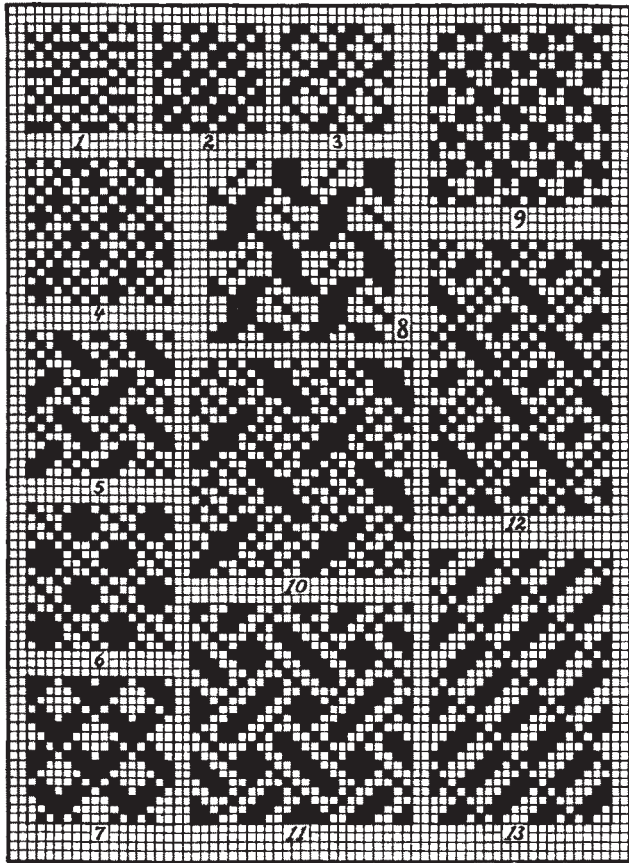


CRÊPE WEAVES.

(Continued from November, 1913.)

Fancy Combinations.

The same will produce some of the best effects in this class of fabric structures. A collection of such



crêpe weaves, obtained by various methods of constructions, is given in the accompanying plate of weaves.

Fig. 1 has for its foundation 3 x 3 ends of plain weave exchange with 3 x 3 ends of filling rib, set after the plain motive, hence (3 + 3 =) 6 warp-threads and 6 picks repeat of weave.

Fig. 2 has for its foundation 4 x 4 ends of 3-harness twill warp-effect exchange with 2 x 2 ends of basket, filling effect, set after the plain motive, hence (4 + 2 =) 6 warp-threads and 6 picks repeat of weave.

Fig. 3 has for its foundation 3 x 3 ends of 3-harness twill, filling effect, exchange with 3 x 3 ends of 4-harness even sided twill, set after the plain motive, hence (3 + 3 =) 6 warp-threads and 6 picks repeat of weave.

Fig. 4 shows balanced warp and filling spotting, arranged after the 4-harness broken twill for motive. Repeat 8 warp-threads and 8 picks.

Fig. 5 shows an entwining effect, produced with two twill lines entwining with each other, the two

open spaces formed in the repeat of the weave being interlaced with plain weave for 3 x 3 ends, the same being set after the plain motive, imparting a neat, distinct crêpe effect to the fabric. Repeat 8 warp-threads and 8 picks.

Fig. 6 shows spotting after the plain setting, *i. e.*, 4 x 4 ends 3-harness filling effect twill exchanging both ways with a 4 x 4 end spot, warp-effect. Repeat 8 warp-threads and 8 picks.

Fig. 7 shows warp and filling-effect spotting distributed after the plain setting. Repeat 8 warp-threads and 8 picks.

Fig. 8 illustrates a curved entwining twill, warp-effect, distributed after the plain setting with filling-effect spotting. Repeat 10 warp-threads and 10 picks.

Fig. 9 a neat granite figure, twilled alternately with a transposed basket effect. Either effect calls for 3 ends for its unit, hence 3 twill effects of either must be used before one repeat in height of the crêpe weave is obtained. Repeat of weave 10 warp-threads and 20 picks.

Figs. 10 and 11 show two somewhat bolder entwining effects as compared to weave Fig. 5; repeat 12 warp-threads and 12 picks.

Fig. 12 and 13 show twill effects applied for crêpes; repeat 10 warp-threads and 30 picks.

MANUFACTURE OF NARROW WARES.

Ribbons, Trimmings, Edgings, etc.

(Continued from page 9.)

Three-quarter Hollow Selvages.

The same are worked similar as the complete hollow selvages. It must be remembered that the outside warp-thread of the back warp connects properly with the outside warp-thread of the face warp, since the same are not always drawn-in side by side, as is the case in connection with the construction of complete hollow selvages. Diagram Fig. 60, shows us such a

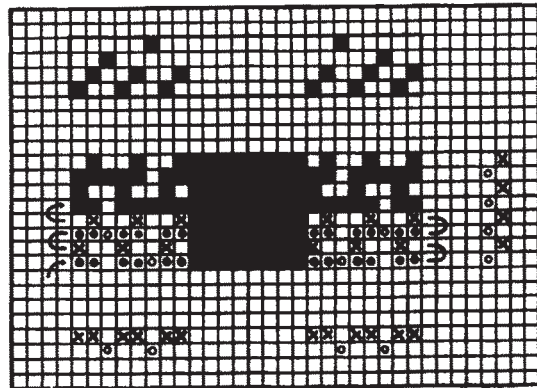


Fig. 60

three-quarter hollow selvedge, requiring four harnesses for its execution on the loom. Below the weave is given the scheme for the warp, at the right hand side, the scheme for the filling, and above the weave, the drawing-in draft.

Half Hollow Selvages.

These selvages contain two systems of filling and one system of warp; the latter interlaces only with

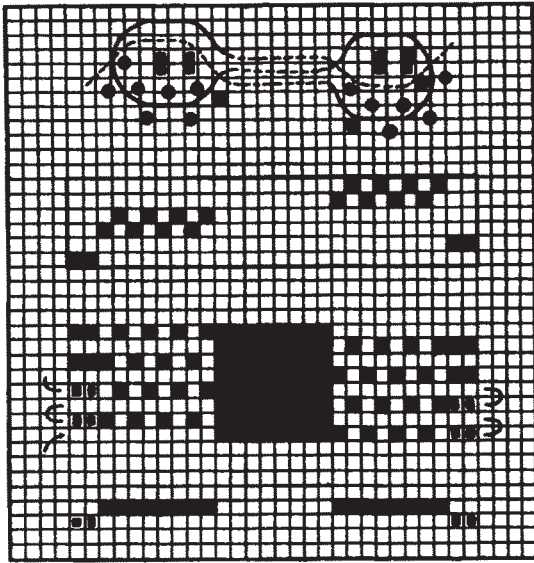


Fig. 61

one of these systems of filling, the other floating respectively, either on the face or the back of the structure, in the loom, according to whether the fabric is weaving face or back up. As will be readily understood, in the finished fabric, the floating picks of the filling rest on the back of the structure.

If using a rather tight tension on the filling, the outside warp-thread will be drawn somewhat towards the back of the structure.

Fig. 61 is the weave for such a half hollow selvedge, calling for six harnesses; viz: four harnesses for the face warp and two harnesses for the stuffer warp (using one harness for the left, and one harness for the right hand selvedge). Considering full squares for risers, the weave is given with face down (cut empty squares, if face up in the loom is desired).

Below the weave is indicated the scheme for the warp, viz: 2 ends stuffer, 8 ends face warp, for left

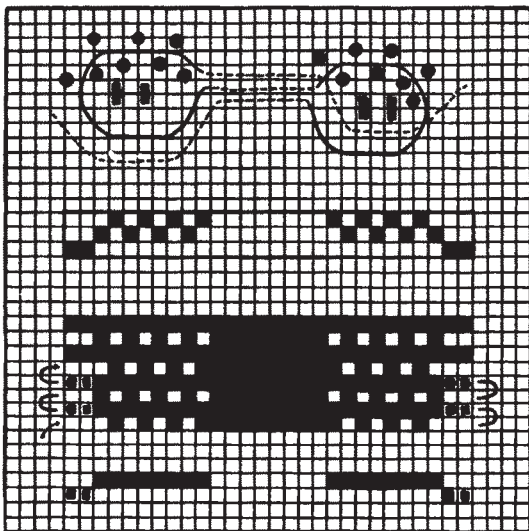


Fig. 62

hand selvedge, and the reverse arrangement for the right hand selvedge.

Above the weave is given the drawing-in draft—

for six harnesses, and above the latter, a diagrammatical section of the fabric structure.

Fig. 62 shows us another weave for such half hollow selvedge. The plain weave is used again for interlacing every other pick, both selvages either interlacing or floating the filling on the same pick, with the result of using only two harnesses, where the arrangement in the preceding weave, called for four harnesses. In the same way are the stuffer warp-threads interlaced, with one harness in place of the two harnesses called for in the preceding weave. The scheme for the warp, drawing-in draft and diagrammatical fabric section are also given. Full squares for warp up, show face up in the loom.

Fig. 63 shows us another weave for such a half hollow selvedge. The interlacing is, in this instance, done with the 3-harness twill. The filling either interlaces or floats simultaneously on both selvages, hence only three harnesses are required for both selvages, plus one harness for the stuffer warp. The scheme for the warp, drawing-in draft and diagrammatical fabric section are also given. Full squares for risers show

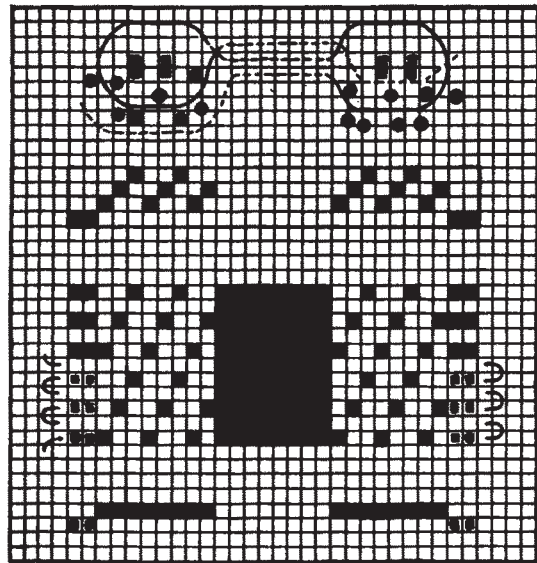


Fig. 63

face down in the loom, hence take empty squares for warp up, i. e., risers, to have face of fabric up in loom.

(To be continued.)

Kashmir Silk.

The most flourishing industry until last year has been the manufacture and export to Europe of silk goods from locally reeled silk, but the large State silk factory, which had cost nearly \$600,000 to erect, and which gave employment to about 4,000 people, was destroyed by fire last July. It is probable that the Government of Kashmir will soon undertake the rebuilding of the factory. In 1911 there were 41,000 cocoon rearers in the State, and 265,000 lb. of silk and waste were reeled. Sericulture has been carried on by annually importing seeds from Europe and distributing them among the villagers, who reared silkworms and sold the cocoons to the State at a fixed rate. With the exception of districts in which silk is being produced under the management of the Salvation Army, Kashmir is the only part of India that in recent years has been making a success of the silk industry, although India was anciently famous for its silk products.