

CIRCULAR AND SEMI-CIRCULAR WEAVE

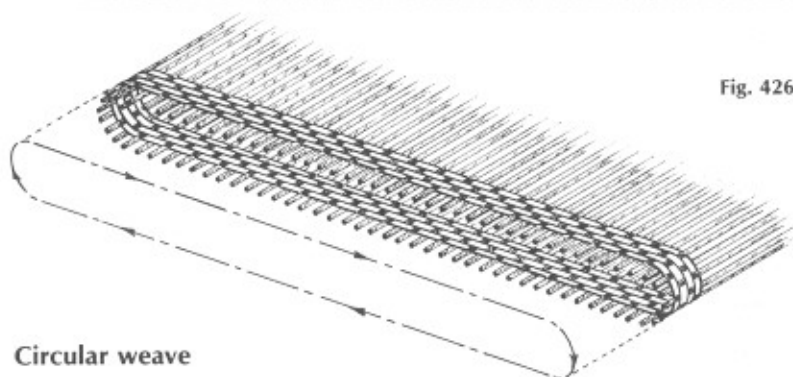
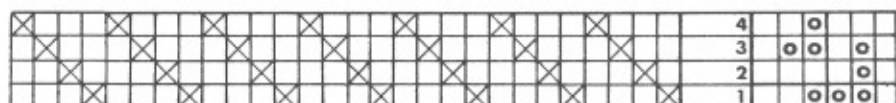
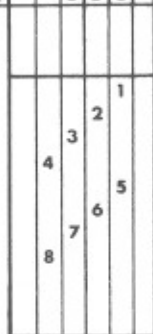


Fig. 426



Circular weave

As we previously explained, two harnesses are sufficient to weave. By using four harnesses, it is possible to make circular weaving using two harnesses, 1 and 3 to make the top part of the material, 2 and 4 for the bottom.

The drawing Fig. 426 shows you what will happen. This material can be used for hand bags, pillow cases, cushions.

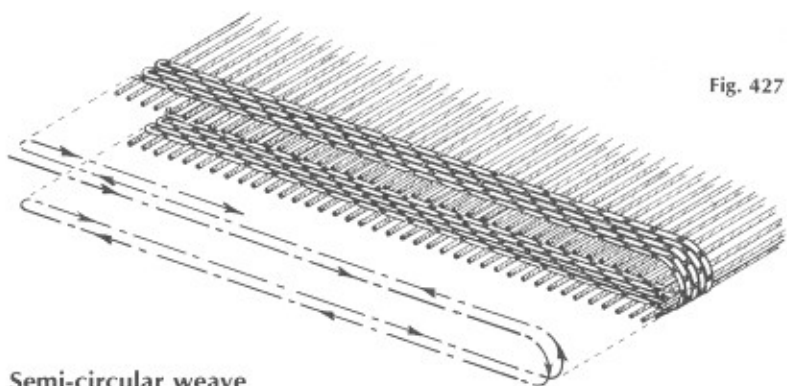
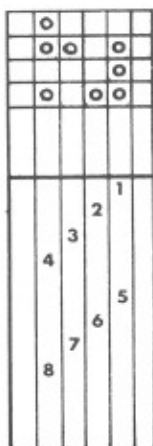


Fig. 427



Semi-circular weave

This technique can also be used to weave material twice as wide as your loom is, such as blankets.

The crease which is formed at the center of the material will disappear after a few washings and pressings.

IMPORTANT: When threading is completed, before starting to weave, remove the first thread at the right of the loom and start weaving from the left hand side of the loom. This method will give you a smoother center for the material.

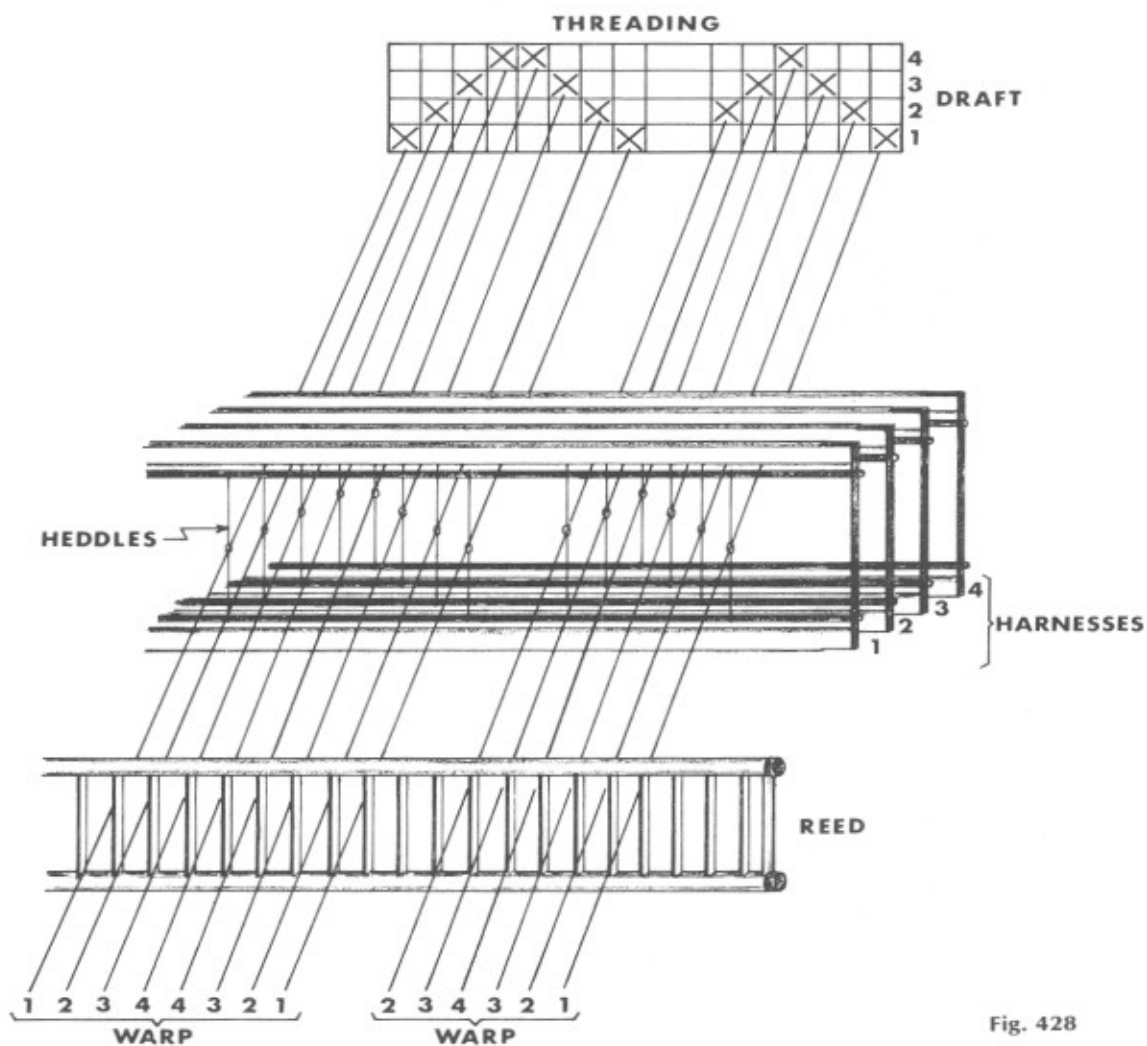


Fig. 428

Change the threading to the "Point and Return" draft which is called Bird's Eye threading (1-2-3-4-3-2-1-2-3-4-3 or 1-2-3-4-4-3-2-1-1-2-3-4-4-3-2-1 and so on.) This threading permits you to make many more patterns as shown here.

BIRD'S EYE THREADING

THREADING										HARNESSES TIE-UP				
										4	o	o		
										3		o	o	
										2			o	o
										1		o		o



Fig. 430

Use 4 treadles
 1. Attach harnesses 2 and 1 to treadle No. 2
 2. Attach harnesses 3 and 2 to treadle No. 3
 3. Attach harnesses 4 and 3 to treadle No. 4
 4. Attach harnesses 4 and 1 to treadle No. 5
 Follow the treadling according to the figures and repeat.

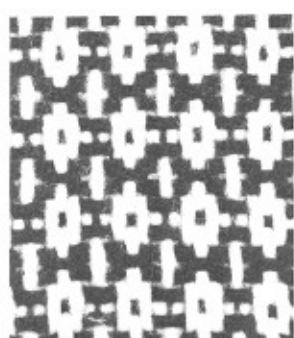


Fig. 431

Use 4 treadles
 Same threading as Fig. 430.
 Same tie-up but follow the treadling according with figures.

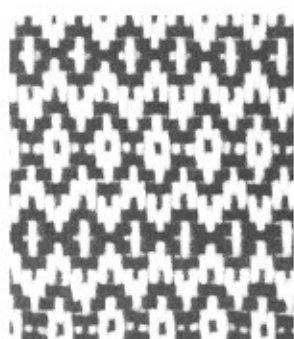


Fig. 432

Use 4 treadles
 Same threading as Fig. 430.
 Same tie-up but follow the treadling according with figures.

6	5	4	3	2	1	TREADLES
					1	T
					2	R
				3		E
			4			A
					5	D
					6	L
					7	I
					8	N
						G
					1	T
					2	R
					3	E
					4	A
					5	D
					6	L
					7	I
					8	N
					9	G
					10	
					11	
					12	
					1	T
					2	R
					3	E
					4	A
					5	D
					6	L
					7	I
					8	N
					9	G
					10	
					11	
					12	
					13	
					14	

Fig. 429

The pattern may appear on the wrong side of your weaving.

This is due to the fact that the pattern has been written for a different loom system, i.e. written for a counter-balanced loom, while you are weaving on a Jack-type loom or vice-versa.

If this is the case, simply change the tie-up.

The most customary way of writing a tie-up to-day is the use of X's for a counter-balanced loom, and O's for a Jack-loom.

If you use a tie-up written for a counter-balanced loom on your jack-loom, the pattern will appear on the underside of the fabric. The same is true if you use the jack-loom tie-up on a counter-balanced loom. To change the tie-up from counter-balanced loom to Jack-loom, simply tie up the empty spaces in the tie-up draft, and leave the spaces with the X in them untied.

Tie-up on a counter-balanced loom drafted transferred to a jack-type tie-up or vice versa.

Counter-balanced loom tie-up

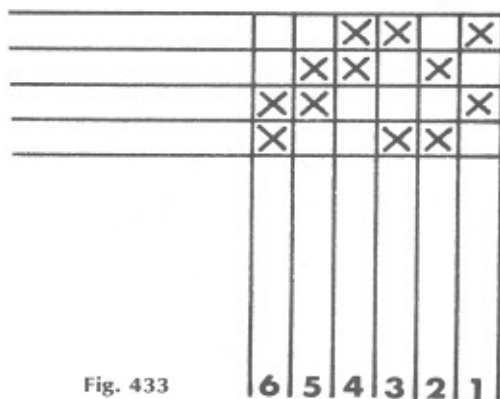


Fig. 433

Jack-loom tie-up

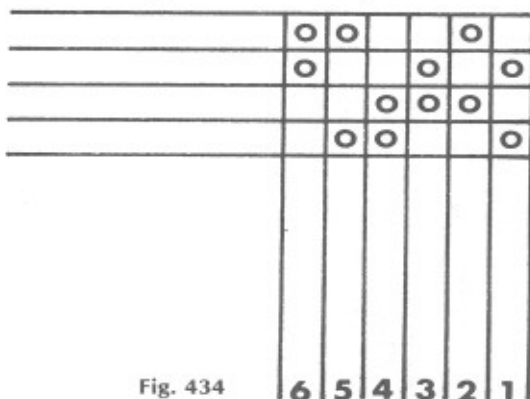


Fig. 434

Follow same threading and same treadling as drafting. Change only tie-up.

A counter-balanced loom is a lowering shed loom, as the tie-up pulls the tied harnesses down. The raising shed loom pulls them up.

XII WEAVING

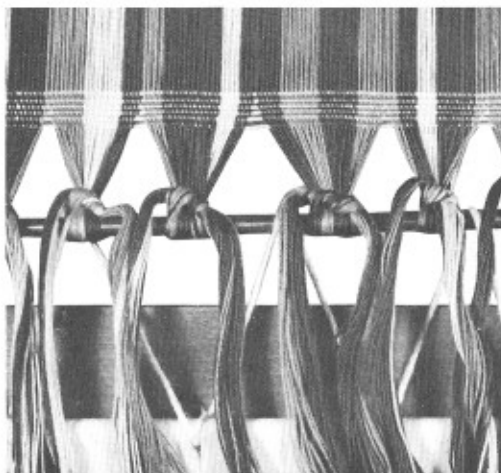


Fig. 455

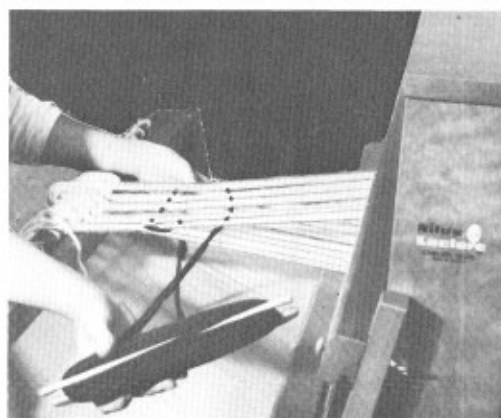


Fig. 456



Fig. 457

When starting to weave, we first weave a heading to close the spaces between the groups of threads. Use the tabby treads for weaving the heading. Weave it with plain cotton for about 3 to 5 cm. (1 to 2 in.). To have a more even start, you will do well to place a stick in your shed and then continue for another cm. with cotton. Now start your weaving.

Open a shed by depressing a treadle, and throw the shuttle through the shed. Catch the shuttle on the other side, and with your free hand, grasp the beater in the center, and draw it towards the breast beam to place the weft. Depress the next treadle at the same time as you push the beater back in order to change to shed. Sometimes, on very slippery or sticky warps, it is advisable to change the shed before pushing the beater back, to hold the weft in place, and assure a good shed.

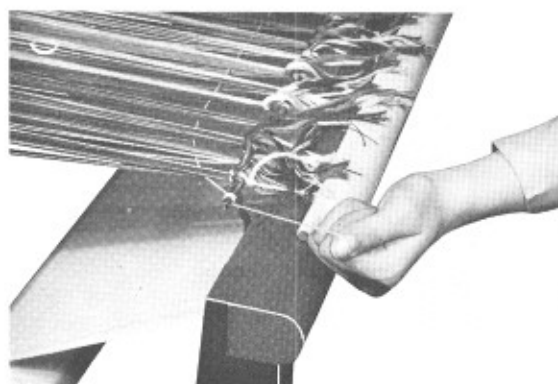


Fig. 458

To prevent the selvedge threads from drawing in too much or curling on the first few shots, you can take a turn around the end of the rod at each end several times.

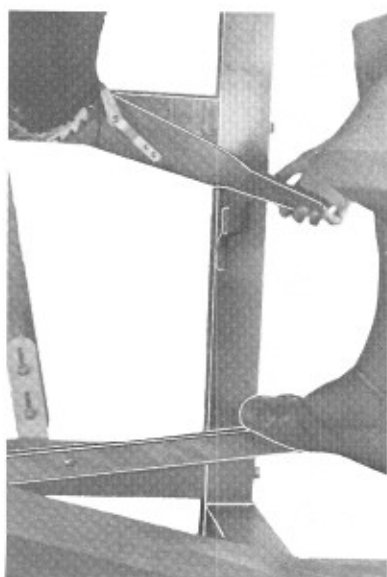


Fig. 459

When you have woven a few centimeters, depress the brake release treadle at the right-hand side of the loom to release the brake on the warp beam. Press the brake just as gently as you would with your car brake. Press it just enough to be able to wind the cloth with the take-up handle onto the cloth beam without releasing the tension on the warp.

Tighten the material firmly with the take-up handle, then press very gently on the brake treadle, just to give the warp a chance to become smooth and return to the same tension as when you started weaving previously.

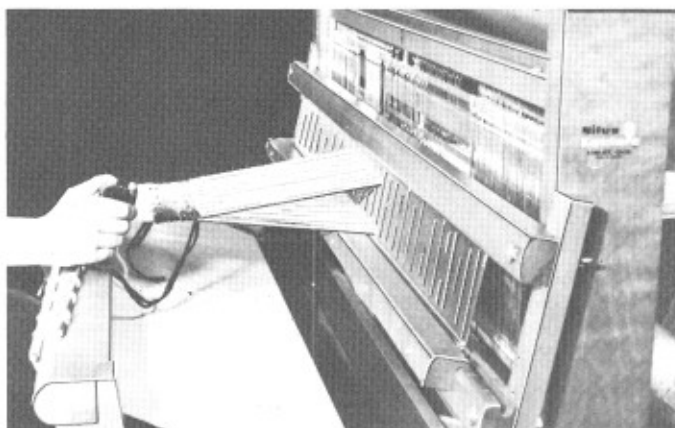


Fig. 460

Do not wind the material too close to the breast beam, to prevent the beater from hitting the breast beam and front posts.

Move your cloth forward frequently. Do not weave more than 5 or 8 cm (2" or 3") before winding web on the cloth beam. This helps to maintain even beating action.

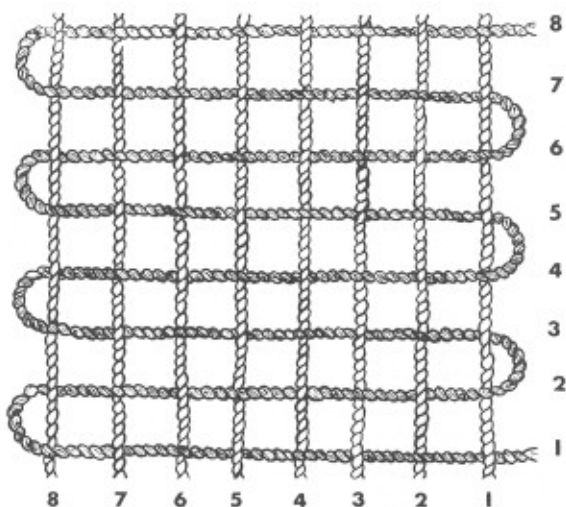


Fig. 461

This illustration shows the crossing of warp and weft in weaving. The warp is all the threads which are beamed on the loom and passed through harnesses and reed. The weft is the thread which is thrown in the shed with the shuttle. The illustration shows that the weft thread turns around the side warp threads making the edge and is continuous but not cut, except when you have to change color by using another shuttle.

To join a weft thread of the same yarn when your spool runs out, see "Joining new weft", page 86 with Fig. 476.