



A. WARD FRANCE  
8103 HEACOCK LANE  
WYNCOTE, PA.

Ashenhurst's

# Cloth Structure Tables

[COPYRIGHTED.]

Compiled on Strictly Scientific Principles by

**Thomas R. Ashenhurst,**

Formerly Lecturer on the "Technology of Cloth Manufacture" in connection with Bristol University College (England); Upwards of Fifteen Years Head Master of the Textile Department of the Bradford Technical College (England); Author of a "Practical Treatise on Weaving and Designing," "Design in Fabrics," "An Album of Textile Designs," "Textile Calculations and the Structure of Fabrics," "Lectures on Practical Weaving: the Power Loom and Cloth Dissecting," etc., etc., etc.

---

Journal Printing Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

## PREFACE.

In compiling and publishing these Tables I am fully conscious that I am subjecting myself to the probability of severe criticism. I have done so before. When I published my Tables of Diameters of Threads, as far back as 1884, I incurred the same risk, but every subsequent writer, some with, others without acknowledgment, have adopted them or deductions made from them, and no one has yet to my knowledge, challenged their accuracy.

In working out these Tables I have endeavored to give the number of threads per inch which will produce the most perfect cloth under average conditions, and I have based my calculations upon observations of the best fabrics, covering a period of over twenty years.

Of course the conditions which apply to one pattern will not necessarily apply to all patterns. The process of finishing and other conditions come in as factors, and it would be impossible to frame either rules or tables which would apply equally to all cases, but I have endeavored to meet this by giving in each combination of counts the number of threads which will give the best cloth under the conditions for which they are calculated, that is permitting the greatest amount of curvature in the weft and the least in the warp, and varying them as the ratio of the counts used vary, but I have also worked out the lowest and the highest possible number of threads which may be used in such combination, so that the manufacturer may know how far we may go in either direction without destroying the stability of structure or making his cloth too stiff or rigid to use for the purpose for which it is intended.

The accompanying rules as to the number of picks per inch of weft, twist of yarn, alteration of weights, etc., are intended to assist in the production of perfect cloths, or as near perfect as the conditions under which they may be produced, such as price, weight, etc., will permit; and at the same time to save intricate calculations and the experiments which inevitably accompany the making of samples when the true laws are not clearly understood.

Years of experiment with known cloths have proved that the basis upon which they are compiled is the truest and that they may prove useful and reliable is the only wish of the author.

THOS. R. ASHENHURST.



## Ashenhurst's Cloth Structure Tables.

### THE USE OF THE TABLES.

The primary object of these Tables is to enable a manufacturer, superintendent of a mill, designer or any one to whose care the production of fabrics is entrusted to produce a fabric perfect, or as near perfect as possible, and both the Tables and Rules are framed with a view to meeting that object.

The general instructions on the sheets themselves will show their uses. For instance: take any one of the tables and find the counts of warp at the head of the column, and the counts of weft at the side, both of which are proposed to be used, and running along both the horizontal lines and vertical columns the square corresponding with the two will give the minimum number of threads which may be used in a plain cloth of those two counts in the left hand top corner; the maximum which may be used in the right bottom corner, and that which will give the most perfect structure in the center, and in heavier type; so that an increase or decrease in weight may be made without risk of destroying the qualities of stability on the one hand or making the cloth too stiff or rigid on the other. The Tables apply to the warp threads only, as considerably more latitude may be, and is, given in the weft threads for many reasons, but the accompanying rules will explain more than a general description:

*Table A is for Worsted Warp and Worsted Weft.*

*Table B.—Cotton or Spun Silk Warp and Weft.*

*Table C.—Cotton or Spun Silk Warp and Worsted Weft.*

*Table D.—Woolen Warp and Woolen Weft.*

*Table E.—Cotton or Spun Silk Warp and Woolen Weft.*

Then, as already explained, find the square corresponding to the counts of the two yarns to be used, on the tables referring to the two materials and the numbers of ends per inch for minimum, maximum and perfect structure will be found for a plain cloth.

### TO CHANGE PATTERN.

When any other than a plain cloth is to be made there must be a change in the number of threads. There are two rules: one a rough and ready method which gives some approximation to truth and the other a strictly true and scientific method. Suppose a four thread twill cloth is to be made, weft passing over two and under two warp threads alternately, as sometimes expressed thus,  $\frac{2}{2}$ . The pattern will consist of four threads and there will be two points of intersection of weft with the warp. Then if both materials are of the same counts the general rule would be to take a common proportion. Suppose that 52 ends would give perfect structure for plain cloth. Thus 4 threads + 2 intersections = 6, as against 4 threads + 4 intersections in plain cloth. Therefore as 6 : 8 :: 52 : 69.3. This is not strictly true as in working out the tables a suitable allowance has been made for the bending of the threads in the cloth, consequently the number of threads per inch given in the table represents so many triangles, including both the diameter of the warp thread and the weft thread, as well as the space required for the proper degree of bedding; hence the correct method in changing the pattern is to take each intersection in the pattern as a triangle whose base is represented as a fraction of an inch and each thread where no intersection occurs at its own diameter only, and add them together to find the space occupied by one pattern, and that multiplied by the number of threads in the pattern will give the number per inch. In the present case there are 52 ends of 30s worsted per inch in a plain cloth to change to a four end twill, so that each angle or intersection is  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch. The diameter of this thread is  $\frac{1}{130}$  of an inch, thus two threads and the bases of the two triangles will be  $(\frac{1}{130} + \frac{1}{130}) + (\frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32}) = \frac{1}{65} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{65}{65} + \frac{26}{65} = \frac{91}{65}$  of an inch, the space occupied by one pattern, and as there are four ends in the pattern  $18.57 \times 4 = 74.28$  ends per inch for the twill cloth as against 52 in the plain one. This rule will work out correctly for every pattern, whatever the counts or combination of counts may be, when the pattern is an ordinary twill running at an angle of 45 degrees, not necessarily in the cloth but on

paper, or in other words where the pattern moves one end at each succeeding pick. Where such is not the case the conditions will be altered as will be shown.

### WHEN WARP OR WEFT PREDOMINATES ON THE SURFACE.

Whenever the warp or weft predominates largely on the surface in the order of interweaving, as in satins, or when the twill runs at an angle of 60 degrees or more with the warp or weft, then there must be more warp if the twill is in the direction of the warp, either thicker threads or more of them, than would be used for an even twill at an angle of 45 degrees. If the twill runs across the piece at an angle of 30 degrees or less then the weft must predominate, just as with a warp face satin there must be more warp than weft, and a weft face satin the reverse, and it is better to have that material which predominates on the face fine and a proportionately large number of threads. It is impossible to lay down a rule to apply to every pattern but it may serve in a general way that for a five thread satin or twill  $\frac{1}{1}$  that the maximum number to make a good cloth would be 75 per cent of the number of threads which would lie side by side in one inch as given in the accompanying Table of Diameters: Following the strict rule as laid down for, say a cotton warp and weft satin, warp on the surface, counts of warp  $\frac{1}{36}$ s and weft 36s then there would be two intersections in the five threads composing the pattern, and as for a plain cloth 33 ends per inch gives the best structure there would be  $(\frac{1}{36} \times 2) + (\frac{1}{36} \times 3)$  to find the number of patterns per inch,  $(\frac{1}{36} \times 2)$  in the diameter of 50s cotton) hence there would be 21.52 pattern per inch, and  $21.52 \times 5 = 107.6$  ends per inch; or to take the maximum given in the tables  $(\frac{1}{36} \times 2) + (\frac{1}{36} \times 3) = 25$  patterns per inch and  $25 \times 5 = 125$  ends per inch. It is better to work by mean in the tables than go to the extremes for the purpose of retaining flexibility. A satin may be made with as many ends per inch as would lie side by side, but it is generally undesirable.

### TO FIND PICKS PER INCH.

In a plain cloth, or twill cloth, where warp and weft are equal in counts and material, there should be approximately the same number of picks as ends per inch. In practice it is often better to have the weft a little thicker than the warp. In other cases where the two materials are not the same, or where pattern becomes an element in the case, make the basis one-half the number of threads which would lie on one inch as given in the tables of diameters, and add or deduct 10 per cent for the maximum or minimum, except in cases such as already referred to of satins or patterns with a weft surface, and low angled twills, where the threads must lie as closely together as possible.

### FANCY CLOTHS WITH YARNS OF DIFFERENT COUNTS.

In many cases cloths are made with yarns of different counts or different materials; in such cases the best method is to find the average count of the combination and then refer to the tables. If the two materials are different they must be reduced to the same denomination. Thus suppose 2-40s cotton and 2 36s worsted are being used in combination with equal number of threads in the pattern, thus: 2-40s cotton is  $\frac{2 \times 40 \times 3}{3} = 30$ s worsted (single), and 2-40s worsted combined with 30s would give an average count of 24s. (See rule for finding average count, page 14.)

This rule may be applied in almost all cases of fancy goods.

### TO CHANGE THE WEIGHT OF A CLOTH.

A cloth may be altered in weight, made heavier or lighter, and the same character of structure retained. In doing this the fact must be borne in mind that the diameter of threads vary in the ratio of the square root of the counts; hence the rule will be:

*Rule:*—As the weight of the required cloth is to the weight of the given cloth, so is the square root of the counts in the given cloth to the square root of counts in the required cloth.

This is the true rule, but it may be simplified in

working by squaring the weights, so as to raise them to the same power as the counts and avoid extracting roots. Thus the rule will be: as the weight squared of the required cloth is to the weight squared of the given cloth, so is the counts of the given cloth to the counts of the required cloth.

Example: A cloth is made with 24s warp, in any material and it is desired to increase the weight by one eighth. Then the heavier cloth will bear to the lighter one the ratio of 9 to 8; hence as  $9^2 : 8^2 :: 24 : X$ , or  $\frac{8 \times 8 \times 24}{9 \times 9} = 19$ , nearly; or that would be the counts required. The number of ends per inch must now be found, for a heavier count must have fewer threads. Then suppose the original cloth had 56 ends per inch it would be as  $9 : 8 :: 56 : X$  or  $\frac{8 \times 56}{9} = 49\frac{2}{3}$  for the heavier cloth.

It must always be borne in mind that light cloths are fine, and heavy cloths are coarse; that is, thicker threads and fewer of them for the same structure.

### TO CHANGE FROM ONE COUNT TO ANOTHER AND FIND ENDS OR PICKS PER INCH.

This is simply a part of the last rule or a reversal of the last portion and will read: "As the given count is to the required count, so are the ends of the given cloth squared to the ends of the required cloth squared."

Example: If there are 56 ends per inch of 24s and it is desired to change to 19s how many ends per inch should there be? Then as  $24 : 19 :: 56^2 : x^2$ , or  $\sqrt{\frac{19 \times 56 \times 56}{24}} = 50$ , or there would be 50 ends per inch. There is a slight error between 50 and  $49\frac{2}{3}$  given in the previous example due to the fact that the first part of the previous illustration gave a little less than 19, but the full number was adopted.

If it is required to change from one number of threads per inch to another, the above rule would simply be reversed, that is: As the ends of the given cloth squared is to the ends of the required cloth squared, so is the given counts to the required counts, thus reversing the above example as  $56^2 : 50^2 :: 24 : 19$ , or  $\frac{50 \times 50 \times 24}{56 \times 56} = 19$ .

TO CHANGE FROM ONE PATTERN TO ANOTHER  
AND FIND ENDS TO PRODUCE CLOTH  
OF THE SAME CHARACTER.

In the alteration of pattern the simple general rule turns upon the relative number of intersections in proportion to the number of threads in each pattern respectively. Thus a four end twill  $2\frac{1}{2}$  has four threads and two intersections, and a six end twill  $3\frac{1}{3}$  has six threads and two intersections, and a plain cloth has six threads and six intersections; hence, a four end twill cloth must contain more threads of the same counts than a plain, and a six end twill must contain more than a four.

If the cloth in the first instance has been made on the basis of these tables the second may be also with the same result; but if not, and the same character of cloth is required a general rule must be laid down.

Then taking the four and six end twills for the purpose of illustration, and supposing the four end twill had 80 ends per inch, to find the number required for the six end twill. In the first cloth as mentioned there are four threads and two intersections, or six units; in the second, six threads and two intersections, or eight units; therefore if the first cloth had 80 threads per inch the second would have  $\frac{80 \times 6 \times 8}{4 \times 3} = 90$  threads per inch.

To make the matter more clear it may be given in the general rule, viz: As ends in the pattern of the cloth given multiplied by ends, plus intersection, in the pattern of the required cloth, is to the ends in the pattern of the required cloth, multiplied by ends, plus intersection in the pattern of the given cloth, so is the ends per inch of the given cloth to ends per inch of the required cloth.

Then to change from the four end twill with 80 ends per inch it would be:

As  $4 \times (6 + 2) : 6 \times (4 + 2) :: 80 : 90$ , or simplified  $\frac{6 \times (4 + 2) \times 80}{4 \times (6 + 2)} = \frac{6 \times 6 \times 80}{4 \times 8} = 90$  The latter

method is the simplest form of working, but the first rule explains the reason for it.

COUNTS OF FOLDED YARN.

To find the counts of a yarn composed of two threads twisted together the doctrine of combinations is employed. Let two threads A, B be twisted together then  $\frac{A \times B}{A + B} = X$  the resulting count. Thus if the threads are 20s and 40s respectively in any material it would be  $\frac{20 \times 40}{20 + 40} = \frac{800}{60} = 13\frac{1}{3}$ , the counts.

To find one count to twist with a known count and produce a given count in the combination, the rule will be reversed. Thus let C be the resulting counts, then  $\frac{A \times C}{A - C} = B$ , the single count sought, as  $\frac{20 \times 13\frac{1}{3}}{20 - 13\frac{1}{3}} = 40$ .

When three or more threads are twisted together the combination is extended. Let the threads A, B, C be twisted together and D the resulting counts, then  $\frac{A \times B \times C}{(A \times B) + (A \times C) + (B \times C)} = D$ . Suppose A, B, C to be 40s, 30s and 20s respectively then  $\frac{40 \times 30 \times 20}{(40 \times 30) + (40 \times 20) + (30 \times 20)} = 9\frac{3}{13}$ .

The rule may be reversed in the same manner as the others. Thus let A, B, D be given to find C. Then  $\frac{A \times B \times D}{(A \times B) - (A \times D) - (B \times D)} = C$ , or  $\frac{40 \times 30 \times 9\frac{3}{13}}{(40 \times 30) - (40 \times 9\frac{3}{13}) - (30 \times 9\frac{3}{13})} = 20s$ .

When there are more than 3 threads the same rule will follow, the combinations on the under side of the line being always one less than the total number of threads. Thus if there are four threads A, B, C, D it will be

$\frac{A \times B \times C \times D}{(A \times B \times C) + (A \times B \times D) + (A \times C \times D) + B \times (C \times D)}$   
and so on.



**AVERAGE COUNTS.**

The object of this rule is when fancy goods are being made to find the number of threads to make a perfect cloth. Suppose a cloth is made of one thread of 40s and one of 20s alternately. The cloth could not be built on either of them separately. Then the rule given above will find the resulting counts of the combination as  $13\frac{2}{3}$ s, but that implies that the two threads have been twisted and made into one, but being put into the cloth separately there are still two threads then  $13\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 26\frac{4}{3}$ , the average counts, and upon this the cloth may be built.

The same rule will apply when there are three or more threads; find the resulting counts of the combination and multiply by the number of threads; the product will be the average counts.

**TWIST OF YARNS.**

In the cotton trade there is a general rule for finding the twist in a given count, viz: Multiply the square root of the count by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  for weft and by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  for warp. This is considered as standard yarn, and may be increased or decreased in yarns for specific purposes.

To make a similar standard for other materials as the relative counts are to each other, so is the relative twist. For instance cotton and worsted have 840 and 560 yards per hank respectively. Thus  $3.25 \times 560 = \frac{3.25 \times 2}{3} = 2.166$  for weft and

$\frac{840}{3.75 \times 560} = 2.5$  for warp, and the same with any other material.

Suppose a yarn is made with either more or less twist than this rule will give and it is desired to make another yarn of exactly the same character, then the general rule will apply. As the square root of one count is to the square root of another count so is the twist in one yarn to the twist in another. Or, as one count is to another count so is the twist of one squared to the twist of the other squared.

Example: Let a 20s yarn have 12 turns per inch how many should a 30s have? As  $\sqrt{20} : \sqrt{30} :: 12 : X$  or as  $20 : 30 :: 12^2 : X^2$ , or  $\sqrt{\frac{30 \times 12 \times 12}{20}} = 15$ , nearly, or the number of turns required for 30s.

DIAMETERS OF COTTON THREADS.		DIAMETERS OF WORSTED THREADS.		DIAMETERS OF WOOLEN THREADS.	
COUNTS	DIAMETERS	COUNTS	DIAMETERS	American Run System.	
				RUNS	DIAMETERS
10	92	10	75		
12	100	12	82		
14	108	14	89	1	40
16	116	16	95	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	49
18	123	18	100	2	57
20	130	20	106	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	63
22	136	22	111	3	69
24	142	24	116	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	75
26	147	26	120	4	80
28	153	28	125	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	85
30	159	30	130	5	89
32	164	32	134	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	94
34	169	34	138	6	98
36	174	36	142	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	102
38	178	38	146	7	106
40	183	40	150	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	109.5
42	188	42	153	8	113
44	192	44	157	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	116.6
46	196.5	46	160	9	120
48	200	48	164	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	123
50	204	50	167	10	127
52	208	52	170		
54	213	54	174		
56	217	56	177		
58	221	58	180		
60	224	60	183		
62	228	62	186		
64	232	64	189		
66	236	66	192		
68	239	68	195		
70	242	70	198		
72	246	72	201		
74	249	74	203		
76	252	76	206		
78	256	78	209		
80	260	80	212		

The diameters should be written as fractions thus  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch, but given as they are it indicates the numbers which would lie side by side in one inch, but in all calculations for cloth structure they must be treated strictly as fractions. To find the diameter of any thread not given in the tables extract the square root of the yards per lb. and the answer will be the number of threads which will be side by side.

**COUNTS**

A	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
10	31	31	31	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37
12	32	33	33	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	39
14	33	34	34	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	40
16	34	35	35	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	41	41	41	41
18	35	36	36	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	42	42	42	42
20	36	37	37	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	43
22	37	38	38	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	44	44	44
24	38	39	39	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	45
26	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	46
28	40	41	41	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	47
30	41	42	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	48	48	48	48
32	42	43	43	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	49
34	43	44	44	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	50	50	50
36	44	45	45	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51
38	45	46	46	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52
40	46	47	47	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	53	53	53	53
42	47	48	48	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	54
44	48	49	49	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55
46	49	50	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	56	56	56	56
48	50	51	51	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	57	57	57	57
50	51	52	52	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	58	58	58	58
52	52	53	53	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	59	59	59	59
54	53	54	54	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	60
56	54	55	55	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	61	61	61	61
58	55	56	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	62	62	62	62	62	62
60	56	57	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	63	63	63	63
62	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	64	64	64	64	64	64
64	58	59	59	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	59	60	60	61	62	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66
68	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	67
70	61	62	62	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	68	68	68	68	68	68
72	62	63	63	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	68	68	69	69	69	69	69	69
74	63	64	64	65	66	66	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	70	70	70	70
76	64	65	65	66	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	71	71	71	71
78	65	66	66	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	72	72	72	72
80	66	67	67	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	73	73	73	73
82	67	68	68	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	74
84	68	69	69	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	75	75	75	75
86	69	70	70	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	76	76	76	76
88	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	77	77	77	77
90	71	72	72	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	78	78	78	78	78	78
92	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	78	78	79	79	79	79	79	79
94	73	74	74	75	76	76	77	77	78	78	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	80
96	74	75	75	76	77	77	78	78	79	79	80	80	81	81	81	81	81	81
98	75	76	76	77	78	78	79	79	80	80	81	81	82	82	82	82	82	82
100	76	77	77	78	79	79	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83
102	77	78	78	79	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	83	84	84	84	84	84	84
104	78	79	79	80	81	81	82	82	83	83	84	84	85	85	85	85	85	85
106	79	80	80	81	82	82	83	83	84	84	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	86
108	80	81	81	82	83	83	84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87
110	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	88	88	88	88	88	88
112	82	83	83	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	88	88	89	89	89	89	89	89
114	83	84	84	85	86	86	87	87	88	88	89	89	90	90	90	90	90	90
116	84	85	85	86	87	87	88	88	89	89	90	90	91	91	91	91	91	91
118	85	86	86	87	88	88	89	89	90	90	91	91	92	92	92	92	92	92
120	86	87	87	88	89	89	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93
122	87	88	88	89	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	94
124	88	89	89	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	95
126	89	90	90	91	92	92	93	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	96	96	96	96
128	90	91	91	92	93	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	97	97	97	97	97	97
130	91	92	92	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98
132	92	93	93	94	95	95	96	96	97	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99
134	93	94	94	95	96	96	97	97	98	98	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
136	94	95	95	96	97	97	98	98	99	99	100	100	101	101	101	101	101	101
138	95	96	96	97	98	98	99	99	100	100	101	101	102	102	102	102	102	102
140	96	97	97	98	99	99	100	100	101	101	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103
142	97	98	98	99	100	100	101	101	102	102	103	103	104	104	104	104	104	104
144	98	99	99	100	101	101	102	102	103	103	104	104	105	105	105	105	105	105
146	99	100	100	101	102	102	103	103	104	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
148	100	101	101	102	103	103	104	104	105	105	106	106	107	107	107	107	107	107
150	101	102	102	103	104	104	105	105	106	106	107	107	108	108	108	108	108	108
152	102	103	103	104	105	105	106	106	107	107	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109
154	103	104	104	105	106	106	107	107	108	108	109	109	110	110	110	110	110	110
156	104	105	105	106	107	107	108	108	109	109	110	110	111	111	111	111	111	111
158	105	106	106	107	108	108	109	109	110	110	111	111	112	112	112	112	112	112
160	106	107	107	108	109	109	110	110	111	111	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	113
162	107	108	108	109	110	110	111	111	112	112	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	114
164	108	109	109	110	111	111	112	112	113	113	114	114	115	115	115	115	115	115
166	109	110	110	111	112	112	113	113	114	114	115	115	116	116	116	116	116	116
168	110	111	111	112	113	113	114	114	115	115	116	116	117	117	117	117	117	117
170	111	112	112	113	114	114	115	115	116	116	117	117	118	118	118	118	118	118
172	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	116	117	117	118	118	119	119	119	119	119	119
174	113	114	114	115	116	116	117	117	118	118	119	119	120	120	120	120	120	120
176	114	115	115	116	117	117	118	118	119	119	120	120	121	121	121	121	121	121
178	115	116	116	117	118													

COUNTS

	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
10	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
12	38	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
14	40	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
16	42	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
18	44	46	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
20	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
22	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
24	49	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
26	50	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
28	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
30	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
32	55	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
34	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
36	56	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
38	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
40	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
42	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
44	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
46	59	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
48	60	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
50	61	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
52	62	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
54	63	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
56	63	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
58	64	66	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
60	64	67	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
62	65	68	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
64	65	69	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
66	66	70	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
68	66	71	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
70	67	72	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
72	67	73	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
74	68	74	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
76	68	75	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
78	69	76	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
80	69	77	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
82	70	78	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
84	70	79	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
86	71	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
88	71	81	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
90	72	82	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
92	72	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
94	73	84	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
96	73	85	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
98	74	86	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
100	74	87	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
102	75	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
104	75	89	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
106	76	90	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
108	76	91	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
110	77	92	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
112	77	93	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
114	78	94	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
116	78	95	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
118	79	96	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
120	79	97	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
122	80	98	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
124	80	99	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
126	81	100	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
128	81	101	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
130	82	102	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
132	82	103	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
134	83	104	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
136	83	105	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
138	84	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
140	84	107	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
142	85	108	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
144	85	109	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

The Counts of Warp are represented by the vertical columns and the Weft by the horizontal lines. To find the ends per inch for any combination of counts, find the Counts of Warp at the head of the column and Counts of Weft down the side, then run the finger down to the square corresponding with each and the figures in the left hand top corner represent the lowest number of threads which may be used, those in the right bottom the maximum, and the center figures those which will give the most perfect structure.

The Tables are constructed for plain cloths. The number of threads for any pattern may be worked from them.

OF WARP.

	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	10
46	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	40
48	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41
50	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42
52	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43
54	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44
56	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45
58	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	46
60	43	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	47
62	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48
64	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	49
66	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50
68	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	51
70	48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52
72	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53
74	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	



### TABLE E.

For Cotton Warp and Woolen Weft.

		COUNTS OF WARP.																
		10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	1
1	16.1	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	14.7
2	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.3	24.7	14.7
3	22.4	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	15.8
4	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.7	16.4
5	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.3	17.2
6	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.0	17.3
7	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.6	17.8
8	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	33.3	33.7	34.1	34.5	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.9	37.3	18.4
9	32.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.5	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.1	18.5
10	34.5	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	18.5
11	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.9	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9	42.3	42.7	18.5
12	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.5	18.5
13	39.9	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3	18.5
14	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.7	46.1	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	18.5
15	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.7	47.1	47.5	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9	18.5
16	45.3	45.7	46.1	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.9	51.3	51.7	18.5
17	47.1	47.5	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.3	52.7	53.1	53.5	18.5
18	48.9	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.9	51.3	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	54.9	55.3	18.5
19	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.3	52.7	53.1	53.5	53.9	54.3	54.7	55.1	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.7	57.1	18.5
20	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	54.9	55.3	55.7	56.1	56.5	56.9	57.3	57.7	58.1	58.5	58.9	18.5
21	54.3	54.7	55.1	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.7	57.1	57.5	57.9	58.3	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.3	60.7	18.5
22	56.1	56.5	56.9	57.3	57.7	58.1	58.5	58.9	59.3	59.7	60.1	60.5	60.9	61.3	61.7	62.1	62.5	18.5
23	57.9	58.3	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.3	60.7	61.1	61.5	61.9	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.5	63.9	64.3	18.5
24	59.7	60.1	60.5	60.9	61.3	61.7	62.1	62.5	62.9	63.3	63.7	64.1	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.7	66.1	18.5
25	61.5	61.9	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.5	63.9	64.3	64.7	65.1	65.5	65.9	66.3	66.7	67.1	67.5	67.9	18.5
26	63.3	63.7	64.1	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.7	66.1	66.5	66.9	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.5	68.9	69.3	69.7	18.5
27	65.1	65.5	65.9	66.3	66.7	67.1	67.5	67.9	68.3	68.7	69.1	69.5	69.9	70.3	70.7	71.1	71.5	18.5
28	66.9	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.5	68.9	69.3	69.7	70.1	70.5	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.5	72.9	73.3	18.5
29	68.7	69.1	69.5	69.9	70.3	70.7	71.1	71.5	71.9	72.3	72.7	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.7	75.1	18.5
30	70.5	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.5	72.9	73.3	73.7	74.1	74.5	74.9	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.5	76.9	18.5
31	72.3	72.7	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.7	75.1	75.5	75.9	76.3	76.7	77.1	77.5	77.9	78.3	78.7	18.5
32	74.1	74.5	74.9	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.5	78.9	79.3	79.7	80.1	80.5	18.5
33	75.9	76.3	76.7	77.1	77.5	77.9	78.3	78.7	79.1	79.5	79.9	80.3	80.7	81.1	81.5	81.9	82.3	18.5
34	77.7	78.1	78.5	78.9	79.3	79.7	80.1	80.5	80.9	81.3	81.7	82.1	82.5	82.9	83.3	83.7	84.1	18.5
35	79.5	79.9	80.3	80.7	81.1	81.5	81.9	82.3	82.7	83.1	83.5	83.9	84.3	84.7	85.1	85.5	85.9	18.5
36	81.3	81.7	82.1	82.5	82.9	83.3	83.7	84.1	84.5	84.9	85.3	85.7	86.1	86.5	86.9	87.3	87.7	18.5
37	83.1	83.5	83.9	84.3	84.7	85.1	85.5	85.9	86.3	86.7	87.1	87.5	87.9	88.3	88.7	89.1	89.5	18.5
38	84.9	85.3	85.7	86.1	86.5	86.9	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.5	88.9	89.3	89.7	90.1	90.5	90.9	91.3	18.5
39	86.7	87.1	87.5	87.9	88.3	88.7	89.1	89.5	89.9	90.3	90.7	91.1	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	18.5
40	88.5	88.9	89.3	89.7	90.1	90.5	90.9	91.3	91.7	92.1	92.5	92.9	93.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	94.9	18.5
41	90.3	90.7	91.1	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.5	93.9	94.3	94.7	95.1	95.5	95.9	96.3	96.7	18.5
42	92.1	92.5	92.9	93.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	94.9	95.3	95.7	96.1	96.5	96.9	97.3	97.7	98.1	98.5	18.5
43	93.9	94.3	94.7	95.1	95.5	95.9	96.3	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.9	98.3	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.9	100.3	18.5
44	95.7	96.1	96.5	96.9	97.3	97.7	98.1	98.5	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.1	100.5	100.9	101.3	101.7	102.1	18.5
45	97.5	97.9	98.3	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.9	100.3	100.7	101.1	101.5	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.1	103.5	103.9	18.5
46	99.3	99.7	100.1	100.5	100.9	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.5	102.9	103.3	103.7	104.1	104.5	104.9	105.3	105.7	18.5
47	101.1	101.5	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.1	103.5	103.9	104.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.5	18.5
48	102.9	103.3	103.7	104.1	104.5	104.9	105.3	105.7	106.1	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.1	108.5	108.9	109.3	18.5
49	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.5	107.9	108.3	108.7	109.1	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.7	111.1	18.5
50	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.1	108.5	108.9	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.1	112.5	112.9	18.5
51	108.3	108.7	109.1	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.7	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.7	18.5
52	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.1	112.5	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	18.5
53	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.7	117.1	117.5	117.9	118.3	18.5
54	113.7	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.3	117.7	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.7	120.1	18.5
55	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.7	117.1	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.7	119.1	119.5	119.9	120.3	120.7	121.1	121.5	121.9	18.5
56	117.3	117.7	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.7	120.1	120.5	120.9	121.3	121.7	122.1	122.5	122.9	123.3	123.7	18.5
57	119.1	119.5	119.9	120.3	120.7	121.1	121.5	121.9	122.3	122.7	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	124.7	125.1	125.5	18.5
58	120.9	121.3	121.7	122.1	122.5	122.9	123.3	123.7	124.1	124.5	124.9	125.3	125.7	126.1	126.5	126.9	127.3	18.5
59	122.7	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	124.7	125.1	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.7	127.1	127.5	127.9	128.3	128.7	129.1	18.5
60	124.5	124.9	125.3	125.7	126.1	126.5	126.9	127.3	127.7	128.1	128.5	128.9	129.3	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.9	18.5
61	126.3	126.7	127.1	127.5	127.9	128.3	128.7	129.1	129.5	129.9	130.3	130.7	131.1	131.5	131.9	132.3	132.7	18.5
62	128.1	128.5	128.9	129.3	129.7	130.1	130.5	130.9	131.3	131.7	132.1	132.5	132.9	133.3	133.7	134.1	134.5	18.5
63	129.9	130.3	130.7	131.1	131.5	131.9	132.3	132.7	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.3	134.7	135.1	135.5	135.9	136.3	18.5
64	131.7	132.1	132.5	132.9	133.3	133.7	134.1	134.5	134.9	135.3	135.7	136.1	136.5	136.9	137.3	137.7	138.1	18.5
65	133.5	133.9	134.3	134.7	135.1	135.5	135.9	136.3	136.7	137.1	137.5	137.9	138.3	138.7	139.1	139.5	139.9	18.5
66	135.3	135.7	136.1	136.5	136.9	137.3	137.7	138.1	138.5	138.9	139.3	139.7	140.1	140.5	140.9			