





try to get an irregular effect by the treading alone, because the regularity of the threading draft will show. To find an appropriate threading we can either make it up, or use one half or one third of a long, complicated, traditional draft as a repeat, taking care of course that the beginning and the end of this repeat will match. An example of a made-up draft is shown in fig.3:

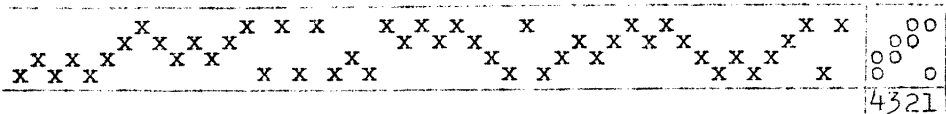


Fig.3

The treadingling must not follow the threading, because then it would produce at least one diagonal, regardless of how irregular the rest of the fabric would be. It must however follow the directions for weaving the blocks of pattern given on the last page. The blocks may be woven in any order but they must match each other.

The technical requirements of the texture overshoot are few: the warp should be set as for normal overshoot with binder, although no binder is used in this case. In the threading draft very long floats must be avoided, because they would produce untidy bunches of weft. Also very deep blocks in treadingling are not indicated, because then the floats in warp would be too long. The borders, if any, must be threaded in plain twill, and woven accordingly.

PRACTICAL PROJECT.

Yardage for bedspreads, curtains, drapery etc.

Warp: 10/2 mercerized cotton, beige. No.of ends: 696. Sett: 20 ends per inch. Reed No.10, two ends per dent.

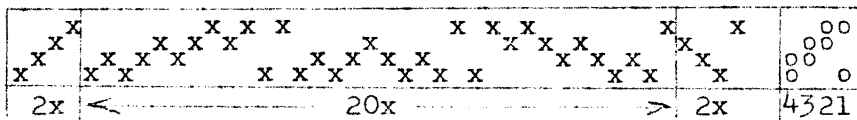


Fig.4

Weft: 10/2 soft rayon, beige, and 10/2 soft rayon,light brown loosely twisted together on a doubling stand.

Treadingling: 43434323232121214141.

Weaving: Beat hard with normal rhythm. The edges may climb a little, but should eventually even up. A slight change in rhythm may correct this tendency to climb.

\*\*\*\*\*