyers' black* which has been supplanted by aniline black.