Double, Two Unpaired Ties, 1:2 Ratio, Pointed Twill Order

Emery Classification

Weave Compounded by Adding Sets of Elements, Supplementary: one warp, two wefts, one of which is not needed for the integrity of the cloth.

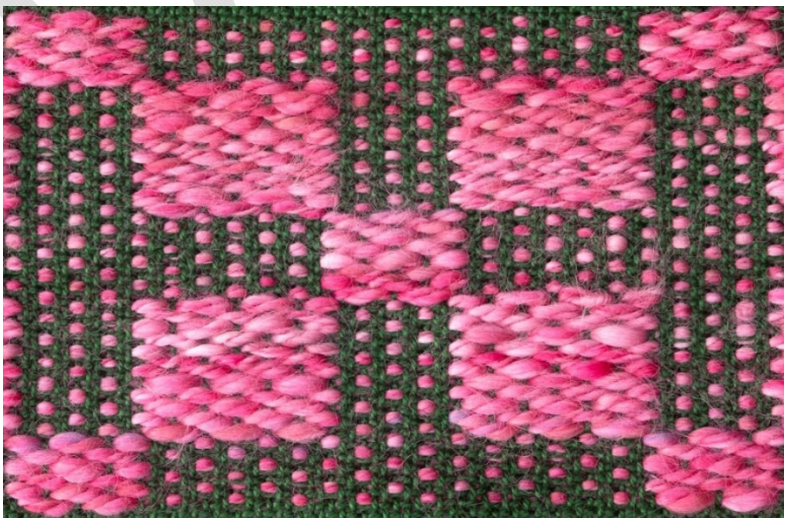
Weaving Category

Tied Unit Weave; the supplementary element is an ***additional weft*** which forms blocks of patterning. The structure is a double, two unpaired ties, 1:2 ratio, pointed twill order; the nomenclature is explained in the drawdown section; the additional "pointed twill order" must be added because 2: 1 Beiderwand has the same nomenclature. There is no other name for this structure.

Fabric Characteristics

As we all supplementary weaves, the fabric is formed by a warp, a ground weft and a supplementary weft. The warp and the ground weft form the ground cloth that gives the fabric its integrity. They are usually the same size, but sometimes the ground weft is smaller. The supplementary weft is usually larger to show the pattern and loftier to pack in the web.

Below is a photo of the front of the fabric, followed by the back. However, the two sides look the same; whenever there is a block on one side of the fabric, there is background on the other and *vice versa.*



1 Double, Tow Unpaired, 1:2 Pointed Twill

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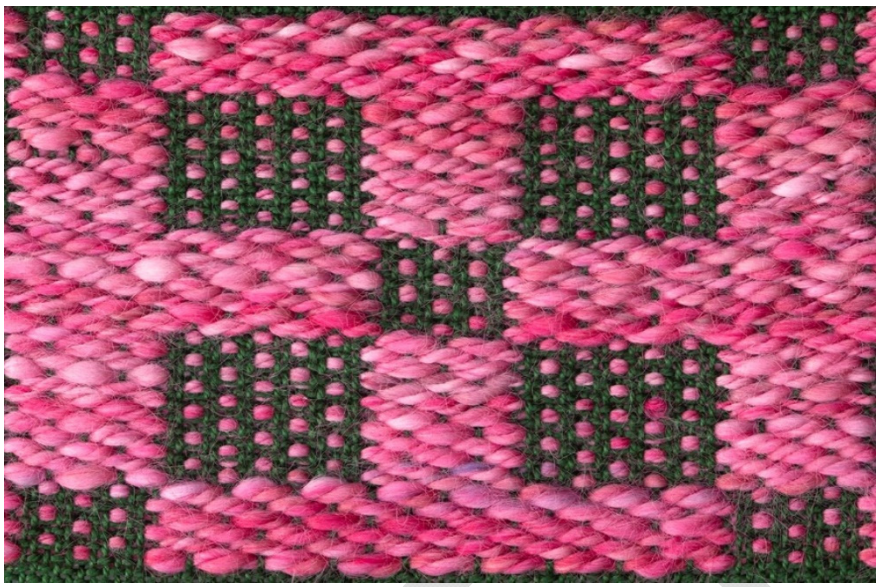
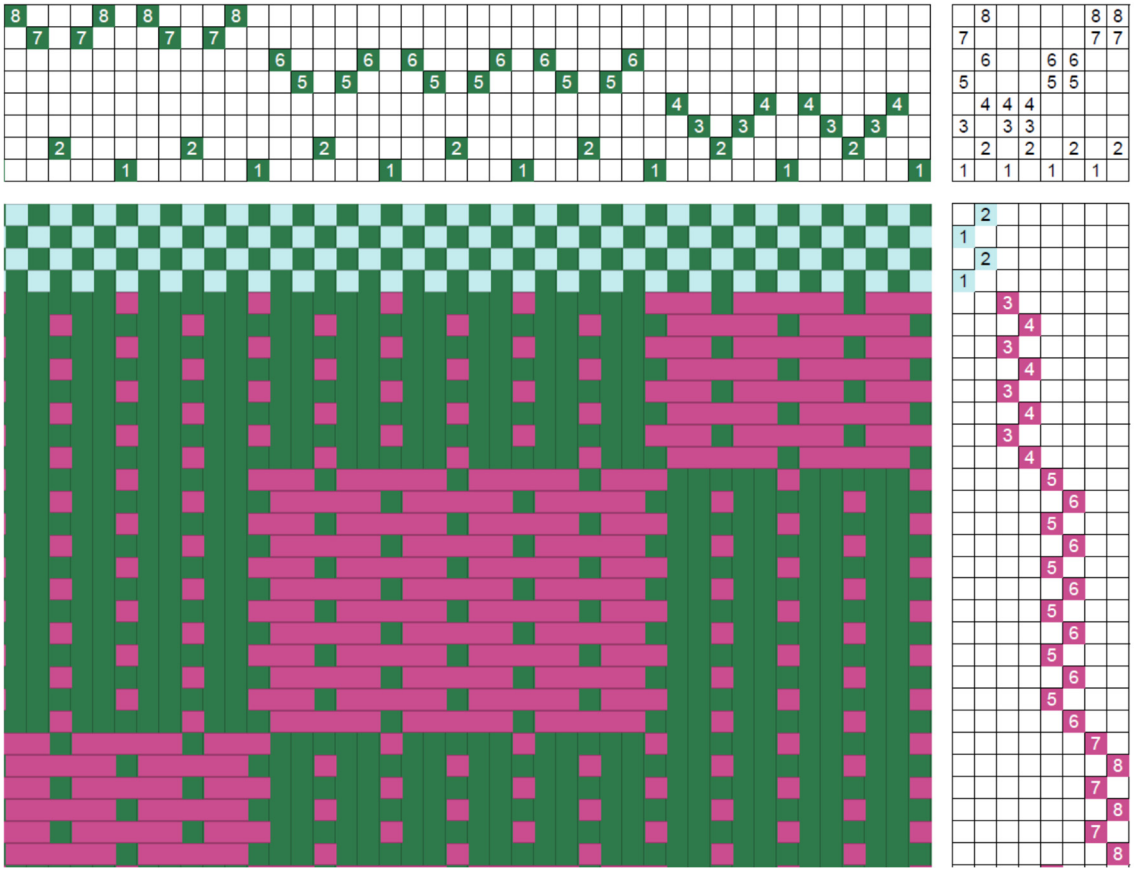


The background of the fabric is reminiscent of the structure called Boulevard.

Drawdown

This is a partial ***sinking shed*** drawdown used to weave the sample.



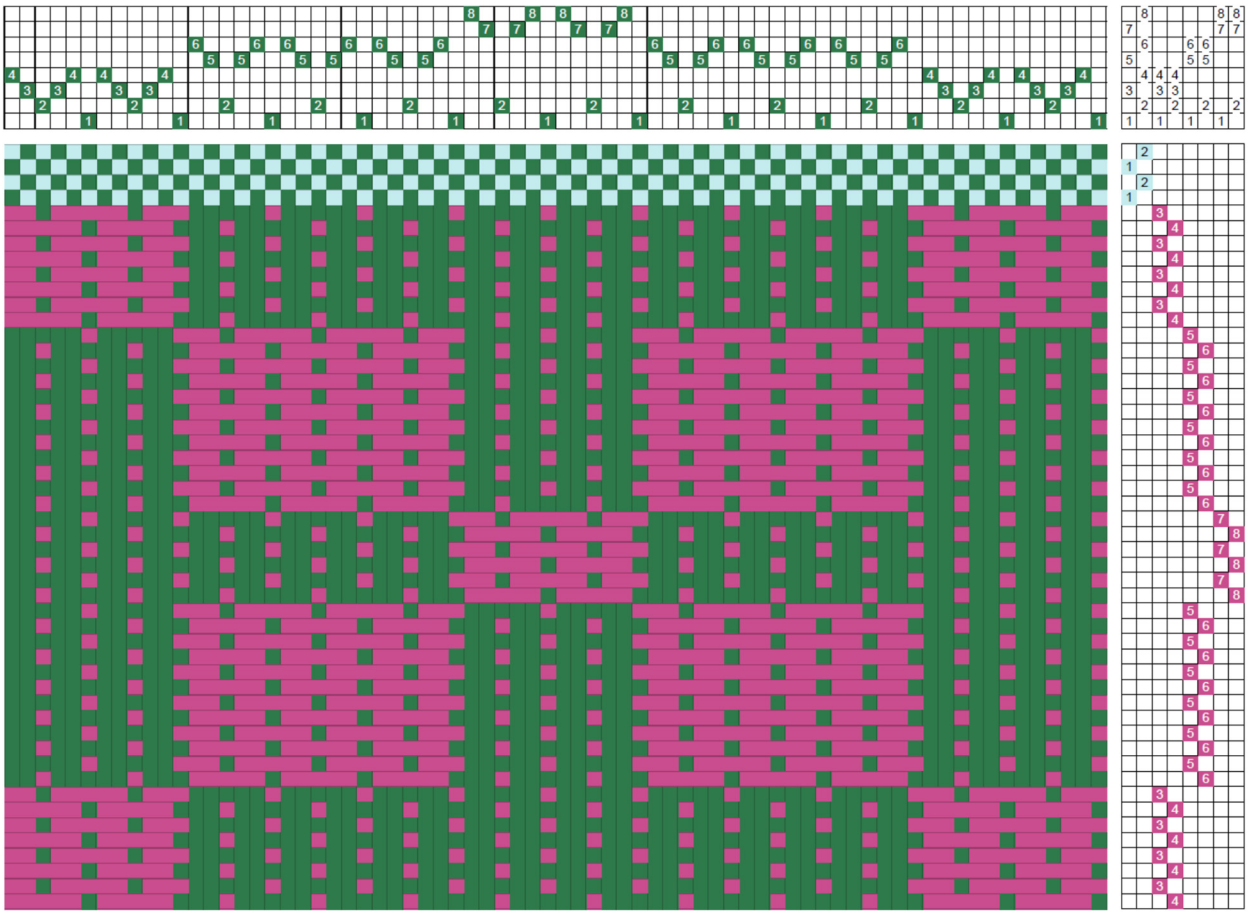
2 Double, Tow Unpaired, 1:2 Pointed Twill

It explains the nomenclature of the structure: double, two unpaired ties, 1:2 ratio, pointed twill order.

Double refers to the ***two shafts*** per block. There are ***two ties***, shafts 1 and 2. The ties are ***unpaired*** because they are ***separated*** by the two pattern shafts. The ratio is 1:2 because there are two ties per block and four pattern threads (not pattern shafts); two to four reduces to 1:2.

Because the nomenclature is identical to that of 2:1 Beiderwand, we have to specify the pointed twill order. The pattern shafts are organized in a reverse pointed twill order with tie-down shaft 2 providing the point.

Below is the ***sinking shed*** drawdown used to weave the fabric sample. The blocks are repeated and arranged in point order in the threading and treadled to make a cross motif.



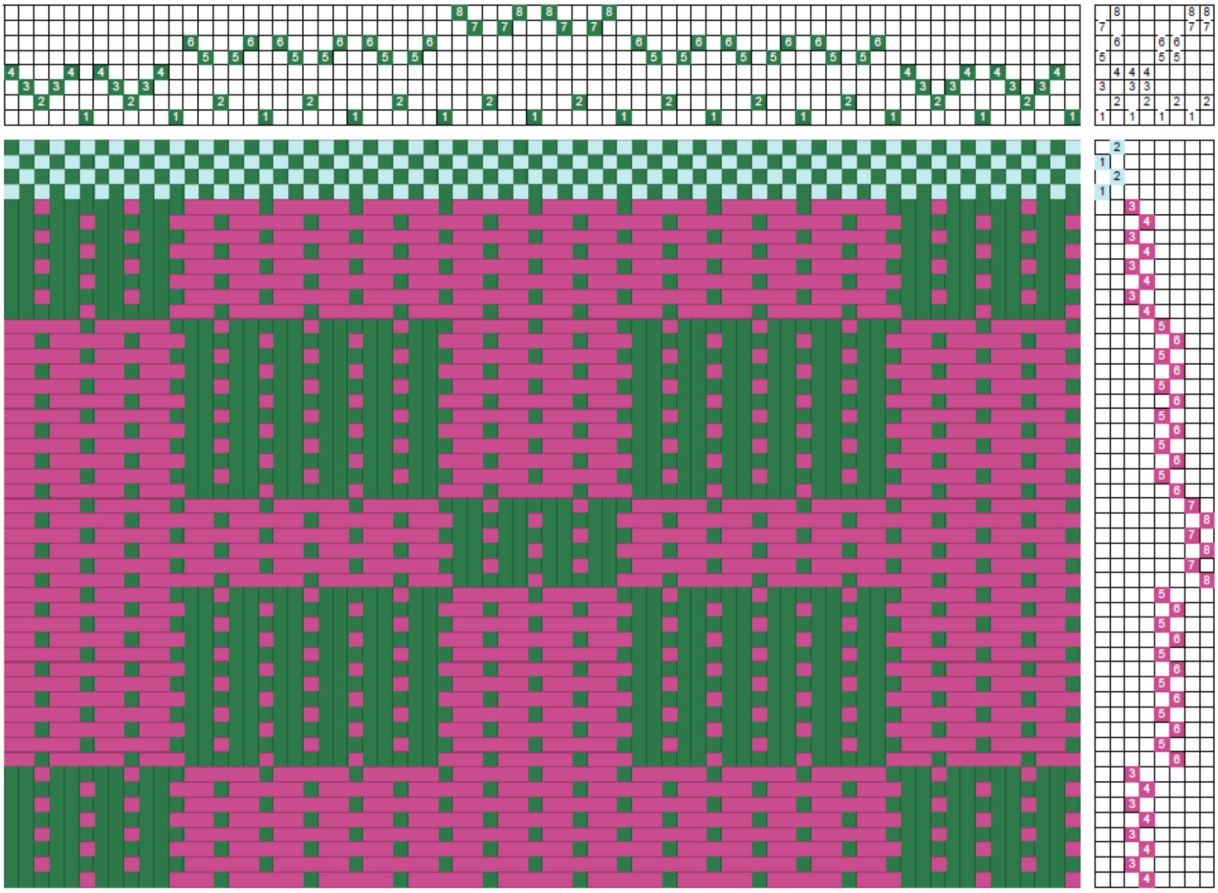
3 Double, Tow Unpaired, 1:2 Pointed Twill

The treadling for the blocks is the classical “singles.” Each block has two picks, repeated to square it. One pick uses tie-down shaft 1 plus the pattern shafts. The second pick uses tie-down shaft 2 plus the pattern shafts.

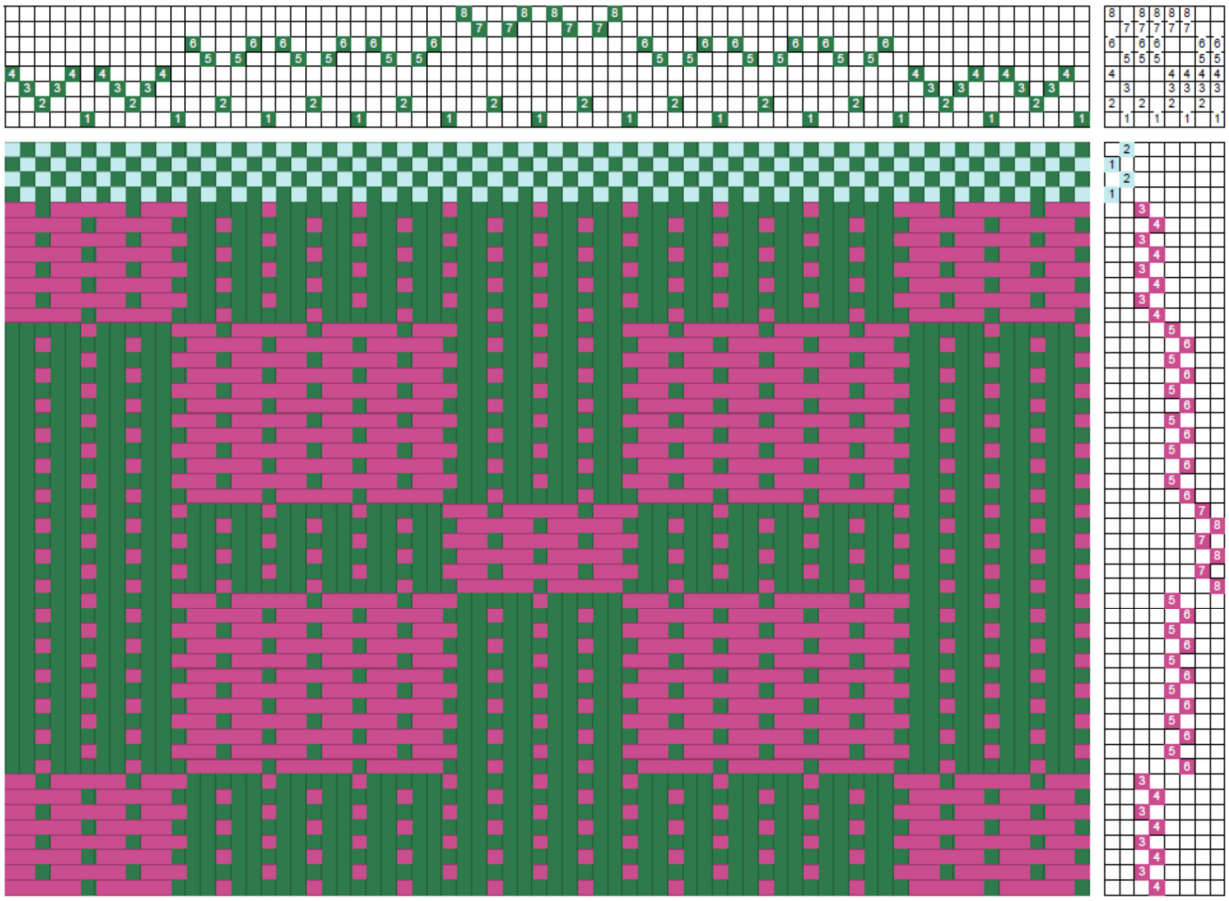
Not shown in the drawdown is that each pattern pick used in treadling order is followed by one of the tabbies; they intersect with the warp to form the ground cloth.

The tabbies are all odd *vs.* all even forming plain weave as shown by the drawdown.

The ***rising shed*** drawdown below shows the reverse side of a fabric.



The next drawdown is for a ***rising shed*** loom to weave the top of the fabric.



Function

As we usually find in tied unit weave textiles, this fabric is used for household textiles. The staggered floats of the blocks give the fabric some loft, the plain weave ridges of the background provide stability.

Sett

To allow room for the supplementary weft, the sett should be more open than the one for plain weave. The sample was woven using 10/2 mercerized cotton sett at 18 epi, more open that the 24 epi I may use for plain weave.

Width of Blocks

The width of the block is six threads. In the fabric sample the blocks are repeated; they are arranged in pointed order and treadled to make a cross motif.

The floats in each block alternate between over three threads and over five. The floats are delimited by either the warp thread on shaft 2 or the tabby on shaft 1 of the adjacent block.

Number of Blocks Available

There are three blocks with eight shafts; two shafts are used for tabbies and shared by all the blocks; two shafts are used for each pattern block. Thus, every additional block requires two additional shafts.

Notes

It is interesting that once we add shafts either for the pattern blocks or the tabbies, interesting arrangements with twills become available.

Since the treadling here is the “singles” used in summer and winter, the other “in pairs” options from that structure can be applied here.

References

Emery, Irene. The Primary Structure of Fabrics. Washington, D.C.: The Textile Museum, 1980.

Strickler, Carol (ed.) A Weaver’s Book of 8-Shaft Patterns from the Friends of Handwoven. Loveland, CO: Interweave Press, 1991.

Sullivan, Donna. Summer & Winter. A Weave for All Seasons. Loveland, CO: Interweave Press, 1991.

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