

DRAFTING

The system of writing short drafts described in the previous lesson cannot be used without certain changes for other weaves, unless they are woven on overshot drafts as in case of colonial honeycomb, corduroy, or swivel on overshot. For instance if we try to apply it to twill or crackle, we gain hardly anything in space taken by the draft (fig.1).

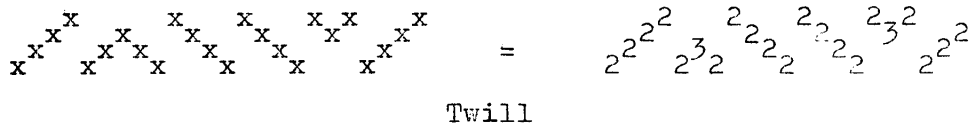
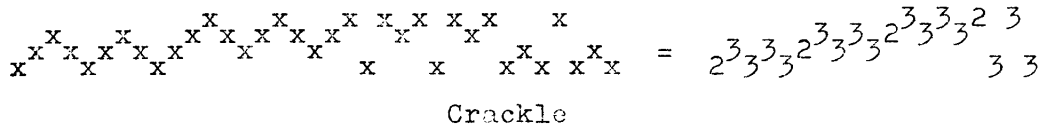
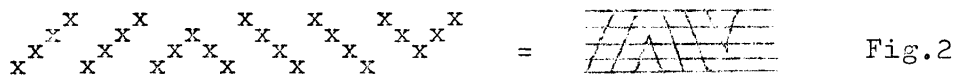


Fig.1

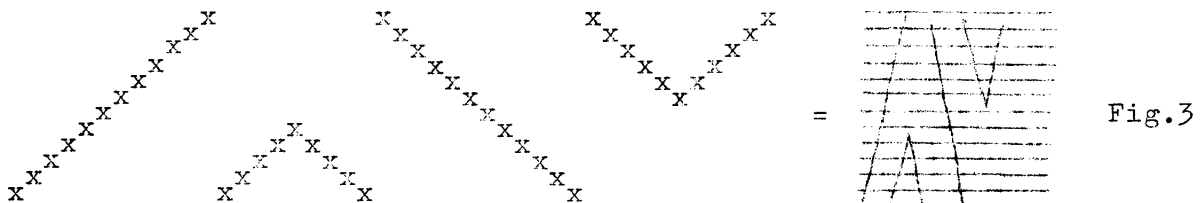


Therefore all other weaves must have their own methods of drafting. We can distinguish here two groups of weaves:
 The first will contain such weaves as pattern twills, plain spot (or Bronson), all-over-spot (Barley Corn), swivel.
 The second: crackle, modern overshot, huckaback and its derivatives, spot lace (Bronson Lace), summer-and-winter, turned twills and damasks, double weaves. With certain reservations we can count here also swivel, pile weaves (velvet, chenille), and cross-weaves (leno).

We shall start with the first group and take pattern twills first. We have seen in fig.1 that replacing the full draft with numbers representing floats is useless, because the floats are short, and there are too many of them. Since however the threading draft is made of ascending or descending sequences of heddles, like: 12341234, or 43214321 etc., we can replace the heddles with continuous lines either going up or down as in fig.2.

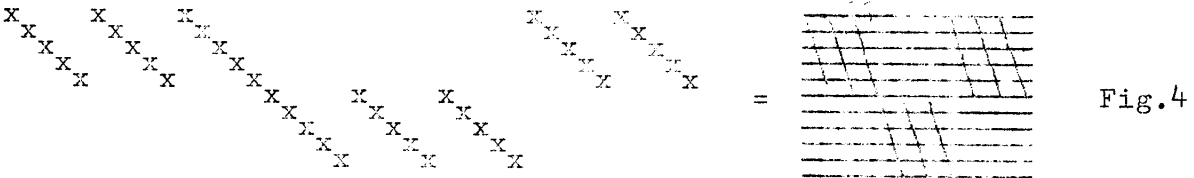


With a larger number of harness-frames the economy becomes still more obvious (fig.3).



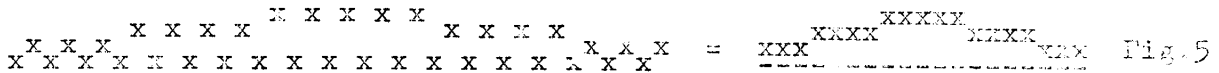
As long as the line of heddles is going up or down there is no need of precision. However the turning point of the diagonal must show exactly the frame on which it changes the direction. Therefore this kind of short drafts must have horizontal lines marking the frames. Otherwise finding of the turning point will be purely guesswork.

Unfortunately this method, good as it is with twills, is not universal. It cannot be used with crackle for instance (fig.1) because here the diagonal changes the direction too often, and it would be out of the question with overshoot, where there are hardly any diagonals. It may be (and often was) used with turned twills as in fig.4.

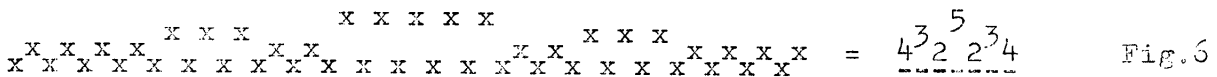


However there is another method for this group of weaves, much more economical. If we mention here this application of the diagonal lines, it is only because this system of notation may be still found in old English books.

Spot weaves and swivel have similar threading drafts: one half of the warp is carried by frame No.1, so that all odd or all even numbered warp ends are on No.1. Therefore this frame can be entirely omitted or represented by a continuous line (fig.5). This gives exactly 50% economy in space. It is again an obsolete system but found in many books:



There is just one step from this system to a more modern one of replacing the "x" with a number (fig.6).



This is a perfectly satisfactory method, since it is not only the shortest one, but the presence of the continuous line indicates clearly what kind of weave is represented by the short draft.

There is still a third system of drafting, particularly useful in case of analysis, which shows the length of floats, exactly as in the case of overshoot. The lowest line shows floats obtained by combination of frames: 1+2, the second: 1+3, the third: 1+4, etc. This system is used very seldom.