

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

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- Maaypoosten:** Indian silk dress goods.
- Mabel:** A Bradford term for an alpaca lining made with 2/70's black cotton warp, 86 threads per inch; using 72 picks per inch, of 26's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 5 up 1 down, 6-harness twill.
- Mabroum:** A thin cotton structure, produced with a loosely interlaced filling, made formerly at Damascus, but now at Homs, Hama and Brussa, Syria; used for clothing, etc.
- Maca de Fogo:** See Macucu.
- Macana:** A fine, plain woven, colored check cloth, made with a high warp and filling texture.
- Macarthy Gin:** A kind of cotton gin in which knives and rollers separate the seeds from the raw cotton.
- Maccio Cotton:** A variety of Peruvian cotton; its fibres are characterized by the harshness, common to all varieties of Peruvian cotton. It is used in the manufacture of yarns varying from 30's to 50's count. Its maximum length of the fibre is 1 inches, minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The lower grades are sometimes very dirty, which make them relatively expensive to work.
- Machine Cotton:** In England, cotton thread used in sewing machines.
- Machine Twist:** A three-ply silk thread made with a twist from right to left and usually harder and closer twisted than sewing thread; used in the sewing machine.
- Mackinaw Fabrics:** For many years this fabric was practically monopolized by the lumber men and hunters in the Michigan woods, and recently became much in vogue with college men and others who are fond of outdoor life, for which it is especially adapted. It is also used for winter sports when put through a waterproofing process. It is made in various weights from 22 to 32 ounces and upward, and in a great variety of fancy plaids in grey tones, also in fancy colors in strong contrasting shades and striking patterns.
- Mackintosh:** A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered waterproof by a solution of India-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating, or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture; used for raincoats.
- Maco:** A variety of raw cotton from Egypt; the name is derived from an Egyptian cotton planter, *Maco-Bey*.
- Maco Foot:** A term applied to socks or stockings which have the bottom part of the foot, the sole, made from a different color yarn than the top part of the foot, or simply with the sole of the foot a different color from the top. Split-foot hosiery was originally made on the circular independent-needle type of knitting machine, but it can be made on the ordinary circular machine as well, also on the flat-bed machines.
- Macrame Cord:** All kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macrame lace, also used for other work, such as nettings, hammocks, etc.
- Macramé Lace:** Knotted hand-made lace, made of a very heavy cord. Shown in geometrical designs principally. Very popular in deep ecru.
- Macucu:** A black dye extracted from the resinous substance contained in its small egg-shaped fruit of the Macucu tree, found principally in the States of Para and Amazonas, Brazil. Also called *Maca de Fogo*.
- Madapollam:** The fine long-cloth exported largely to the Eastern markets, heavily dressed with china clay.
- Madapollam Finish:** A dull mangle finish, used by English finishers for filled cotton goods. Its characteristics are a dull lustre, and a full mellow soft feel. It is generally applied to goods for foreign markets, on cloths that in make are intermediate between printers and shirtings. Also, called *Madrapollam* or *Madapolamb*.
- Madder:** Before the introduction of artificial alizarin, in 1868, Madder was the most important of the natural dyestuffs, with the single exception of indigo; although now entirely replaced by the artificial product in Turkey red dyeing, it is still employed to a limited extent in wool dyeing. The use of Madder as a dyestuff dates from very early times. *Pliny* mentions it as being used by the Hindoos, Persians, and Egyptians; madder-dyed cloth has been frequently found in the wrappings of the Egyptian mummies. The madder plant is indigenous to India and Central Africa, and in Europe was probably first cultivated in Spain, being introduced from Algeria by the Moors. It was grown in Holland as early as the tenth century, and first introduced into Italy and France about the time of the Crusades, records showing that it was cultivated in Marseilles in 1287. It was not, however, grown in Avignon until 1666, and is first noted in Alsace in 1729. The cultivation of Madder has frequently been attempted in England, (as early as 1624) however, it was never commercially successful. Commercially, the different varieties of madder are distinguished by the names of the localities from which they originated, the following being the chief kinds: *Dutch Madder*, *Alsation Madder*, *Avignon Madder*, *Levant* or *Turkish Madder* and *Italian* or *Naples Madder*. These different varieties of Madder yield somewhat different colors, according to the proportion of coloring matter (alizarin and purpurin) present, and the amount of chalk, pectic matter, etc., which they contain.
- Madder Bleach:** A name still used to denote the most complete form of bleaching for cotton piece goods. The goods are singed and shorn, washed, boiled in lime, treated with sulphuric or muriatic acid, boiled in lye and treated with bleaching powder.
- Madder Extract:** The same may be prepared from Madder in several ways; for instance, garancin may be extracted with boiling water containing a trace of sulphuric acid, and the solution filtered, when, on cooling, an orange colored precipitate of impure alizarin separates out, which has about fifty times the coloring power of madder.
- Madder Style:** A method of textile printing in which the fabrics are printed with thickened mordants, and then dried, aged, dunged, and dyed with alizarine or other coloring matters.
- Madonna:** Fancy English alpaca cloth of the nineteenth century.
- Madras:** Is a light weight cotton cloth, composed of all cotton or cotton and silk, and is a single cloth fabric, having excellent wearing qualities. It was first a light-colored checked or striped plain faced cotton silk fabric, made in Madras, India, for sailors' head dress. It is a narrow fabric sold at 27 inches width, and is made of varying grades, weighing from 2 ounces to 3 ounces per yard, and is used at all seasons of the year. It is used by ladies for summer skirts, shirt waists, suits, etc., and by men in shirts. It is known by the plain white and fancy colored narrow stripes warp effects, and is made of cotton yarns ranging from 1/26's to 1/80's warp and filling, and from 50 to 100 or more ends per inch. The knowledge of the utility of madras being common among nearly all classes of people permits the greatest scope in creating both harmonious and contrasting color and weave combinations. The colors most in demand in this fabric are rich and delicate shades of blue, rose, green, linen, tan, lavender and bright red, for prominent hair-line effects, black, navy blue, dark green, royal blue, and cherry red. Good fast color is necessary as it is a wash fabric, the feature of which is the fine colored stripe effect running warp ways. If inferior colors are used, they will surely spread during the finishing process, and will cause a clouded stripe where a distinct one was intended. From the French *Mah-Drahs*.
- East Indian cotton, having a fair strong staple, of a golden brown color, it contains large quantity of dirt.
- Madras Cotton:** Of this, there are two kinds, *viz*: the *Tinnivelly* and the *Western*, the former being much more superior than the latter, and worth almost $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound more.
- Tinnivelly* is cultivated in the Southern parts of the Presidency of Madras, where climatic influences are more temperate and equable than at any other part of the Presidency. The chief external characteristics which distinguish the *Tinnivelly* variety are, first, a dull creamy color; second, a high standard of strength; and, third, an excess of elasticity. In general the crops are moderately clean, but some deliveries, of the middle and lower grades especially, contain much impure vegetable and mineral matter, broken into fine particles. In the length of the fibres the maximum is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, minimum $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch. The number or counts of yarn for which this cotton is best adapted range from 26's count downward. Being fairly strong, it is well adapted for warp yarns. A feature of this variety of Madras cotton is their deficiency in natural twist.
- In reference to the *Western* variety the soil in the western and central parts of the Presidency is not so well adapted for the cultivation of the cotton plant as at *Tinnivelly*, owing to the heat being more continuous.

Another objection to this variety of cotton is, that all deliveries are most exceedingly dirty, the percentage of leaf, seed, sand, shell, broken and ruptured and undeveloped fibre contained in them being exceedingly large. The fibres are, however, of a good standard of strength, and, but for the serious defect just mentioned, would otherwise be competent to produce a good warp yarn. The maximum length of the fibres is about 1 inch, minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The counts of yarn for which it is most generally used, range from about 20's count downwards. Under the microscope the general appearance and structure of the filaments are shown to have much in common with the Tinnivelly cotton.

Madras Gingham: See Gingham.

Madras Handkerchiefs: Plain-woven colored cloths, with large bold checks. The yarns are dyed with a loose top, and the cloth is treated with acids, which cause the colors to bleed or run and give an imitation of native block-printing.

Madras Muslin: A light textured cotton fabric in which figures are formed by the introduction of a thick filling thread into the ground, and then cut away where said filling floats.

Madras Work: Simple embroidery upon bright-colored Madras handkerchiefs, furniture-coverings, banner-screens, etc. The art of embroidering muslin, silk or cloth.

Mafors: A woman's cloak. A monk's scapular.

Magnerie: The name applied to the room or building used for the rearing of silk-worms.

Magdala: A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{20}H_{21}N_4Cl$) derived from naphthylamin, used to dye silk. Called also *naphthalene red*.

Magenta: See Fuchsine.

Magnesia: Calcined magnesia, the oxide (MgO) has been recommended for weighting purposes in connection with the finishing of cotton goods, but whether it is ever so used is doubtful.

Magnesia White: This preparation is obtained by treating magnesium sulphate solution with quicklime or caustic baryta. It is pure white in color, and consists of a mixture of calcium—or barium—sulphate, and magnesium hydrate. It is also used as a filler in the finishing of cotton fabrics.

Magnesium Carbonate: Crystalline magnesium carbonate occurs in nature as magnesite or bitter spar. From this material, magnesium carbonate can be prepared by dissolving in acid, followed by precipitation; also by dissolving the finely powdered material in water charged with carbonic acid, the bicarbonate thus formed being afterward decomposed again by heat. The carbon dioxide, liberated, serves for dissolving a fresh quantity of the mineral. Mother liquors from the treatment of sea water, or from mineral waters, are also used. Magnesium carbonate comes on the market as loose blocks weighing about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and furnishes, when crushed a soft, very light, and white powder, which appears under the microscope to consist of tiny interwoven prismatic crystals. Magnesium carbonate, being an extremely light, porous substance, is not adapted for loading and filling the fabrics on

which it is used, or for contracting the pores of the fabric and thus throwing the woven pattern into prominence. It is very difficult to work, and is destroyed by vegetable blue and greatly weakened by mineral blues. Moreover, it is very liable to come away from the fabric as dust, and finally, is too dear to find employment.

Magnesium Chloride: Anhydrous magnesium chloride is obtained from the final liquors in the treatment of Stassfurt carnallite. The fused commercial produce is not anhydrous, but contains 45 per cent of water that cannot be completely expelled by further heating, this treatment inducing decomposition. Magnesium chloride is readily soluble in alcohol, and very soluble in water. In the crystalline state, it is translucent, and readily melts in its own water of crystallization. The density of magnesium chloride solutions increases rapidly, being 1.0859 for a 10 per cent solution at 15 deg. C., 1.178 for a 20 per cent solution, 1.279 for a 30 per cent solution, and 1.334 for a 25 per cent solution. The 30 per cent solution boils at 115.6 deg. C. Magnesium chloride was first recommended, as an adjunct to sizes, by *Townsend*, and it not only prevents the tendency to become mouldy, but also considerably improves the air of the work-room, by absorbing the ammonia given off in the exhalations from the operatives. It is principally used as a dressing, since it gives the material a damp full feel. However, it should not be used in too large quantities (not more than about 100 grammes per litre) since in the succeeding operations, in singeing, in the finishing cylinder, etc., decompositions may occur and the material be made rotten. In spite of this, 600 to 700 grammes per kilo. are frequently employed.

Magnesium Silicate: This compound, often found native, also formed as blast-furnace slag in the smelting of iron, has been recommended as a filler for dressings, cotton fabrics, but without possessing any prominent advantages therefor.

Magnesium Sulphate: See Epsom Salt.

Maggie: Black and white patterns on veilings and laces.

Magruder: Two commercial varieties of early maturing American cotton, the staple measuring 25 to 30 mm; the yield is about 33 per cent.

Maguey: See Bastard Aloe.

Mahilda: An East Indian cloth, made of the fine wool of the cashmere goat.

Maholtine Jute Fibres: These fibres are obtained from the stem of a species formerly assigned to the genus *Sida*. The plant is a native of India, and belongs to the natural order Malvaceæ; it is related to the cotton plant, but commercially it is specified as a jute.

Mahout: In the Levant trade a fine and light fulled cloth made in Europe of fine Spanish wool; also a coarse woolen fabric used in Egypt and Asia Minor for garments.

Maibash: A variety of grade of silk (reeled) produced in Japan.

Mail: The metal eye of a twine heddle, used in connection with a Jacquard harness.

Mail Cloth: A highly finished silk cloth woven like honeycomb; used for embroidery foundation.

Mail Net: Triangular netting woven on the gauze loom by a combination of whip and standard warp threads.

Maize Starch: The same possesses practically identical adhesive and binding properties to those of wheat starch, but in other respects named it is somewhat inferior, though its advantages in price, and, to some extent, convenience in preparation, generally outweigh these considerations. Used as a stiffening material in the finishing of cotton goods.

Majagua: See Damajagua.

Makat: Light, twilled woolen cloth, dyed in light colors, made in France for Turkish blankets.

Make: A term indicating the interlacing or weave structure of a fabric, sometimes employed even in a more general way.

Making-up: A process which finished goods are put through, such as rolling, ticketing, papering, etc., in preparation for the market; different markets require goods to be made up in special ways.

The feeding of the staples of wool into the back rollers of a preparing box and also the transferring of the prepared laps or slivers from one machine to another.

Makrama: A Turkish pocket handkerchief.

Makwa: A short outer jacket introduced by the Manchu Tartars into the Chinese costumes.

Malabar: East Indian cotton handkerchiefs printed in brilliant contrasting colors.

Malasap: Coarse fibre used for cordage in the Philippines.

Malabar Carpets: Woolen carpets made in India of pure Hindoo design. They are made of coarse wool, peculiar to the locality, and are distinguished by the large and grandly colored patterns. The texture of the wool is well suited to the designs, which are gay in tone, large patterns, but well balanced in harmonious arrangement.

Malass: A kind of native silk and cotton gauze made in Syria.

Malcolm Tartan: A Scotch tartan having a composition of blue, black and green plaids. Blue and yellow corresponding bars run across the piece, flanked each way by two corresponding red bars.

Malida: Cloth made in India, from down of the goat of Thibet and Central Asia.

Maline: A fine silk net of gauze-like texture. Practically the same as tulle.

Maline Lace: Fine silk net. Sometimes also applied to Mechlin lace with a diamond mesh.

Mallow-leaved Weed: Has been used for cordage purposes. The plant is a native of the West Indies.

Maltese Lace: Coarse machine-made cotton lace, resembling torchon. Has no regular ground, patterns being usually connected with heavy stitch work.

Mammodis: A plain variety of East-Indian muslins.

Mammoth: Two commercial varieties of late maturing upland cotton from Georgia, the staple measuring 28-30 mm; the yield is over 30 per cent.