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Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

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NEW ORLEANS OR GULF 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 $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches ($1\frac{5}{8}$ in special instances) permitting spinning up to 50's warp and 80's filling.

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



NEW ZEALAND MERINO SHEEP.

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.

NIGROSINE:—A coal-tar dyestuff of a blue-black color ($C_{30}H_{27}N_3$) formed when aniline hydro-chloride is heated with arsenic acid.

NODE:—A dress material of the boucle order, in the construction of which bunchy yarns are introduced in the warp and filling.

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.

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.

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.

NOSE:—The tapering apex of a cop.

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.

NUB:—A snarl, as in thread; a tangled piece; knot; crink; met with in spinning novelty yarns.

NUBARRI:—One of the most recent productions of the principal varieties of Egyptian cotton grown in lower Egypt at the present time. Its color is lighter than that of *Mit Afffi*.

NUMUD:—A very thick, Persian, felt carpet, consisting of all kinds of wool mixed, that of the camel predominating.



NORFOLK RAM.

NUN'S COTTON:—Fine white cotton suitable for embroidery; used extensively by nuns in convents, hence its name.

NUN'S VEILING:—An untwilled woollen 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.