

INFORMATION SERVICE.

PATTERNS IN WARP.

Any pattern which can be woven in weft can be also woven in warp. This method is used quite often in production, where a long warp is prepared in two or more colours, and the weaving done with one shuttle only. Although there is nothing new in this technique,

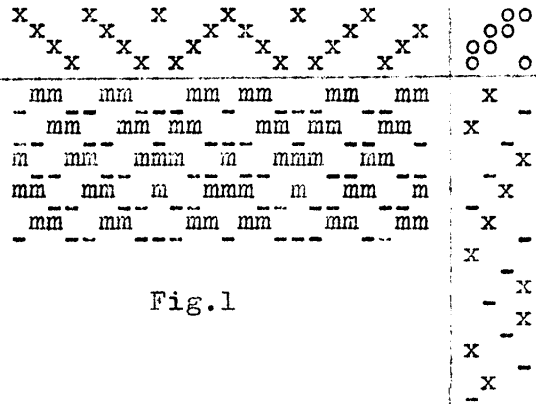


Fig.1

shot of the dark weft ("x") is always followed by a shot of a lighter weft ("o") made on the opposite shed. If the warp is rather open (for instance 12 ends per inch for 8/2 cotton) and the weft heavier

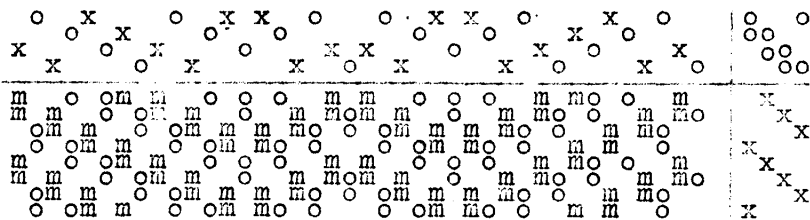


Fig.2

than the warp and loosely spun, it will be quite easy to cover the warp with weft. Now to change the draft from weft-face into a warp-face one, we simply turn the graph paper by 90°, and read the treadling as threading, and the threading as treadling. This means that now we shall have the warp in two colours and very closely set, but there will be only one colour and one shuttle in weft. The tie-up is now on the left, but we can transfer it to the right as in fig.3. Here the dark colour in warp is marked "x" and the light colour "o". The warp must be set much closer than usual. Roughly about twice as close as for plain tabby in the same yarn.

there are very few drafts available in the existing weaving literature for warp-face patterns. On the other hand any draft for diamond twill, crackle, summer-and-winter, and small patterns in overshot can be easily changed into a warp-face one.

First of all we make a complete draft for a weft-face effect. This is generally known as Bound weaving, or weaving on opposite sheds, or weaving without binder.

Let us take as an example a diamond twill draft (fig.1). One

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