

## DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from March Issue.)

- Mamudi:** A muslin made in the Hardoi District, in Ondh, India.
- Mananams:** See Crioulo Cotton.
- Manchester:** A variety of cotton velvet.
- Mandarine:** French fabric, woven with cotton warp and silk filling.
- Mandarin Crêpe:** A trade name for a silk of crêpe weave of peculiar construction.
- Mandici:** A form of collar for ladies' cloaks and dresses, distinguished by being very high and stiffened, and finished with a slight roll at the top; also called *Medici collar*.
- Mandil:** An ornamental kerchief used by Moslems.
- Manganese Brown:** A hydrate of manganese peroxide, produced by precipitating manganese hydroxide on the fibre, and oxidizing it. The color is very fast to light and washing.
- Mangle:** A cloth finishing machine, composed of two, three, or five rollers, arranged in various ways, with weights or springs to impart pressure.
- Mangle-Padded:** In calico-printing, descriptive of cloth that has been soaked, or padded in mangle with color, or a mordant.
- Manica:** A long sleeve reaching to the wrist; worn by Eastern nations; a protection for the arm worn by gladiators and Roman Archers; a covering reaching from the elbow to the wrist.
- Manila Aloe Fibre:** See Bastard Aloe.
- Manila Hemp:** See Abaca.
- Mansana:** A surface measure in Honduras = 1.72 acres. By it, the area of raising indigo is given. The production even with the primitive methods of cultivation and extraction, practiced by the natives, is about 30 lb. of indigo per mansana, and amounted in 1817 to 3,585 mansanas.
- Manta:** An unbleached muslin made in Mexico and largely used for garments by the lower classes.
- Manteau:** A cloak or mantle.
- Mantilla:** A light cloak or cape, often of silk or other costly material.
- Mantle Cloth:** A cloth suitable for making into cloaks or loose outer garments.
- Mantua:** A lady's gown.
- Marabou:** A peculiar specimen of white silk that can be dyed without being boiled off.
- Maramato:** A gold brocade of Arabian origin.
- Maranhama Cotton:** A rather inferior variety of Peruvian cotton. Its general appearance is of a dull, golden tint. Many deliveries are often rather dirty, containing considerable percentages of leaf seed, shell, sand, etc., the former of these impurities being the one most frequently met with. The number of yarns for which it is adapted, when spun alone, is from 40's to 50's count. The maximum length of the staple is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, minimum  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. This cotton can be, and is, often used with either Egyptian or American cottons when the color and length of staple is approximately similar.
- Maranhão Cotton:** See Crioulo Cotton.
- Marble Cloth:** Book cloth, made of cotton, usually paper lined.
- Marble-silk:** A silk fabric having a varicolored filling.
- Marcellas:** A fine toileting cloth of the piqué class.
- Marceline:** A plain woven silk fabric, woven with single warp and with one or more picks in one shed; also a plain woven, lustrous French silk dress goods made with two-ply warp and single filling.
- Marcelline:** A light, thin, diaphanous silk fabric, used largely for millinery and other linings.
- Marengo:** Obsolete, French pulled woolen cloth, made black, slightly shot with white. It is made in plain or twill weave and is used for overcoats.
- Mariages:** Double threads running parallel together on the reel in winding the silk thread of commerce from the cocoons, needing separation in the winding and throwing of the silk by the silk throwster. Imperfections in raw silk.
- Marine Cotton:** See Adenos.
- Market Bleach:** The process of bleaching calico for sale.
- Marking:** The placing of a special mark—usually stencilled—on wool bales indicating the grower and station from which the wool has come. The various marks are catalogued for reference during sales.
- The marking of fabrics with indelible ink or stitching, to indicate make, length, finish, etc.
- Marking Hammer:** A device on the slashing machine which automatically marks the cut lengths on the yarn.
- Marl:** A term applied to a particular kind of colored two-fold or single yarn. In the former (the 2-fold) one or both threads making the two-fold yarn are spun from two rovings of different colors, causing the single thread to have a twist-like appearance. Or the process may be begun earlier, by the two colors being run together in the thick roving, thus producing a twist-like effect in the smaller roving immediately preceding the spinning. These single twist-looking threads are usually folded with a solid color, frequently black. If folded with each other they are called double marls. A single-yarn marl is this yarn without the folding; it is sometimes used as filling for fine twist effects.
- Maroon:** A coal-tar dyestuff obtained from a substance formed in the manufacture of magenta.
- Marquise Finish:** A very lustrous finish applied to very fine set cotton venetians, etc.
- Marquissette:** A sheer, plain-weave fabric of silk, having a mesh more open than that of voile and not quite so large as grenadine.
- Marrow Fat:** Should be a cream tint and free from bad odor. It is added in cotton finishing to mixings as a softener.
- Marseilles Quilt:** A double cloth cotton structure woven in patterns raised in relief in parts, from having an additional, loosely twisted stuffer filling used, to act as a wadding, resting between the two fabric structures, which are tightly stitched together.
- Marseilles Weave:** From the French *matelas*, a quilt or mattress. A quilted weave known also as "piqué," from the French *piquer*, to quilt or prick with a needle. Used in vestings and small patterned fabrics.
- Martin Lap Former:** See Lap Feeding System.
- Martine Designs:** A large or small motif, often a flower and two or three leaves, is repeated at wide intervals on a plain background as an all-over pattern. The drawing is purposely crude like the work of a child. There is no shading, coloring simple, originated in the *Martine studio* of Paul Poiret, the Paris couturier.
- Masalia:** A fabric of the weight of a medium English nainsook, with a smooth nainsook finish, receiving from the weave a moiré, or watered silk effect.
- Masulipatam Carpets:** Carpets made in Masulipatam, India. They were formerly the finest carpets produced in India, but now are invariably deteriorated by backing them with Jute Yarns.
- Mat:** A weave formed of small squares, or sometimes it may be rectangles, however mostly squares, by the warp and filling alternating in sets of 2, 3 or more threads. See basket weave.
- Mat Braid:** A thick braid, closely woven, used for trimming, for the binding of heavy garments, etc.
- Matching:** A wool sorters' term, made by sorting fleeces and putting together those portions of different fleeces which correspond in quality.
- Matelassé:** Textile Fabrics having a raised pattern, the surface of which looks as if quilted; said of fine textiles, especially silk. Matelassé silk have usually a rich flowered pattern, and are of one color, the pattern showing only by its slight relief and difference in texture. The true matelassé should have wadding material introduced to give a more or less raised appearance.
- Mate Threads:** A technical term used in connection with two-ply fabric structures, meaning one ground-thread and its corresponding figure-thread; used more particularly with reversible fabrics, like Ingrain carpets, etc.
- Matka:** Silk Cloth made in India from pierced cocoons.
- Matté:** A faint, dull, peculiar greyish-green color, of that of maté, or Paraguay tea, and from which the name is derived. Lustreless or dead.
- Mat-weave:** Weaves of the hopsac type which give to fabrics an appearance similar to closely interwoven mats. Also called *Basket Weave*.
- Maud:** A greyish striped wool plaid, originally worn by shepherds in Scotland.
- Mauritius Weed:** See Orchilla.
- Mauvanilin:** A coal-tar dyestuff ( $C_{19}H_{17}N_3$ ), derived from aniline oil in the arsenic acid process, for the manufacture of magenta. Silk and wool are dyed by it a fast violet.
- Mauvein:** The first aniline dye introduced into commerce, but now seldom used. Called also aniline purple, mauve, mauvine, Perkin's violet, etc. A coal-tar dyestuff ( $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$ ) derived by oxidizing aniline containing toluidin.