

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 25.)

MOCK SEAM:—Applied to stockings made with cut leg and fashioned foot.

MOCMAIN:—The light, elastic white fibre, of the silk cotton plant (*Bombax Malabaricum*).

MOFF:—A silk fabric made in the Caucasus, in the Government of Shemakha, Russia.

MOHAIR:—The name given to the hairy covering of the Angora goat, a native of the interior of Asia



MOHAIR: ANGORA GOAT.

Minor, but now extensively raised in Cape Colony and also to some extent in the U. S. Besides this domestic supply, mohair is also imported. It is a pure white color (more rarely gray), rather fine, more or less curly, of high lustre and on an average of from 5 to 6 inches long, although in some cases as long as 12 inches. It differs materially from wool in the want of the felting quality.

It is largely used in the manufacture of light weight dress goods, characterized by their lustre. In pile fabrics, as plushes, velvets, Astrakhans, etc., plain or figured, mohair is frequently used for pile warp, while the ground or body is made of cotton. Stuffs made of it have the fibres distinctly separated, and are always brilliant. They do not retain dust or spots like wool.

MOHAIR LUSTRE:—A black dress goods, resembling



MOHAIR: FIBRES MAGNIFIED.

Alpaca, consisting of mohair woven with cotton warp; also called Brilliantine or Sicillian. Brilliantine is the finest, woven the closest, and presents the brightest and most lustrous surface.

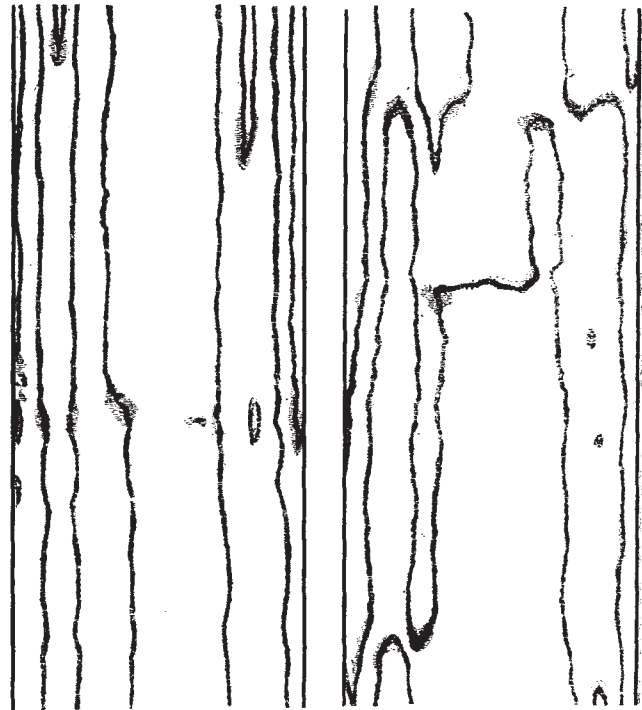
Mohair lustre is a grade lower than Brilliantine, while Sicillian is distinguished by being a somewhat heavier and more durable fabric than either of the others.

MOIRÉ:—Literally meaning *watered*. A finish produced on ribbed silk fabrics by the use of heavy engraved rollers under great pressure, under heat, the pressure on the fabric being uneven in places on the face of the fabric, the desired parts (ribs in the structure) are flattened and given a glossy appearance, resembling the mark left by drops of water. The process is applied to a wide variety of silk fabrics of the gros-grain type, which are given special names to indicate the style of finish.

Wool moiré is a fabric made from wool and silk, to which the process is applied; the fabric resembles Bengaline, but has a watered effect added; known as moiré poplin.

Manufacturers make a distinction between short moiré and long moiré. The first is the one more generally known, while long moiré is commonly called moiré antique, the moirage on this being more scattered, longer and in finer, but not less effective lines.

Moiré is used for dresses, facings, trimmings and various other purposes. For dress purposes it is



MOIRE ANTIQUE.

principally used in black. Moiré antique is a more costly fabric and is often seen in fancy combinations with satin stripes, with swivel effects, etc. The same principle that governs the production of moiré effects on broad goods, also applies to ribbons. Moiré nacré is a very stylish variety, but it differs from the other, in that it is woven on the Jacquard loom. The nacré imitates very successfully the natural color and shine of mother of pearl. While the moiré effect cannot be obtained on weaves other than those of the gros-grain

family, the effect can be, to a certain extent, imitated on the Jacquard loom. Thus a satin might be produced, which, while looking like an ordinary moiré on satin ground, is not a real moiré, the pattern having been woven into the satin by means of the Jacquard loom.

MOIRÉ A POIS:—A watered effect with small satin dots well distributed all over the face of the fabric.

MOIRÉ FRANÇAISE:—A moiré effect in stripes.

MOIRÉ IMPERIAL:—An indefinite watered effect well distributed all over the face of the fabric.

MOIRÉ METALLIQUE:—A moiré effect, clouded and frosted in appearance.

MOIRÉ OCEAN:—Watered in a design of wavy, undulating stripes.

MOISTENING:—See Dampening.

MOLESKIN:—A heavy cotton cloth; a kind of Fustian, extra strong and cropped before dyeing, made more particularly in Lancashire, Eng., and used for men's wear, especially by workmen, etc., for vests and pants, in place of corduroy. From molequin, an Arabian designation of an ancient stuff.

MOMIE CLOTH:—See Mummy Cloth.

MOQUETTE:—A pile carpet, presenting a thick, soft, velvety nap of wool. In any respects its construction is similar to a Brussels carpet, the difference being that its figuring warp, on account of being cut, is more closely interlaced with the ground structure. It is woven in the same loom, and frequently the same particulars of warp and filling are employed. However, it is advisable, and for this reason, customary, to use better qualities of yarn for the figuring (pile) and small chain warps.

MORDANT:—In dyeing, any substance used to bind coloring-matter and fibre. Vegetable fibres have no affinity for all dyes, and consequently must be so treated as to combine with the dye to form a relatively insoluble compound.

MOUFLONS OR WILD SHEEP:—Amongst the different specimens of wild sheep, we find what we might



MOUFLONS: AODAD.

call the giants of the ovine race. Of those gigantic sheep the Argali of Siberia is the most conspicuous. Another wild sheep of the same variety as the

Argali is the Big-Horn, or Rocky Mountain sheep of California. It resembles the Asiatic variety, but is somewhat larger and stronger. Closely related to the two preceding animals is the Aoudad or bearded Argali, found in the Atlas mountains of Africa. The wild sheep of Europe are also known by the name of Mouflons. A sub-variety of the Mouflon family are the goat like antelopes, a speci-



MOUFLONS: ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT.

men of which is found in this country in the Rocky Mountain Goat. Its under fur is short and woolly, the outer fur long and pendant.

MORINDIN:—An orange-red crystalline dyestuff ($C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$) obtained in India from various species of Morinda, a genus of mainly Old World shrubs or trees of the madder family (Rubiaceæ).

MOTE:—A fragmental portion of a cotton seed carrying a tuft of attached hairs.

MOUNTAIN-FLAX:—Asbestos, or asbestos cloth.

MOUSSELINE:—A French dress goods, woven with the plain weave, known as Mousseline De Beige, Musseline De Laine, etc.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE:—A very light silk fabric. See Silk Muslin.

MUGA SILK CLOTH:—A rough silk cloth made of Muga silk, considered the strongest of all silk cloths made in India. Articles made of these cloths are elaborately embroidered in Assam.

MOZAMBIQUE:—A thin gauzy fabric, generally produced with a 2-ply cotton warp and mohair filling.

MOZETTA:—A cloak with a hood, worn by various dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

MUCYLINE:—A sizing for woolen yarn, composed of stearin, soap, glycerine, and zinc sulphate.

MULE:—A spinning machine, invented by Samuel Crompton, in which the roving is delivered from a series of sets of drawing rollers to spindles placed on a carriage, which recedes from the drawing rollers while the roving is being elongated and twisted into yarn, and returns towards the drawing rollers while the yarn is being wound on the spindle, cap or bobbin, so named because it was a combination of the drawing rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves. All woolen yarns are spun on the mule, also higher counts (above 60's) of cotton yarns, also some of the worsted yarns.