

Textile Designing  
Brought to a Focus.

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## TEXTILE DESIGNING BROUGHT TO A FOCUS.

**T**HE object of the sheet of designs is to show how simple patterns are made up, and how many of them have their origin in Twills. The looming **A** of most of the patterns is shown by means of crosses placed above the pattern.

**Plain Cloth** is shown at **A** and along the same line are a number of **TWILLS**, each on a different number of staves; each have a letter attached to them, from **B** to **U**. All the patterns shown on the sheet are made up from these twills by means of altering the looming or pegging, and in some cases both. The following are exceptions:—Fancy Twills, Honeycombs, Mock Lenos, Cords, and Satins.

**Waves down the Piece** are lettered from **B** to **T**. These examples are made from the twills of the same letters by altering the pegging only. The origin of any one of the patterns can be found by noting the letter attached to it. **EX.**—Take the one marked **J**, it will be found to be derived from the twill **J**, and the same with any one of the others. The pattern is the pegging plan. In some of the examples the patterns are repeating.

**Waves made from twills.** These patterns lettered from **B** to **R** form waves across the piece; they are derived from the twills of the same letters by altering the looming, drawing the ends through, point draft. The pegging plan is one end of every sort, taken in succession from the pattern. **EX.**—The pattern **K** is made from the twill **K**, and as the twill **K** represents the first 7 ends of the pattern, it is taken for the pegging plan.

**Depth of Wave increased by Altering the Looming.** The depth of the wave before turning can be increased to almost any extent by altering the looming only, by going several times through from front to back, and several times through from back to front; **B**, **D**, and **H** are examples.

**Spots made from twills.** **G**, **K**, **L**, **O**, and **R** are examples derived from the same lettered twills. Any wave down the piece can be made into a spot figure by altering the looming only, to point draft, and retaining the same pegging plan.

**Size of spot increased by altering the looming and pegging.** **D** and **E** are examples, either of which can be woven on 4 staves, with the looming as shown; this principle can be carried out to almost any extent, and the size of the spot correspondingly increased.

**Dice or Check.** Both the examples given are derived from the twill **F**. This class of patterns are made to form warp and weft checks, one of the large squares shows a warp check, and the other large square a weft check; they can be made from either twills or satins; in placing the pattern on design paper, let filled in spaces of one check come opposite blank spaces of the next check; a clear division is then formed between each check.

**Broken Twills.** **F**, **I**, **M**, **N**, **S**, **R**, and **S**. These are derived from the same lettered twills.

**Combination Twill.** One example only is given; it is made from the twills **O** and **P** by combining them together, 1 pick **O** and 1 pick from **P**, any two twills can be treated in the same way to produce new patterns.

**Corkscrew Twills.** The example given is made from the twill **M**. The object in making these is to throw as much warp to the face as possible, and to obtain good results they are made with twice as many ends as picks per inch.

**Weft Backed Cloth.** **EX.**—**M**, made from the twill **M**. On each alternate pick is arranged in succession the picks from the twill **M**; it is then backed with a 7 up 1 down twill on each alternate pick, so that seven-eighths of the weft belonging to these picks is thrown to the back of the cloth. These cloths to be effective contain twice as many picks as threads per inch.

**Warp Backed Cloth.** **EX.**—**M**. It is backed with a 7 down 1 up twill. Twice as many ends as picks are required.

**Double Cloths.** **AA** is a bag, open at each end, plain face, plain back. Another example is given. The face cloth is pattern **M**, and the back **N**. Mark on the design paper "Face cloth on its own ends and picks," "Back cloth on its own ends and picks." Combine face and back cloths together; to make two separate cloths lift all the face ends out the way when a back pick goes in. In binding two cloths together, lift a back end on every face pick.

**Basket Weave AA** derived from plain. **Fancy Twills**, **V**, and **W** are made by running a figured effect between the lines of twill.

**Satins** are numbered **4**, **5**, **6**, **7**, **8**, and **16**; the numbers indicate the number of Staves on which they are made.

**Honeycombs.** **EX.**—**X**, **Y**, and **Z**. The principle on which they are made is shown by taking **Y**; it is made by combining **Ya** and **Yb** together.

**Mock Lenos.** **EX.**—**2** and **3**. Taking example **2** it is made from the weaves **2a** and **2b**.

**Cord or Fustian** are pile cloths with twill backs. The example is arranged 2 pile picks 1 back pick; the point where the weft binds to the cloth makes divisions between each cord the length of the piece.





