

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 64)

N.

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*.

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.

NAGAPORE SILK:—A variety of India silk, soft, and in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.

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.

NAMABALI:—A kind of printed silk, made in Bengal, India, on which the names of Hindu deities are stamped all over, with a wooden block; worn as a wrap by elderly Hindus.

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.

NANKEEN OR NANKIN:—A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a buff color, originally made in the Nanking district.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.

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.

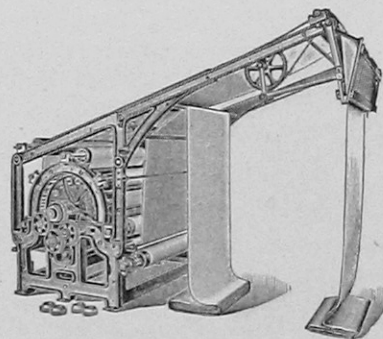
The nap, in connection with fabrics, is produced by passing the latter, in a stretched condition, over a revolving cylinder covered with teasels, in a machine known as a gig; or over revolving rollers set in the periphery of a cylinder, and covered

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.

NAPHTHYLAMINE:—A white, crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_9N$) 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 beta-naphthol. 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.

NAPPER:—The machine that raises the nap on fabrics



THE NAPPER.

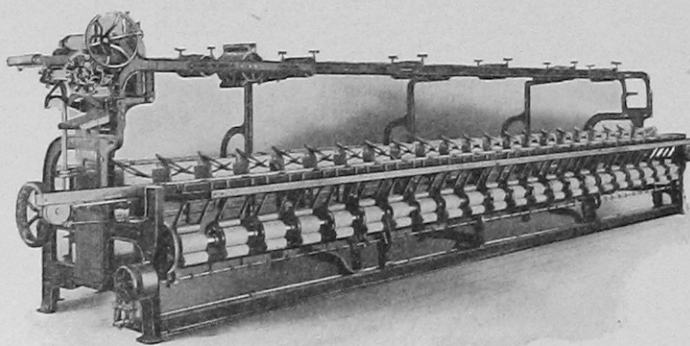
by means of the wire teeth covering its rollers.

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 alizarin, derived from naphthalene, and which produces with aluminum mordants, a reddish-purple tint, and with iron mordants, a grayish-green, on fabrics.

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

NARROW FABRIC OR NARROW-WARE LOOM:—A loom



NARROW-WARE LOOM.

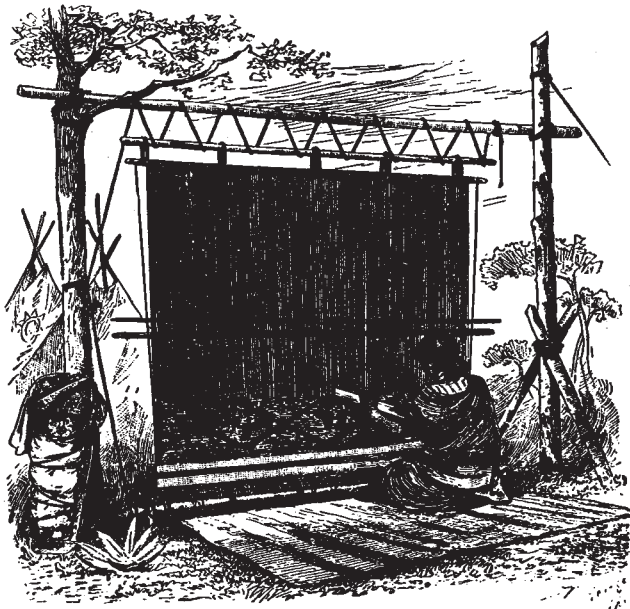
constructed for weaving what is known as narrow-ware fabrics, tapes, ribbons, bindings, etc. Any

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.

NARROW CLOTHS:—In the woollen 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, and which are also known as 6/4 goods.

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.

NAVAJO BLANKETS:—Blankets made by the Navajo Indians, which while woven in the most crude,



METHOD OF WEAVING NAVAJO BLANKETS.

though dexterous manner, are of superior quality and workmanship, and in most cases cannot be duplicated by modern machinery.

NAVY-TWILLED FLANNEL:—A term applied to a heavy, all-wool flannel, commonly dyed an indigo blue. Used in the manufacture of men's over-shirts, for outdoor laborers, firemen, sailors and miners.

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 the sheep.

NEAT SILK:—A name sometimes given to *nett silk* (which see).

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

NECK CORD:—The cord connecting the leash of the Jacquard harness to its mate hook, of the machine.

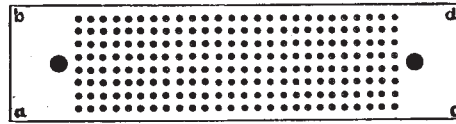
NEEDLE BAR:—The bar supporting the needles in a knitting machine.

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 BOARD:—In the Jacquard machine, the perforated board or metal plate, through which the points of the needles protrude, and are thus held,



NEEDLE BOARD.

at one of their ends, in position in the machine, and at the same time, are also brought in contact with the Jacquard cards.

NEGRETTIS SHEEP:—The largest and strongest of all the Spanish migratory sheep.

NEIGELLI CLOTH:—An Indian fabric, made of pat or sunn hemp.

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.

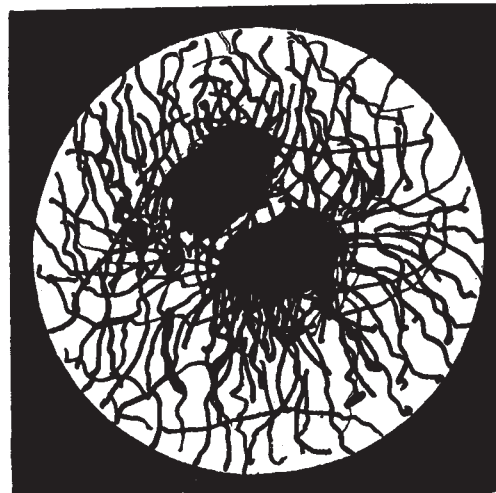
A fabric woven, on a bobbinet loom, in a manner somewhat similar to lace, but having its perforations equal.

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

NETT SILK:—Also known as neat silk. A term used in contradistinction to spun silk, really being a name applied to all silks produced by the silk throwster.

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.

NEPS:—Short, immature, cotton fibres, or an entangle-



NEPS (Magnified).

ment of broken mature fibres centred into a small knot, by careless ginning, picking or scutching; an impurity to yarn.