

HIGH TWILLS

(CONCLUSION)

In all examples of higher twills which we have studied so far we have always used the same type of threading: 12345678765432, i.e. going from the lowest to the highest frame and then back.

This means that one repeat of the pattern was always 10 for 6 frames, 14 for 8, 22 for 12, and 30 for 16. If we want longer repeats and larger patterns, we must use either a still higher number of frames, or a different threading. It is rather impractical in handweaving to go beyond 16 frames, therefore in case of larger patterns we must change the threading draft.

The simplest thing to do is of course to double or triple each half of the draft, for instance: 123456781234-567876543218765432, or 1234567812345678123456-787654321876543218765432.

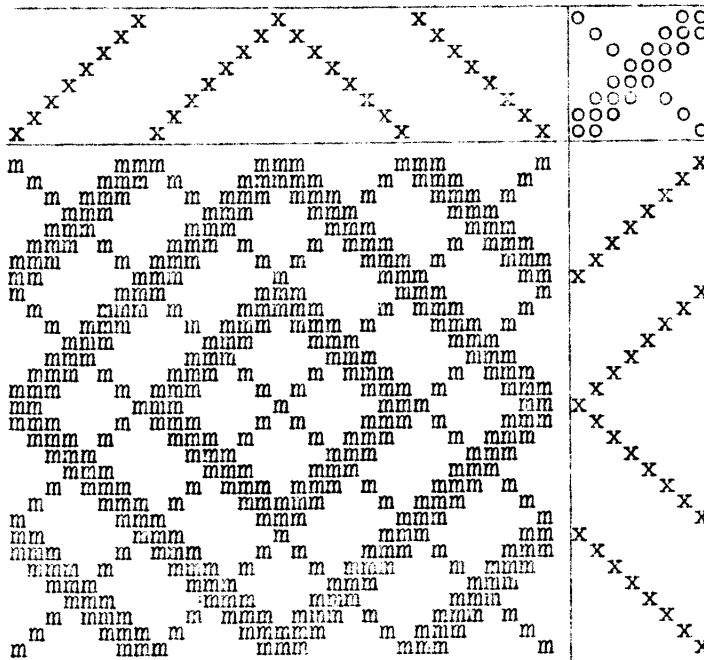


Fig.1

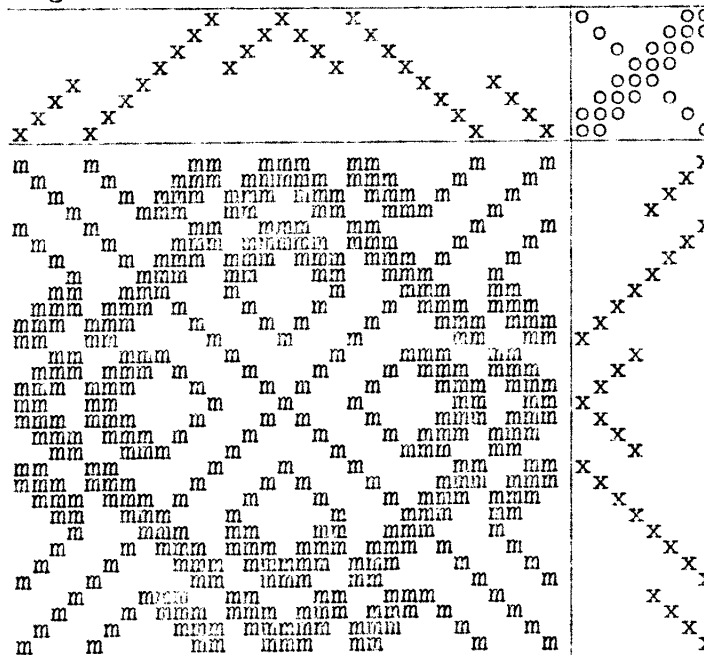


Fig.2

This gives a pattern 2 or 3 times as large as the original one. If we take the pattern in fig. 3 page 7 MW 37, we can double its size by using the threading in fig.1 on this page.

Not only that the pattern is larger but we may say that it is a definite improvement upon the original pattern. The lack of space does not allow us to show the same twill enlarged three times but our readers can make such a draw-down on a piece of graph paper. They will probably

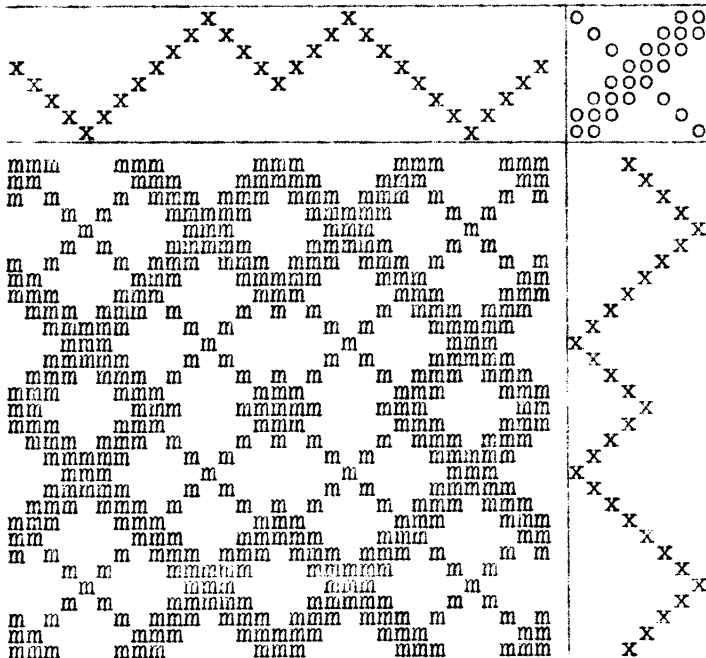


Fig. 3.

agree with us that the latter patterns is not so good. It is too obvious a repetition of the central motif. The same happens when we try to make a very large diamond in twill on 4 frames: what we get is a number of concentric diamonds.

Thus the method of enlarging a pattern by repeating each half of it in threading has its limitations. In most cases we shall find out that the best results are obtained when doubling the draft, but going beyond this gives a rather monotonous effect.

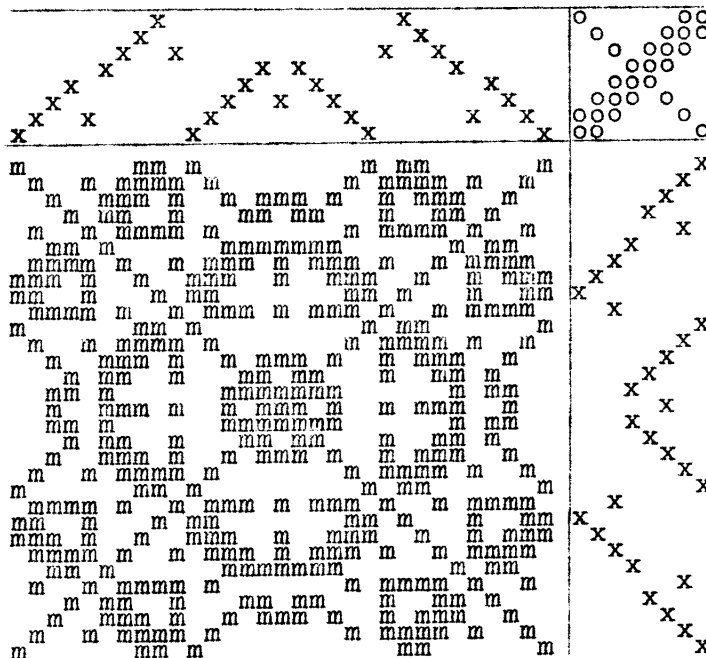


Fig. 4

The next possibility is to repeat only a part of the original threading fig. 2, or to reverse a part of the draft as in fig. 3. In both cases the final effect depends too much on the tie-up to rely on any rules. Each case must be judged on its merits, and tried out on graph paper.

Finally we can break the order of threading in an apparently irregular way as in fig. 4. This may produce unexpected changes in the pattern, but we must also remember that most probably we shall not be able to weave tabby on such a draft,

and therefore that it is not suitable for projects where only a part of the fabric is woven in pattern twill.
