

4-2 }
3-1 } repeat 23x or until block is square

4-3 }
2-1 } repeat 6x

4-2 }
3-1 } repeat 15x

4-3 }
2-1 } repeat 3x

4-2 }
3-1 } repeat 3x

4-3 }
2-1 } repeat 3x

4-2 }
3-1 } repeat 3x (center of draft)

4-3 }
2-1 } repeat 3x

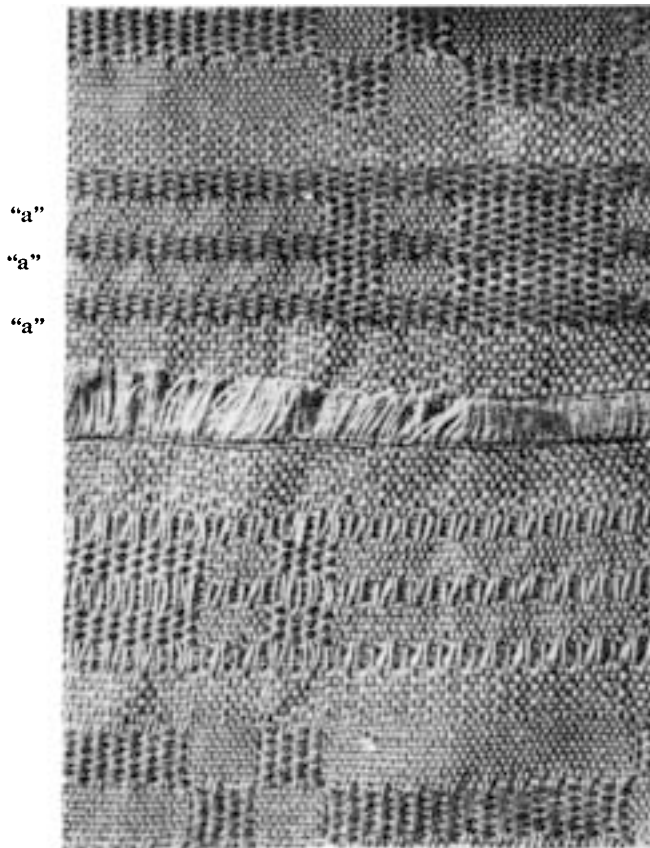
4-2 }
3-1 } repeat 3x

4-3 }
2-1 } repeat 3x

4-2 }
3-1 } repeat 23x (center of mat)

in the change are 1-2 alternated with 3-4, the usual way of treadling one block of the M's and O's texture. Because of the overshot of the warp threads on the reverse side of

Illustration 5 "a"



Treading
Combinations
1-2-3 }
2-3-4 } alternated

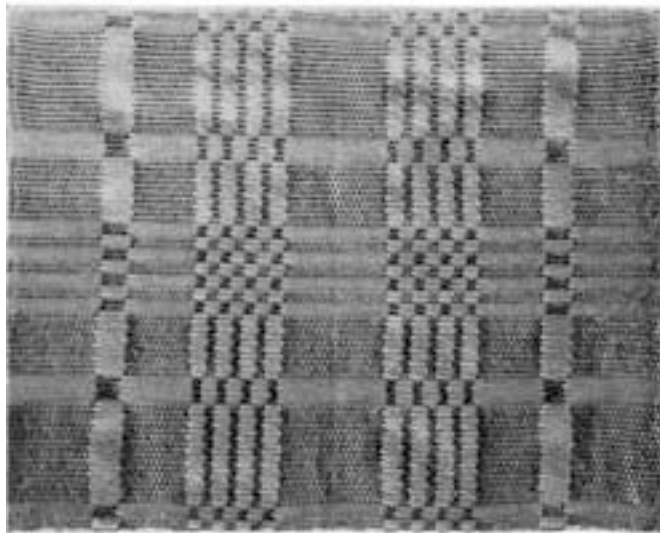


Illustration 4

Illustration 5 "b"

This makes a mat when finished and hemmed seventeen inches long, enough of these being made so they can be used as luncheon mats with pottery dishes.

Illustration number five shows a sample of weaving that is a variation in the treadling of an M's and O's threading. The treadling used to get the continuous horizontal line is treadles 1-2-3 alternated with 2-3-4 or when using a lever loom you would alternate lever one with lever four. This variation is shown in illustration five with the letter "a". The reverse side of the piece of weaving is shown in illustration five "b" and from this you can see that some of the warp threads are not caught down so that they float on the surface. Thus the above combinations cannot be used for too wide a stripe before the combination is changed. This change gives a hollow block effect. The treadling combinations used

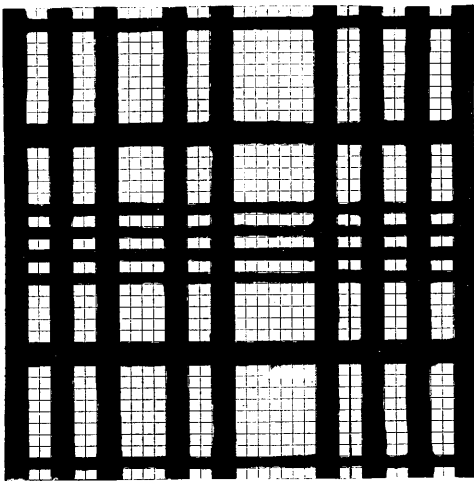


Illustration 6—Pillow top design

Treadling
Combination
2-3-4 } alternated
1-2-3 }
1-2 } alternated
3-4 }

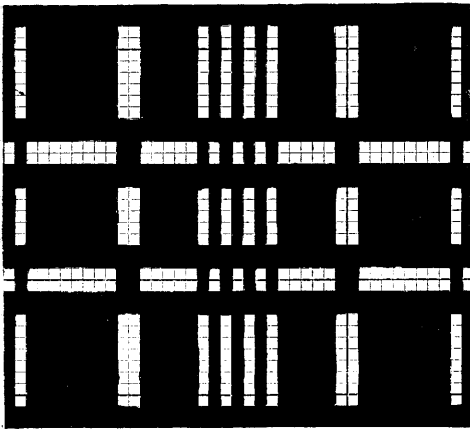


Illustration 7—Pillow top design

Treadling
Combinations
1-2-3 } alternated
2-3-4 }
1-3 } alternated
2-4 }
1-2-3 } alternated
2-3-4 }
1-2 } alternated
3-4 }

the horizontal stripe, this textile is definitely non-reversible and adapts itself best to pillow tops, or bags which are lined. Illustrations number six and seven show two designs for pillow tops designed by combining the usual treadling of M's and O's with the treadling shown in five "a".

Illustration number eight shows a bag with another variation of M's and O's treadling. Indicated by "a" in illustration eight is shown the texture achieved by this treadling

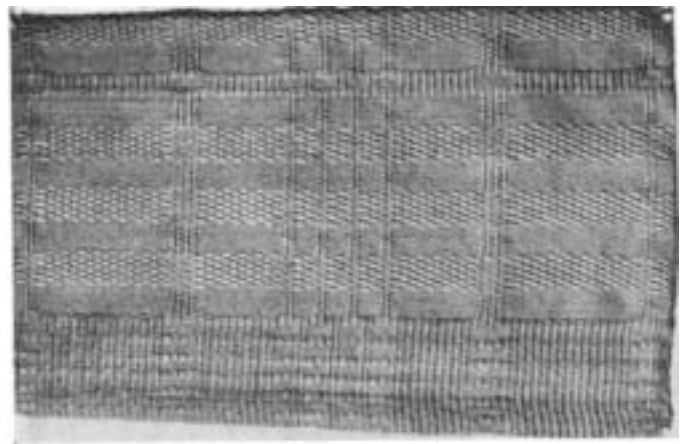


Illustration 8

"a"
"a"
"a"
"a"

which is using each treadle singly; treadle 1, treadle 2, treadle 3, treadle 4, and repeat from beginning to give the desired width. This in combination with the usual M's and O's treadling gives a textile that may be used on either side. As you will notice in illustration number eight at "a" the treadling makes for a short weft overshoot, while on the reverse side it gives a short warp overshoot.

To summarize the various treadling combinations one can experiment with on M's and O's threading are as follows:

First the 1-2 alternated with the 3-4 which gives you the "A" block; and 1-3 alternated with 2-4 which is the "B" block; these combinations will give you a material that is identical on both sides. The result being the usual M's and O's texture.

Second the 1-4 alternated with the 2-3 will give you a material similar in appearance to plain weave.

Third the use of the single treadles 1, 2, 3, 4, which gives a twill effect to the material, made by short weft overshoots on the one side and short warp overshoots on the reverse side.

Fourth the 1-2-3 alternated with the 2-3-4 combination which gives a continuous horizontal line of short weft overshoots on the right side while on the reverse side a few of the warp threads are not caught down, which makes the textile usable on one side only.

These treadling combinations give various texture effects to the M's and O's threading making it possible to obtain many different types of textiles from one threading of the loom.