

Dictionary of Textile Terms.

(Continued from October issue.)

- Nitrate of Lead:** Small round white lumps soluble in double their weight of cold water. Used for the same purposes as sugar of lead, and likewise poisonous. BASIC NITRATE OF LEAD is obtained by boiling its solution with litharge. Used for chrome yellow and orange; also as the starting point for other lead compounds.
- Nitric Acid:** Nitric Acid is a liquid with a slight smell, and fumes strongly in the air. The commercial acid is of a slight yellow color and contains about 60 per cent. of arial acid, the remainder being water. The specific gravity of this acid is 1.35. Its use is very restricted. In coloring nitrogenous materials (feathers, silk) which become yellow by reason of the nitro-compounds produced, but are at the same time considerably weakened; in the production of imitation selvages on fabrics for export (nitric acid + gum + starch printed on, in order to give the appearance of yarn-dyed fabrics, which have yellow selvages); as a reagent for indigo, which does not now give a distinguishing reaction, since many other blues give the same spot, *i. e.*, the blue obtained from acid green + acid violet; for engraving printing rollers. Also called *Aqua Fortis*.
- Nitrite:** See Sodium Nitrite.
- Nitrite of Soda:** See Sodium Nitrite.
- Nitroprusside Solution:** A 2 per cent. solution of sodium nitroprusside in water. The salt may be prepared as follows: A small quantity of potassium ferro-cyanide crystals is boiled with strong nitric acid; finally dilute with water, neutralize the free acid with sodium carbonate. The salt is obtained in the form of deep-red crystals.
- Nitrous Acid:** The sodium salt of this acid is used in the diazotizing bath with such colors as diaminogen black, dianisidin blue and paranitriline red. When treated with hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid it is decomposed and the nitrous acid is set free. If this operation were omitted the phenols (developers) would not be attracted to the fibre at all.
- Noble Comb:** See Combing Machine.
- Nocturne Satin:** A term used to designate a satin with a repousse surface like that of hammered brass.
- Node:** A dress material of the boucle order, in the construction of which bunched yarns are introduced in the warp and filling.
- Noil Brush:** A small brush employed to clear the pins in the circles of a wool-combing machine.
- Noils:** The short fibre combings of wool and hair, separated from the longer fibres known as tops, by the process of combing. They are classed as long-wool, short or fine-wool, mohair and alpaca noils. Long-wool noils are the combings of Leicester and similar long staple wools, and are much coarser in quality and fibre than the short-wool noils. Short or fine-wool noils and which are the most valuable, are obtained from the rich, staple Botany and other fine wools. Mohair and alpaca noils are the combings of these materials; they are lustrous and possess strength, but lack felting properties.
- The short silk separated from the long fibres in the dressing operations, also the short silk combed out of the noil from the dressing frame; the noil from this machine being called long noil, and the noil from the comb the exhaust noil. There is a limit to the length of fibre which may be treated on the various types of wool-combing machines; in all cases the short fibre combed out is termed *noil*.
- Noily:** A term having reference to wool and signifying the presence of much noil or short fibre. Poorly bred, dry, and badly made up wools are faulty in this respect.
- Non-lustre Wools:** Refers more particularly to the merino wools. They possess much more curl than lustre wools.
- Non-shrinkable Wool:** Wool which has been treated with a solution of bleaching powder, and as a result has lost, to a great extent, its felting properties. The fibre obtained by this treatment has an increased affinity for dyestuffs, is more lustrous, stronger, and in some cases, acquires what is known as *scroop*.
- Nop Yarns:** Fancy yarns made by adding nops to the carded film on the Breaker Card. These nops are made of short stock (*noils* preferred) on a nopping machine, or on a special card.
- Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid:** See Fuming Sulphuric Acid.
- Norgine:** A preparation from seaweed; an adhesive, which is capable (in the form of paste or solid tablets) of advantageously replacing the ordinary dressings. It serves to prepare yarn for weaving, for smoothing and sizing, for waterproofing flax, linen, jute, wool and cotton, for dressing silks and velvets, etc. A special property of norgine is, that it will keep indefinitely without change, neither fermenting nor becoming sour or mouldy. It is put on the market by the SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAIS LA NORGINE, Paris, whose works are in Brittany.
- Norfolk Sheep:** Found in the higher lands of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, England.
- Norwich Crape:** A fabric of silk and worsted texture, somewhat similar to Bombazine.
- Norwich Tye:** A system of harness tying in which the Jacquard engine is placed at right angles to the lower comb-board, the advantage being that the weaver can see the cards passing over the cylinder.
- Nose:** The tapering apex of a cop.
- Noshiitos:** Kikai Noshis are a steam waste about equal to Italian frisons, but with more "nerve" and without any silky appearance. The color varies from white to dark gray, according to the amount of oily matter and chrysalids mixed in. The color can be improved by opening and drying in sunlight. The Kikai Noshis vary greatly with the districts and are divided into several qualities from Extra to No. 4. They are usually sold at the proportion basis, say, 60 No. 1, 30 No. 2, and 10 No. 3, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for dust on the cost price. The Kikai Noshis, good for export, are by valuation order: Oshiu Noshis; Hossoris; Hachiois; Sinshiu Noshis; Djoshiu Noshis.
- Noshito Joshim:** The lowest quality of Japan waste that can be used, scarcely worth attention.
- Nosing Motion:** In spinning, the mechanism of the mule, whereby the tapered apex, or nose of a cop, is wound as tightly and as uniformly as the body.
- No-throw:** A thread composed of filaments of raw silk wound together with a very small amount of twist.
- Nottingham:** A term applied to all the machine-made laces manufactured in Nottingham, the centre of England's lace trade.
- Nouveau:** French for new, novel.
- Nouveauté:** Novelty.
- Nub:** A snarl, as in thread; a tangled piece; knot; crink; met with in spinning novelty yarns.
- Nubari:** A variety of Egyptian cotton, furnishing about one-twentieth of the entire crop. It is brown and of a longer staple than *Mit Afffi*, *i. e.*, the bulk of the Egyptian cotton grown.
- Number:** See Count.
- Numud:** A very thick, Persian, felt carpet, consisting of all kinds of wool mixed, that of the camel predominating.
- Nun's Cloth:** A very thin, plain woven black woolen fabric, similar to bunting; used for mourning wear, for dresses for nuns, office coats, etc.
- Nun's Cotton:** Fine white cotton suitable for embroidery; used extensively by nuns in convents, hence its name.
- Nun's Veiling:** An untwilled woolen fabric, very soft, fine and thin; used by women for veils and also for dresses, etc.
- A very fine black or colored cloth with a wide border or hem, to imitate the nun's veils.
- Nutgalls:** See Gall Nuts.

Linen Stocks Exhausted.

Buyers of linen goods in the New York market admit they are considerably annoyed over their inability to purchase supplies for their customary January sales in retail circles. Practically no pure linen stocks remain in importers', wholesalers' or jobbers' hands and the parcels arriving occasionally from Great Britain are too small to help matters.

Some importers in the New York market report having received fair shipments of miscellaneous supplies from abroad the past fortnight, but say they are informed that as the winter approaches goods will be sent less frequently and the size of parcels will decrease. This is because nearly all of the linen and part linen supplies in Great Britain, unsuited for government use, have been consumed and other than war materials will not be made until the war is over.

After careful thought and study it is authentically stated that cotton yarns cannot be spun in Ireland and woven into fabrics to be used as linen substitutes at prices which are not prohibitive in this country in competition with products of United States looms. Some Irish all-cotton damasks and other materials are said to be selling in this country but only to consumers who appreciate the perfection of the Irish finish and are therefore willing to pay the price necessary to cover costs of production.