

DRAFTING.

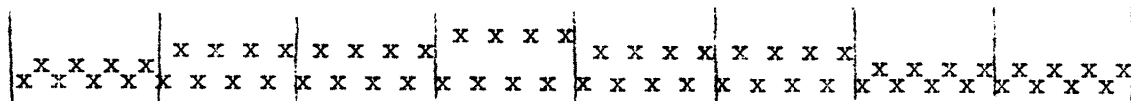
When drawing a profile for weaves which have either no units (overshot), or very short units (swivel, plain spot weave), we can use one of the following methods:

1-st. Select in the threading draft blocks of pattern of such length which could be always subdivided into groups of 4, 8, 12, etc. This is easy in case of swivel but hardly possible with overshot.

2-nd. Make a profile in which one square of the graph-paper will represent only one heddle. This is easy but practical only in case of very small patterns.

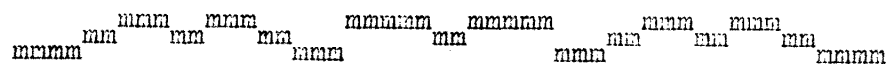
3-rd. Make an approximate profile. For instance one square may represent from 2 to 4 heddles, two squares - from 5 to 8 heddles, three squares - from 9 to 12, four - from 13 to 16 etc.

1-st method. Let us take swivel as an example. The selected draft will have all blocks subdivided into groups of eight:

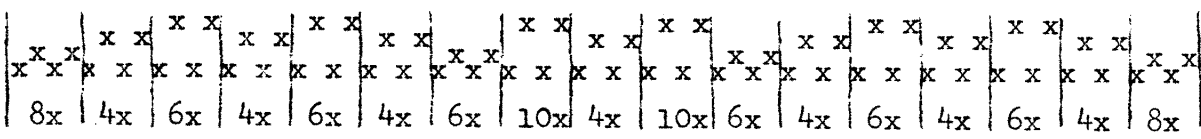


The profile (8 heddles per square): $m \overset{m}{mm} mm$;

This is of course just a fragment of a draft. A full size profile will be more like this:



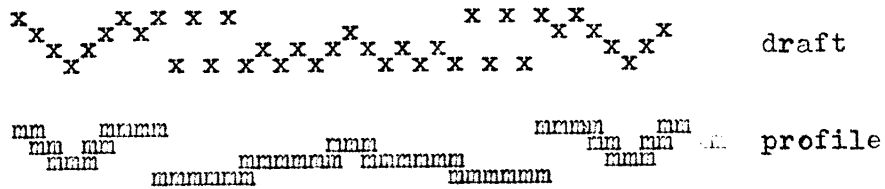
and the corresponding (condensed) threading draft:



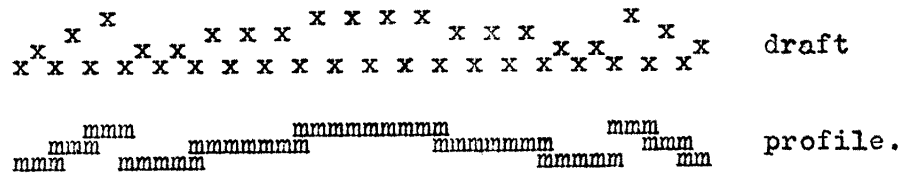
Here the profile is hardly any shorter than the threading draft, but it gives a pretty good idea of the pattern, and can be used to study its possible variations.

2-nd method. Here the profile has the same length as the threading draft, and it is never used when the draft can be condensed, or it is used for one repeat of the pattern only. But it may be of some help in transcribing drafts from one weave into another. The profile is made from the first weave, and then each square replaced by one unit of the second weave.

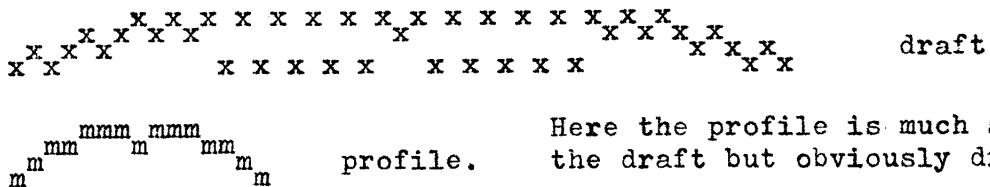
Example of small overshoot draft:



and of all-over-spot (Barley Corn):

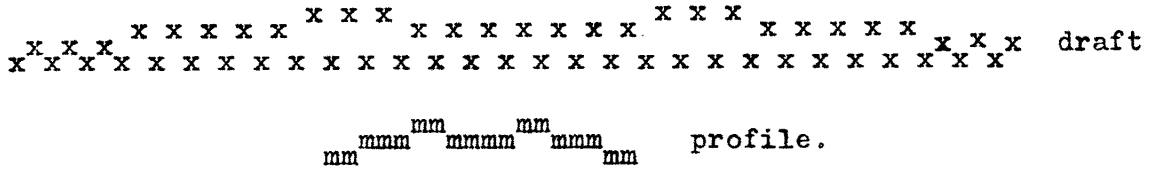


3-rd method. This can be applied to any weave, but in most cases the pattern will be slightly distorted both in the profile, and in the draw-down, if any. Let us start with overshoot:

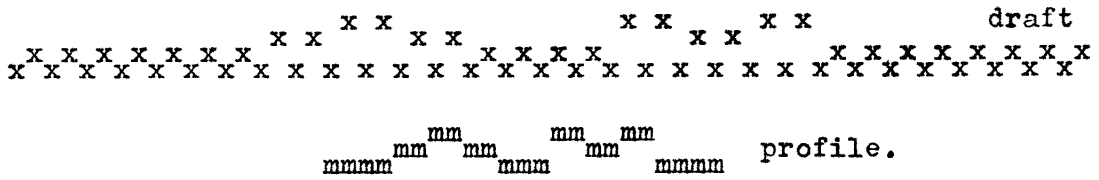


Here the profile is much shorter than the draft but obviously distorted.

Swivel:



Spot Weave (Bronson):



The first two methods give profiles which can be used both to draw variations of patterns and to develop them into full threading drafts. The third method is more limited, since the profile cannot be developed into the threading draft with any accuracy. However this is better than nothing. Let us take overshoot. Many colonial patterns have up to 500 heddles in one repeat. To make a draw-down of such a draft would require a sheet of paper 2 by 2 yards, or if one can use graph paper with 20 divisions per inch -