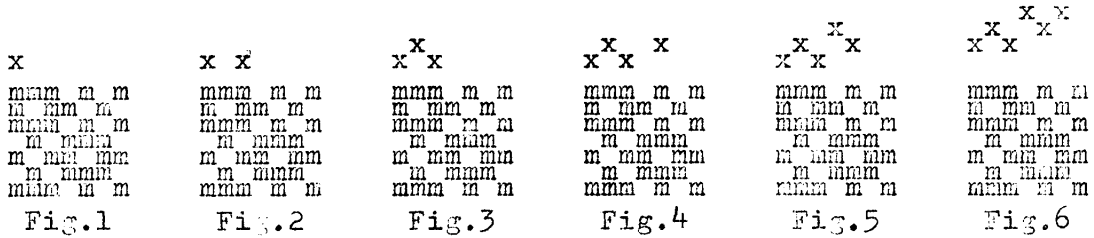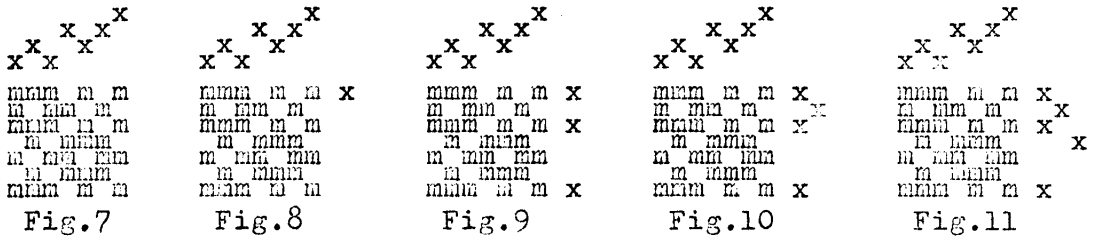# ANALYSIS ® 2

Once we have the draw-down the rest of the analysis is purely mechanical. The first step is to find the threading. To do this we compare the warp ends in the draw-down. We start at the left, and make a cross above the first warp end (fig.1).

```
                                                          x x
                                           x            x     x
                                        x         x  x    x   x
       x        x x      x x     x x  x     x x  x      x x
x             x  x      x  x    x  x      x  x       x  x

mmm m m     mmm m m    mmm m m   mmm m m    mmm m m     mmm m m
m mm m      m mm m     m mm m    m mm m     m mm m      m mm m
mmm m m     mmm m m    mmm m m   mmm m m    mmm m m     mmm m m
   m mmm       m mmm      m mmm     m mmm      m mmm       m mmm
m mm mm     m mm mm    m mm mm   m mm mm    m mm mm     m mm mm
   m mmm       m mmm      m mmm     m mmm      m mmm       m mmm
mmm m m     mmm m m    mmm m m   mmm m m    mmm m m     mmm m m
  Fig.1       Fig.2      Fig.3     Fig.4      Fig.5       Fig.6
```

Then we look closely at the way the warp interlaces with the weft, and try to find other warp ends which are woven in the same way. The first end goes under three picks of weft, over one, under one, and over one (the warp is white). We find that the third end from the left is exactly the same as the first. Therefore we place the mark for threading corresponding to the third end on the same line as the first cross (fig.2). No other end is woven in the same way, so we go back to the second warp end and make a cross on the second line above the draw-down (fig.3). Now we examine the warp ends to the right to find out whether there is another end which goes under one, over one, under two, over one (a shorter way is to say: black, white, two black, white, black, white). Yes, there is. It is the fifth and we mark it accordingly (fig.4). Any more like the second? No, no more. Then we go to the fourth end from the left, and make a cross on the third line above the draw-down (fig.5). We look again to the right for another identical vertical line (or warp end) and find that the sixth is the same as the fourth (white, black, white, three black, white). Therefore we place the cross on the same (third) line, as in fig.6.

```
        x            x            x            x            x
      x x x        x x x        x x x        x x x        x x x
   x x   x      x x   x      x x   x      x x   x      x x   x
 x x          x x          x x          x x          x x

mmm m m     mmm m m x    mmm m m x    mmm m m x    mmm m m x
m mm m      m mm m      m mm m      m mm m    x    m mm m      x
mmm m m     mmm m m     mmm m m x   mmm m m x      mmm m m x    x
   m mmm       m mmm       m mmm       m mmm          m mmm      x
m mm mm     m mm mm     m mm mm     m mm mm        m mm mm
   m mmm       m mmm       m mmm       m mmm          m mmm
mmm m m     mmm m m     mmm m m x   mmm m m x      mmm m m x
  Fig.7       Fig.8       Fig.9       Fig.10        Fig.11
```

Once more we look to the right and we find one more end which is different than all the other ends. It is the last one. Therefore we place the cross above it on the fourth line (fig.7). This completes our analysis of the threading draft.

The next step is to find the treadling (not the tie-up). We proceed exactly as for the threading, but this time we examine the picks of weft, instead of the warp, or the horizontal lines instead of the vertical ones. We make a cross in line with the

first pick of weft (fig.8), and then look down to find whether
there are other identical picks of weft. If they are identical,
they can be woven on the same treadle. The third pick from the top
is the same as the first, and we make another cross under the
first one and in line with the third pick. The last pick of weft
is also identical with the first and the treadling mark is placed
under the first two (fig.9). Now we come to the second pick of
weft and make a cross in line with it and to the right of the marks
already made (fig.10). This of course means another treadle. No
other pick of weft is identical with this one, therefore we go to
the next one (the fourth). This as a new one is placed on the
third vertical line of the treadling (fig.11).

Fig.12   Fig.13   Fig.14   Fig.15

The sixth pick is the same as the fourth, and we mark it in
the same line (fig.12. Then comes the fifth pick and it has no com-
panion; we mark it on the fourth vertical line of the treadling
draft (fig.13).

Fig.16

Fig.17

Thus we have the threading and the tread-
ling but no tie-up. The latter is deduced from the
remaining parts of the draft. For instance: to
weave the first pick of weft we must have the frames
- 1,2,4 tied together to one treadle. To find this
out we look up from each black square of the exa-
mined pick of weft. In case of the first pick of
weft the black squares lie under the marks on
frames: 1,2,1,2,and 4. Therefore we mark these
three frames in the tie-up right above the treadle
(No.4) which has been used to make the first pick
(fig.14). The second shot of weft requires frames
1 and 3 (fig.15). The third is the same as the
first. The fourth was made on frames 2 and 3 as
in fig.16, and the fifth on frames: 1,3,and 4
(fig.17). The sixth pick is identical with the
fourth, and the seventh with the first. We have
now all the treadles necessary to weave the sample
which has been analised. The draft is now complete, with the
threading, tie-up, and treadling. We shall see in the next lesson
how the drafts resulting from an analysis can be rearranged to
suit our purposes.

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