

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

X

X: In the United States wool trade denotes a full blood or high grade merino wool.

Xerga: The Spanish name for a peculiar woolen blanket. Our common market term *serge* is derived from this wool.

Xtuc: Native Mexican name for a strong, lustrous, white leaf fibre, extracted from the Yucca plant.

XX Soft: English mill term for very soft and yielding folded thread, the single yarn containing about twice as many twists as the doubled.

In the United States wool trade denotes full blood merino wool.

Xxx: In the United States denotes wool from a cross between a Saxony and common merino.

Xylina: Name for a bleached cotton fabric in the Roman Empire.

Xylodine: Name given to a paper yarn made by twisting and coating with glue and fibre, a strip of paper.

Xylol: Xylol is the trade name for a fraction obtained in the distillation of coal-tar containing the substances xylene (C_8H_{10}) as the essential ingredient. There are three isomeric xylenes having the same composition but slightly different molecular structure. They are used for making dyes. One of the three xylenes, known as paraxylene, is used for making explosives. A derivative, xylol bromide, is exceedingly irritating to the eyes, and has been used by the Germans in poison-gas warfare.

Xyolin: Plain woven fabric made of cotton warp and paper yarn filling. Used for cheap working clothes.

Paper yarn made in Germany and Austria. Used for carpets and backings for carpets.

Y

Yachan: Silky seed fibre of the *chorisia insignis*; used for stuffing.

Yacht Cloth: An all wool fabric, twilled like serge, and finished with a rough surface; usually employed in the manufacture of men's summer suits. It is heavier than ordinary serge and piece-dyed in shades of dark blue.

Yaguayagua: Fibrous bast yielded by a species of the *Genipa* in Peru; used for coarse clothing by the natives.

Yak: The wild ox of Tibet. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-varieties, like other cattle. The long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics.

Yaka: Strong and coarse stem fibre of a creeper in Fiji; used for twine and fishing nets by the natives.

Yak-lace: A coarse lace made from the hair of the yak.

Yamamai: A species of wild silk yielded by the *Antheraea* in Japan and China.

Yamamai Silk: Silk obtained from the Japanese oak leaf moth of this name; compared to the other wild silks it most nearly resembles cultivated silk, though it is somewhat coarser than the average, its diameter being about 0.001 inch. This silkworm spins an unusually regular cocoon of a beautiful pale green color, and from which the silk can be readily reeled.

Yamma: See Llama.

Yannovitz: One of the principal varieties of Egyptian cotton grown in lower Egypt at the present time. This variety was produced by a Greek who gave it his own name. It is one of the best existing qualities of cotton in Egypt. Its fibre is long, strong and silky. The high prices it commands have tempted growers, and its culture has increased in proportion with the spinner's demand. Also written *Yannovich*.

Yarkand: Large and heavy rugs made in Central Asia with cotton web and long, loose, wool pile tied in Senna knot. The Chinese influence is very marked in the design, consisting of dragons, fret pattern, fish, or other animals, mostly in bright yellows, pinks, reds, blues, greens, etc.

Yarn: A filament of twisted fibres, or any thread structure which has been spun.

The fully twisted roving.

The threads of which a fabric is composed.

Yarn-assorter: A form of balance formerly used for indicating on a scale the weight (hence the fineness) of a skein of yarn.

Yarn-beam: In weaving, the beam on which the warp-threads are wound.

Yarn-dresser: A machine for finishing yarn, as by sizing, drying and polishing.

Yarn-dyed: A term applied to fabrics in which the color has been introduced by dyeing the material in hank or cop form.

Yarn-pole: An octagonal wooden pole on which skeins of yarn are placed to dry.

Yarn-printer: A machine in which colors are distributed on yarn at regular intervals in such a way as to produce decorative designs when the yarn is woven, as into tapestry carpets, fancy ribbons, etc.

Yarn-reel: This reel consists of a holder for the yarn, a stationary or moving guide plate for distributing it on to the reel, and a reel of one or 1½ yards in circumference, the shaft of which is geared up to a dial plate which indicates exactly the number of yards wound on.

Yarn-scale: A scale used for weighing yarn.

Yarn-spooler: A machine for winding thread on bobbins or spools, as for use in shuttles, etc.

Yarn-tester: An apparatus for testing the strength of yarns and finding their elastic limit or stretch. The yarn to be tested is placed on two hooks that are slowly drawn apart by means of a screw till the yarn breaks. A dial indicates the breaking-strain of the yarn expressed in pounds, and another dial records its elastic limit.

A device for reeling yarn on a background of opposite color to that of the yarn to be tested, in order to throw the yarn into sharp contrast, for the purpose of examining it for quality, evenness, etc.

Yarre: The coarse hairs which are separated from the wool or down of the Cashmere goat in India.

Yatahy: Fibre yielded by the leaves of a palm in Paraguay; used for string, etc.

Yaws: Flaws in cloth, consisting of thin places.

Yaxci: Very soft, flexible and lustrous sisal hemp from Yucatan.

Yearling: Wool obtained at the second year's shearing.

Yechigo Chijimi: Fine, light-weight dress goods, made of the leaf fibres of the banana tree in Japan; used for summer dresses.

Yellow Leaf Blight: See Mosaic Disease.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash: Potassium Ferrocyanide.

Yellows: Those varieties of silk-worms producing yellow cocoons.

Yercum Fibre: See Mudar.

Yerga: A coarse woolen material used for horse-cloths.

Yerli: Fine staple wool yielded by the sheep near Smyrna, called *kivirdjik*, having small horns and a narrow tail; used for carpets, cloth, blankets, etc.

Yesteklik: Turkish name for small mats, having a soft pile; used for pillows. Also called *Anatolian Mats*.

Yield: The amount of clean wool (top and noil) yielded by any batch of wool. Yield is generally taken on a percentage, or on a *stone* (13 lbs.) basis.

Yoke: A tempering band used in rope-spinning.

Yolk: See Suint.

Yomud: Rugs made of wool and goat hair in Turkestan with medium long, close pile. The design consists of diamonds with angular hooks around the edge in the center and trailing, angular vine or stripes in the borders. The colors are blues, warm reds, greens, etc.

Yorkshire Tweed: See Shoddy Cloth.

Youghal Lace: Needlepoint lace of coarse thread, made exclusively in Ireland.

Young-fustic: See Fustic.

Ypres: Fine medieval worsted from Flanders.

Bobbin lace, similar to the Valenciennes, having a square mesh ground, the threads being twisted four times around each other.

Ypres Lace: Bobbin lace, somewhat coarser than Val.

Yucca Fibre: A liliaceous plant, a native of America. The plant grows wild, abundantly in district of Florida, Texas and Mexico. The fibres obtained from the leaves are best adapted for cordage purposes or for mat-making. Also called *Adam's Needle*.

Yuquilla: A dye-producing plant found in Ecuador and other tropical countries of America.

Yuruk Rugs: Small and very durable rugs made by the nomad Yuruks in Asia Minor of goat's hair or dark wool. The long wool pile is tied in Ghiordes knot. The design is composed of very large but simple geometrical devices of brilliant colors over a dark brown field. They are finished with a selvage all around and the ends have a short fringe or braid.

Yuzen: Japanese silk crepe, with printed patterns.

OBITUARY.

Walter Burtis, well known in the woolen trade, New York City.

M. M. Courtney, prominent cotton manufacturer, Lenoir, N. C. He was president of the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills since its organization in 1900.

Alois S. Datz, of A. S. Datz & Sons, Philadelphia, died at Ventnor City, N. J. He was also a director of the Apex Hosiery Mills.

Frederick Trowbridge Howard, of Converse & Company, New York City and the Windsor Print Works, died at New Canaan, Conn.