56.06 - Gimped yarn, and strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05, gimped (other than those of heading 56.05 and gimped horsehair yarn); chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn); loop wale-yarn.

(A) GIMPED YARN, AND STRIP AND THE LIKE OF HEADING 54.04 OR 54.05, GIMPED (OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING 56.05 AND GIMPED HORSEHAIR YARN)

These products are composed of a core, usually of one or more textile yarns, around which other yarn or yarns are wound spirally. Most frequently the covering threads completely cover the core, but in some cases the turns of the spiral are spaced; in the latter case, the product may have somewhat the appearance of certain multiple (folded), cabled or fancy yarns of **Chapters 50 to 55**, but may be distinguished from them by the characteristic of gimped yarn that the core does not itself undergo a twisting with the cover threads.

The core of the gimped yarn of this heading is usually of cotton, other vegetable fibres or man-made fibres and the covering threads are usually finer and more glossy (e.g., silk, mercerised cotton or man-made fibres).

Gimped yarns with cores of other materials are not necessarily excluded **provided** the product has the essential character of a textile article.

Gimped yarns are used as a trimming and also very largely for the manufacture of such trimmings. Some, however, are also suitable for other uses, for example, as buttonhole cord, in embroidery or for tying parcels.

The heading **excludes** :

(a) Gimped horsehair yarn (**heading 51.10**).

(b) Rubber thread gimped with textiles (**heading 56.04**).

(c) Gimped metallised yarn (**heading 56.05**).

(d) Milanaise and similar cords and other gimped textile products of **heading 58.08**.

(e) Gimped metal wire, e.g. :

(i) Iron or steel wire for the manufacture of hat frames (milliners' wire) and stems of iron or steel wire for artificial flowers or hair curlers (**heading 72.17**).

(ii) Insulated electric wire (**heading 85.44**).

(B) CHENILLE YARN (INCLUDING FLOCK CHENILLE YARN)

Chenille yarn consists generally of two or more strands of textile yarn twisted together and gripping short ends of textile yarn that may be practically perpendicular to them; the strands are sometimes maintained in loops formed on a hosiery loom. In all cases, it looks like yarn tufted with pile threads throughout its length. It is usually manufactured directly on special looms (ring twister and Raschel knitting machines, for example) or by cutting up special leno fabric; in the latter process, after the fabric has been cut along either side of each group of warp threads, it is these warp threads (ground and crossing threads) which serve as support in the chenille yarn, and the weft which forms the pile.

The heading also covers chenille yarn obtained by fixing textile flock to a core of textile yarn. In this process the core yarn passes through a glue bath and subsequently through a chamber where the textile flock is fixed radially to the core under influence of a high-tension electrostatic field.

Chenille yarn is used, *inter alia*, in the manufacture of chenille fabrics (**heading 58.01**) or of numerous articles such as furnishings, bedding, carpets, trimmings, apparel.

(C) **LOOP WALE-YARN**

Loop wale-yarn is a tubular yarn made on a circular knitting machine and is 1.5 to 2 mm wide when pressed flat. This yarn is used for making fringes and other textile accessories and for making woven fabrics on conventional warp and weft looms.