PREFACE

OF the 515 pages of this work about two-thirds appeared originally in serial form in the Textile Manufacturer, under the title of "Jute and Linen Weaving, Part III. Designing, etc." It was at first our intention to restrict the subject-matter to design as applied to jute and linen textures, but as the work progressed it became more and more apparent that most of the text and practically all the illustrations were of general interest and application. We therefore decided to extend the work so as to cover practically the whole field of textile design as applied to the various branches of the industry. Many pages of text and illustrations have, therefore, been added in order that the book might be a comprehensive treatise on the subject of textile technical design.

Almost every important type of textile fabric is illustrated and described in more or less detail; and some idea of the scope of the work may be gathered from the fact that there are altogether 307 illustrations, embodying over 1400 different designs, plans, intersections, and photographical reproductions of many textile fabrics.

T. WOODHOUSE.

T. MILNE.

January 1912.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In its widest sense the term Textile Design embraces the pattern development, the weave structure, and the colouring of all textile fabrics, but the particular meaning conveyed by the term will vary, naturally, with the different branches of the weaving industry. It may, for example, be considered chiefly from the point of view of art, of colour, of weave structure, or from a restricted combination of these sections. Many types of elaborately figured fabrics, both white and coloured, are limited in their structure to a few standard weaves: one type depending almost entirely upon artistic beauty of form and the closely-set fine yarns in which the design is developed, as in silk, linen, and other damasks; another type depending almost wholly upon the joint effect of the forms, yarns, and colouring, as in Brussels, Wilton, Scotch or Kidderminster, Axminster, etc. carpets, rugs, certain quilts, and many kinds of upholstery cloths. Very little actual knowledge of cloth structure is required by the designers of the above fabrics, for, in most cases, the structure, which does not appear on the design, is imparted automatically by specially constructed machinery. The designs are, therefore, more or less elaborate treatments of