DICTIONARY
OF TEXTILE TERMS.

X

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

Xerja: The Spanish name for a peculiar woolen blanket. Our common market term xerja is derived from this word.

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

Xsft: Standard roll term for very soft and yielding folded thread, the single yarn containing about twice as many twists as the doubled.

Xxxx: 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.

Xylo: Xylo is the trade name for a fraction obtained in the distillation of coal-tar containing the substances xylenol, xylenes, and the essential ingredients. There are three isomeric xylenses having the same composition but slightly different molecular structure. They are used for making dyes. One of the three xylenses, known as para-xylene, 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.


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 selvage usually employed in the manufacture of men's summer suits. It is heavier than ordinary serge and piece-dyed in shades of dark blue.

Yaguyaguya: Fibres lost yielded by a species of the Genipa in Peru; used for coarse clothing by the natives.

Yaks: 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-variations, 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 small cord by the natives.

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

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

Yamamai Silk: Silk obtained from the Japanese oak leaf moth of this name; comparatively the other wild silks it most nearly resembles cultivated silks, though it is somewhat coarser than the average, its diameter being about 100 microns. This silkworm spins an unusually regular cocoon of a beautiful pale green color, and from which the silk can be readily reeled.

Yamna: See Llama.

Yannoviz: One of the principal varieties of Egyptian cotton, cultivated 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 varieties 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 Yarndezich.

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

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

Yarn: 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 dying 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 reeler in the correct one or 3/4 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 paper 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.

Yauci: Very soft, flexible and lustrous silk hemp from Yucatán.

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 Mulberry.

Yerbar: A coarse woolen material used for horse-clothes.

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

Yestekilik: Turkish name for small mats, having a soft pile; used for pilows. 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 hooks around the edge in the center and trailing, angular vines or stripes in the borders. The colors are blues, warm reds, greens, etc.

Yorkshire Tweed: See Shoddy Cloth.

Youghal Lace: Needelpoint 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, 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 Yampa Needles.

Yucquita: A dye-wool fibre, frequently used in Ecuador and other tropical countries of America.

Yuruk Rugs: Small and very durable rugs made by the nomad Yuruk in Asia Minor of goat's hair or dark wool. The long wool pile is tied in Ghiordez 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 servage all around and the ends have a short fringe of narrow braid.

Yuzen: Japanese silk crepe, with printed patterns.

OBITUARY.

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

M. M. Courtenay, a prominent cotton manufacturer, Lenior, N. C. He was president of the Lenior (N. C.) Cotton Mills since its organization in 1891.

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

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