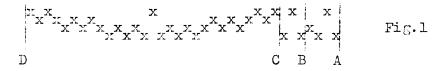
## DRAFTING

Before a draft can be used for weaving it must be adapted to the woven fabric. It must be completed, so it will contain all the information necessary for threading a loom, and later on - for treadling as well. We shall start with threading.

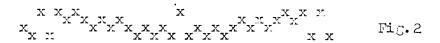
- A full threading draft has usually two or three parts:
- 1. The main draft, composed of so many repeats of the particular weave or pattern.
- 2. The borders one on each side. They give a certain finish to the woven piece otherwise it may look as if it were cut from a larger piece. Dorders are used only with pattern weaves, but not for upholstery fabrics.
- 3. The selvedge. This part of the draft has seldom more than 3 ends, which are threaded so as to give a firm, uniform texture, with as short floats as possible.

All these three parts must be adjusted to each other. In adjusting we must take into consideration both practical and aesthetical factors.

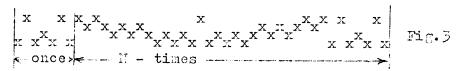
1. The Main Draft. In conventional weaving patterns are usually symmetrical, but the drafts very often are not. Thus the first step in such a case is to "balance" the draft. This can be done in two ways. Let's take as an example the draft in fig.1.



The draft is not symmetrical. To balance it we can for instance transfer the part from A to B to the left as in fig. 2.



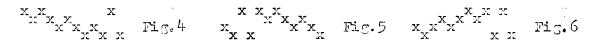
This is still not completely symmetrical, but the difference of one heddle can be taken care of when adjusting the borders. Another way of balancing is to use the draft such as given in fig.1, repeat it in threading the required number of times, and then add at the end the part from A to C (fig.1). It will look as in fig.3.



How the whole draft is perfectly symmetrical. It may be pointed out here that such drafts require always an odd number of ends in the warp.

The next step is to fit the draft into the woven piece. If for instance we intend to weave a 40% wide fabric of 18 lea linen, we shall need about 30 ends per inch, or 1260 ends in all with the take-up and shrinkage. If we want about 2% borders it leaves 1140 ends for the main draft. One repeat of our draft has 36 ends. We divide 1140 over 36 which gives us 31 repeats, and 24 ends left over. This surplus ends must go into the borders - 12 in each. Thus we shall have 72 (60+12) ends for the border and selvedge.

2. The Borders. A border should have either a smaller or a simpler pattern than the main draft. In our case it would be difficult to get a smaller, undistorted pattern without additional frames, but we can have a simpler one: a plain diagonal as in fig.4.

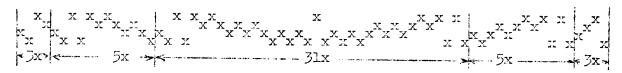


Adjusting. All three parts must be worked out so that: 1-st there is a continuation of design between the main draft and the border, and 2-nd - that the tabby order is preserved. This means that we cannot have two heddles on the same frame, or a gap between frames 1 and 3, or 2 and 4.

The draft for border on fig. 4 does not fit neither side of the main draft. There is no continuation of design. Consequently we have to change it as in fig. 5 for the LH border, and fig. 6 for the RH one. Since our repeat of the border draft has 12 ends we could use it 6 times, but then we would not have anything left for the selvedge. Thus we shall take it 5 times with 12 ends left for the edge.

The same happens when we try to adjust the selvedge draft as in fig.7 to the borders. We have to change it into Fig.8 for the LH edge, and into Fig.9 for the RH edge.

Only now we can assemble the whole draft as in fig. 10.



It is a good idea always to check the number of warp ends in the draft before threading. In our case we have:  $3x^4=12$ , 5x12=60, 31x36=1116, 5x12=60, 3x4=12; 12+60+1116+60+12=1260.

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