

10. Corduroy.

This weft-pile fabric called sometimes Velveteen (but not Velvet) is probably the easiest to make. It has a number of special drafts, but it can be woven on our threading as well.

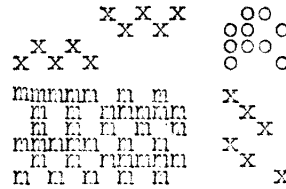


Fig.12

For best results a special soft weft (wool, pearl cotton) should be used on treadles 3 and 4, and a strong thin weft on treadles 1 and 2. The colours of warp and both wefts must be similar if not the same. The floats are cut (to form the pile) either on the loom or later on. Very sharp scissors with rather narrow blades must be used. When cutting one must be careful not to pull out the already cut floats. By cutting only parts of the fabric, and leaving floats in other places, interesting patterns can be made.

The loom used for this project should be either good jack-type, or a counterbalanced one with a shed regulator. Only 3 tie-ups in the whole series are suitable for plain counterbalanced looms. However if only weaving of samples is projected, all weaves can be made on a counterbalanced loom with a certain care, but not at a great speed.

The weaves have been described here in a certain logical order, but this order may be changed so as to save time in making the tie-ups. For instance on the standard tie-up for overshot, we can weave as well M's-and-O's and Huckaback Lace. The corduroy and plain huck have the same tie-up. Turned M's and O's, and Double Waffle can have the same tie-up if all 6 treadles are tied, just by adding the other tabby treadle to the Waffle tie-up (fig.13). Such combined tie-ups are quite suitable for weaving of samples, but when a longer piece is being made, it always pays to make the proper tie-up.

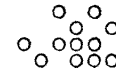


Fig.13

For teaching purposes it is advisable to take up the weaves in such order as to be able to point out their similarity, relationship to each other, and development into derivate weaves.

WEAVING TERMINOLOGY

Some mistakes made in weaving have very interesting even if obsolete names. Thus:

BLOTCH or SCORB - A place in the fabric where the shuttle missed one or more warp threads, and thus produced floats in weft. The origin of both expressions is doubtful. Blotch may be colloquial corruption of Blot. Scob might come from Latin scobis (sawdust).

JISP - is the result of uneven beating, and means the same as SHIRE. The origine of the first is unknown, the second comes from old English. It meant something thin and scanty.
