

THE FAMILY TREE OF WEAVES

SIMPLE WEAVES

one warp and one weft

plain weave
twill
satin

weaves that produce pattern blocks

M's and O's
spot weaves
'diversified plain weave'
repp weaves

weaves that produce pattern blocks with units

repp weaves
lace weaves: huck and Bronson lace
'diversified plain weave'
turned twill
turned satin (damask)

WEAVES WITH COMPOUND SETS OF ELEMENTS

more than one warp; more than one weft

supplementary warp
supplementary weft

weaves that produce pattern blocks

overshot
crackle

weaves that produce pattern blocks with units

—supplementary-weft structures with 2, 3, or 4 tie-down ends
—warp or weft pile weaves: velvet and terry

**complementary warp
complementary weft**

—warp-faced, weft-faced 'polychromes'
—warp-faced compound tabby and twill
—weft-faced compound tabby (taqueté) and twill (samitum)
swivel
Bedford cord

COMPOUND WEAVES

more than one weave structure

double weave:
two weave structures

two independent and equal structures

connected by exchanging faces:
figured double weave

two independent structures (face and back) connected by stitching with:

—warp from bottom layer over weft from top (piqué and other stitched double cloths)
—warp from top layer under weft from bottom
—extra warp
—extra weft

two independent but unequal structures (main and secondary) connected where the secondary weft interlaces above the main structure

—the two structures can form free double cloth where main structure is on the top or they can be completely interwoven

A POCKET DICTIONARY

*of weaving terms
for today's weavers*



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Bateman weaves: park, boulevard, and chevron:

supplementary-weft structures with tie-down ends and a plain weave ground cloth. In the threading ‘units,’ one, two, or three tie-down ends are followed by pattern ends (usually in a twill sequence) to form a block. The pattern ends in one block share shafts with pattern ends in other blocks; therefore there is no independent threading unit. In park weaves one tie-down end is threaded on shaft 1; in boulevard weaves, the tie-down ends are threaded 1-2-1; in chevron weaves, the tie-down ends are threaded 1-2-3-2-1.

Bedford cord: a complementary-weft structure. One weft weaves plain weave with one group of warp ends and floats across the back of the next group. The second weft floats behind the first group and weaves plain weave in the next. A non-interlacing stuffer warp puffs the warp-wise ribs formed by the plain weave on the face and the floats on the back of each section.

beiderwand: a subset of lampas (a form of double weave with a *main* or *foundation* structure and a *secondary* or *patterning* structure). In beiderwand, free double cloth appears in the areas where the main structure is woven on the top surface of the cloth (usually the pattern areas). In the other areas (usually the background) the *secondary weft* weaves over the main structure, but the secondary warp remains underneath, causing the two structures to be interconnected. The ratio of main warp ends to secondary warp ends in beiderwand is 4:1; the ratio of main weft to secondary weft is 1:1. The main and secondary structures are both plain weave.

Bergman: a supplementary-weft unit weave with three tie-down ends and a

plain-weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends is 1:1; there are 16 ends in a structural unit; each block requires one pattern shaft; tie-down ends alternate with pattern ends in the threading; tie-down ends are threaded in ‘rosepath’ order (3-1-2-3-1-3-2-1). The threading for one unit of Block A is 3-4-1-4-2-4-3-4-1-4-3-4-2-4-1-4. A block can be smaller than the structural unit: 3-4-1-4-2-4-3-4-1-5-3-5-2-5-1-5 is one unit but contains both A(4) and B(5).

binder or binding warp: the secondary warp of lampas. The *binder* (or secondary) *warp* interlaces with the secondary (often called *pattern*) weft. *Binder* is also more loosely used to describe any warp or weft that binds a float or completes an interlacement. *Binding system* in some sources is synonymous with *order of interlacement*.

block weaves: weaves in which the same warp and weft threads can produce two different interlacings, one that is considered ‘pattern’ and one that is considered ‘background.’ A single block is formed by all of the warp and weft threads that always produce pattern or background together.

broken twill: the diagonal line characteristic of twill is broken by an interruption (either in the threading, the treadling, or both) of the usual twill sequence in which adjacent warps interlace with adjacent wefts.

Bronson lace: a unit weave with (usually) six ends and six picks in a unit. Either plain weave or lace can be woven in each independent unit. To produce lace, two of the six warp ends and two of the six picks do not interlace in plain-weave order but

must contain the complete threading sequence of the tie-down ends. The block, determined by the threading of the pattern shafts, can be smaller than the unit; see Bergman.) Two-tie unit weaves differ in: *a*) the ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends, *b*) the number of threads in the unit, *c*) the number of pattern shafts required for each block, *d*) the location of the tie-down ends in the unit, *e*) and the order in which the tie-down ends are lifted to tie the supplementary weft float.

unit weaves: pattern weave structures in which a specific number of warp ends and weft picks interlace in a specific way to produce either pattern or background *independently of* but *identically to* other groups. A specific threading formula—the *threading unit*—is substituted for one filled square of a profile threading draft. Pattern or background is woven in each unit by substituting a specific lifting order for filled (pattern) or empty (background) squares on a profile treadling draft. ‘Unit’ is a structural term; ‘block’ refers to design. In summer and winter, the threading formula for one unit of block A is 1-3-2-3.

velvet: warp pile. A supplementary warp forms pile loops on a plain weave ground cloth. To form the pile loops, the pile warp and the ground warp warp must be differently tensioned. Pile length is determined by inserting rods in the loops. The loops can be cut to make cut velvet.

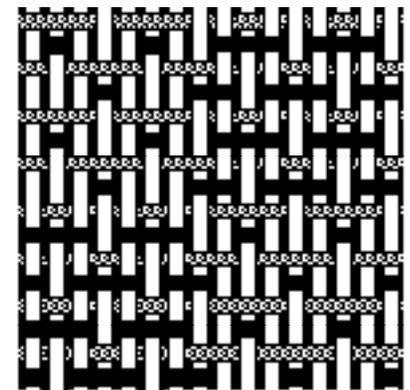
warp-faced: warp ends hide the weft completely on the surface of the cloth. Warp-faced has also sometimes been used as a synonym for warp-dominant.

warp-faced compound tabby: a warp-faced pattern weave with two or

more complementary sets of warp, one of which appears on the face while the other(s) are on the back. Even picks separate the sets of warps to determine the set (color) on the face. Odd picks bind the warp sets in alternate (‘tabby’) order, thus the name warp-faced compound *tabby*. Warp sets bound in twill order are called warp-faced compound twill.

weft-faced: wefts completely hide the warp. Some sources use ‘weft-faced’ to describe a weft-dominant surface.

weft-faced compound tabby: a weft-faced pattern weave with two or more sets of complementary wefts. Even warp ends separate the weft sets so that one set (color) is on the surface of the cloth and the other(s) on the back. Odd warp ends bind the complementary wefts in alternate (tabby) order, thus the name weft-faced compound *tabby*, also called taqueté and summer and winter polychrome. Complementary weft sets bound in twill order are weft-faced compound *twill*, also called samitum.



weft-faced compound tabby

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supplementary weft floats under a half-unit and weaves tabby (halftone) in the other. Each half-unit of treadling reverses the halftone/float position of the preceding half-unit. The ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends is 1:1; there are at least six ends in a unit; one of the tie-down ends alternates in the first half-unit and the second tie-down end alternates in the second half-unit; one tie-down end is lifted for one half-unit of treadling, the other for the next half-unit of treadling. One structural unit usually contains two blocks A: 3-1-3-1-3; B: 4-2-4-2-4; blocks are usually threaded in point or straight order.

tie-down end: a warp end with the specific task of tying a pattern weft float to a ground cloth. (*Binder* and *binding warp* have sometimes been used as synonyms for ‘tie-down,’ but they are also used for the secondary warp of lampas.) ‘Tie-down’ can also indicate a *weft* that ties a supplementary *warp* float. In tied unit weaves, specific ends in the threading units are designated as the tie-down ends (**1** and **2** in the summer and winter unit, for example).

tied unit weaves: supplementary-weft unit weaves in which each unit contains specific warp ends that act as tie-down ends to tie supplementary pattern weft floats to a ground cloth (usually plain weave). The structural unit is complete when all of the tie-down ends in the sequence have been threaded. Each unit alternates tie-down ends with pattern ends; the number and ratio vary. The number of tie-down ends and the order in which they tie the supplementary weft floats also vary.

turned: see counterchanged.

turned twill: warp twill and weft

twill form pattern and background on the same surface of the cloth. Three-end turned twill (2/1 and 1/2) is sometimes called ‘dimity,’ and four-end turned twill (3/1 and 1/3) is sometimes called ‘twill diaper.’

turned satin (damask):

warp satin and weft satin form pattern and background on the same surface of the cloth. Turned satin is damask.

twill: each warp passes over or under more than one weft and each weft over or under more than one warp in the interlacement sequence. The minimum number of threads required for a twill interlacement is therefore three warp ends and three wefts (the weft passes over one warp and under two or over two warps and under one). Each successive pick begins the same interlacement on an adjacent warp end, either to the left or to the right, creating a diagonal line.

twill diaper: turned or counterchanged twill. Twill diaper designs are usually small all-over squares or simple block patterns.

two-tie weave: a weave in which two warp ends in a threading group are designated as tie-down ends (i.e., the **1** and **2** in summer and winter). Most two-tie weaves are also unit weaves; summer and winter is a ‘two-tie unit weave.’

two-tie unit weaves:

unit weaves with two tie-down ends that ‘tie’ a supplementary pattern weft float to a ground cloth (plain weave, twill, or satin). The other ends in the unit are often called pattern ends since they determine whether the float appears on the face or the back of the cloth. All of the ends in the unit weave the ground cloth. (The structural unit

instead float over five (picks or ends) and are caught by the sixth.

clean cut: a term to describe the clean edges of the design in turned twills and turned satins. Every warp and weft must interlace (exchange faces) at the design’s edge to produce a clean cut.

complementary sets of

elements: two or more sets of warp ends that are coequal in the fabric and are both necessary to complete the interlacement with one set of wefts, or two or more sets of wefts that are coequal in the fabric and are both necessary to complete the interlacement with one set of warp ends

compound sets of elements:

two or more sets of weft or two or more sets of warp ends. The additional warp (set) or weft (set) may be *supplementary* as in overshot and summer and winter or *complementary* as in swivel, Bedford cord, summer and winter polychrome.

compound weaves: two or more weave structures (separate sets of warp-*and*-weft) form one cloth. The structures are connected in one of several ways (see *double weave*).

counter: the number of warp ends *away* from the previous warp the satin interlacement moves with each successive pick; also called the interruption factor, distribution factor, count number, rising number.

counterchanged: when a weave structure and its reverse appear on the same surface of the cloth to create pattern with one and background with the other.

crackle: a supplementary-weft structure with a plain-weave ground cloth. Crackle is usually woven on four shafts and forms four blocks of pattern.

The supplementary weft float passes over three threads and under one in the pattern block, under three and over one in one of the background blocks, and over three in one pick and over one in the alternate pick in the other two background (halftone) blocks. Adjacent blocks cannot produce pattern or background at the same time: crackle is not a unit weave.

cross twill: diagonals within the twill (treadling or threading) repeat move in opposite directions.

damask: a simple weave in which areas of warp-float satin and areas of weft-float satin appear on the *same surface* across the width and length of the cloth, *syn.* turned satin. When satin units of five ends are threaded, the damask is often called 5-shaft (or 5-end) damask even though 15 shafts are required for three blocks, 20 for four, etc. When units of six ends are used, the cloth is often called 6-shaft (or 6-end) damask even though satin on six shafts is not true satin.

damask diaper: damask in small all-over block designs.

distribution factor: see counter.

double damask: sometimes used to describe damask that is woven with reciprocal complementary wefts of two different colors that produce a weft-float on both sides of the cloth; the two wefts (therefore the two colors) exchange positions in pattern and background areas. *Double damask* has also been used to identify damask with a weft to warp ratio of 2:1.

double-faced: when two complementary sets of warp (or weft) are reciprocal, forming an identical structure on both sides of the cloth.

double two-tie unit weave:

a supplementary-weft unit weave with two tie-down ends and a plain weave ground cloth. The threading unit requires two pattern shafts ('double') for each block. Each block can produce pattern, background, or halftone s independently. The label is applied to the specific threading (1-3-2-4, 1-5-2-6, etc., also called double summer and winter) but not to other unit-weave threadings with two pattern shafts per block and two tie-down ends (1-3-4-2-3-4; 1-2-3-4-3-4-; 3-1-3-1-3, 2-4-2-4-2, etc.). A 'double two-tie unit weave' threading can produce many structures other than supplementary weft; its most frequent uses are to expand twills and to combine structures.

double weave: a compound weave in which two sets of warp ends each weave with a respective set of wefts. The two structures are usually connected to each other in one of several ways: *a*) the structures exchange positions from face to back or vice versa, *b*) the structures are 'stitched' together by warp ends or wefts of one structure (or extra warp ends or wefts) interlacing with wefts or warp ends of the other, *c*) the warp of one structure interlaces with its weft on opposite sides of the other structure—or by a combination of these three ways.

dräll: Swedish term usually used to describe weaves in which warp-float areas contrast with weft-float areas such as turned twills and turned satins, especially when they are simple block designs woven on eight or ten shafts.

dräll damask: damask patterning produced on a shaft loom or (more rarely) shaft drawloom. Dräll patterning is less elaborate than figured drawloom

or jacquard damasks. The edges of the design are stepped in squares that are the size of a unit or half-unit of the satin structure being woven.

extended summer and winter ('tied beiderwand'):

a supplementary-weft unit weave with two tie-down ends and a plain-weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends is 1:2 or 1:3 or 1:4 (or more); there are six to ten (or more) ends in a threading unit; two pattern shafts are required for each block; the tie-down ends are threaded at the beginning and at the middle of the unit; the tie-down ends interlace with the pattern weft in plain-weave order; the threading for a unit of A is *I-3-4-2-4-3* or *I-3-4-3-2-3-4-3*, etc.

figured double weave: two equal and independent structures (two warps each weave with a respective weft) exchange positions from the face to the back of cloth for the purpose of patterning; sometimes called 'block double weave' or 'patterned double weave.'

four- (or more-) tie unit weaves: supplementary-weft unit weaves with four (or more) tie-down ends. The tie-down ends can interlace with the supplementary weft in plain-weave or twill order. All other characteristics and potential variations are the same as for two- and three-tie weaves. The cloth can be plain weave, twill, or satin.

ground vs. pattern. *Ground* usually refers to the cloth structure on which a pattern warp or pattern weft floats. If the (supplementary) pattern warp or weft is cut away from the cloth, the ground structure remains intact. Such grounds are found in overshot, crackle, summer and winter, and other tied unit weaves, but not in M's and O's, lace

summer and winter polychrome

(without tabby): a complementary-weft structure using the summer and winter threading system. Three or more heavy wefts (each of a different color) form one structural pick. One of them appears on the face of the cloth in any given area (over three warp ends, under one) and the others appear on the back (over one, under three). Pattern is formed by the colors of the wefts selected to weave on the face, *syn.* taqueté. The same structure can be woven as a complementary-warp structure.

supplementary pattern weft: also called extra weft, pattern weft, supplementary weft, a structurally non-essential weft used to add pattern to a ground structure. The supplementary pattern weft usually alternates with a ground weft as in summer and winter or overshot.

supplementary set of elements: a set of warp ends or set of wefts (or both) added to a structure usually for the purpose of patterning. In overshot, a supplementary weft patterns a plain weave ground. Supplementary wefts or warps can also float between two structures to add stuffing, as in piqué or Bedford cord, or to stitch two structures together.

tabby: plain weave. As an adjective, 'tabby' is most often used for the weft that weaves plain weave while another weft weaves a supplementary pattern float. It is also used in the phrase *tabby order* to describe something done in alternation, first one and then the other. For example, the supplementary pattern weft in summer and winter is said to be tied in tabby order.

taqueté: see weft-faced compound tabby and summer and winter polychrome (without tabby).

three-tie unit weaves:

supplementary-weft unit weaves with three tie-down ends. As in two-tie weaves, the tie-down ends alternate with other ends. The other ends (the 'pattern' ends) determine whether the float appears on the top surface or the back of the cloth. All of the ends in the unit weave the ground cloth (which can be plain weave, twill, or satin). Three-tie unit weaves differ in: *a*) the ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends, *b*) the number of ends in the unit, *c*) the number of pattern shafts required for each block, *d*) the position of the tie-down ends in the unit, and *e*) the order in which the tie-down ends tie the supplementary weft float.

tie (to tie): when a tie-down end is lifted and the pattern weft passes *under* it but over the other ends of the unit, it is 'tied' by the tie-down end to the top surface of the cloth. When the pattern weft passes over a tie-down end and under the other ends in the unit, it is tied by the tie-down end to the back of the cloth. In a single pattern pick, *one* tie-down warp end ties the weft to the top surface of the cloth in the pattern areas and a different tie-down warp end ties the weft to the back of the cloth in the background areas.

tied overshot (star-and-diamond weave):

a supplementary-weft unit weave with two tie-down ends and a plain weave ground cloth. Each threading unit contains two half-units (*even*-tied overshot with an even number of ends in the half-unit and *uneven*-tied overshot with an uneven number of ends). In the pattern area the supplementary weft floats over one half-unit and weaves tabby (halftone) in the other. In the background area the

threading draft. (1-3-2-3 equals *one* square on a profile threading draft row for block A in summer and winter.) The *profile drawdown* is the design that results when pattern is produced in the block(s) indicated by the *profile tie-up* and *profile treadling order*.

Quigley: a supplementary-weft unit weave with four tie-down ends and a plain-weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie down ends to pattern ends is 1:1; there are at least eight threads in a unit; one pattern shaft is required for each new block; the tie-down ends alternate with the pattern ends in the threading; the tie-down ends are threaded in straight or point order and interlace with the pattern weft in straight or point order. One unit of A is *1-5-2-5-3-5-4-5* or *1-5-2-5-3-5-4-5-3-5-2-5*.

reciprocal: complementary sets of warp ends or weft picks forming an identical interlacement on opposite faces of a cloth; one set appears on one face when the other is on the opposite face.

samitum: see weft-faced compound twill.

satin: a simple weave with warp floats on one surface of the cloth and weft floats on the other. The order of interlacement of warp and weft is regular and dispersed: no two adjacent warps or wefts interlace. Warp ends and weft picks pass over or under every thread but one in the repeat (4/1 or 1/4 in 5-end satin; 1/7 or 7/1 in 8-end satin, etc.). Shafts are usually threaded in straight order beginning with the first shaft and ending with the last shaft. In true satin the warp that binds each weft is the same number of warp ends away from the warp binding the preceding weft. If it is not, the satin is *irregular*.

simple weave: a weave with one warp and one weft, i.e., one set of warp ends that perform the same function and one set of weft picks that perform the same function. Plain weave, twills (including turned twills), satins, (including damask), lace weaves, and spot weaves are simple weaves.

single two-tie unit weave: a unit weave that requires one pattern shaft ('single') for each block and two tie-down ends (as in summer and winter).

straight draw: shafts are threaded in succession (1-8, 1-8, or 8-1, 8-1, etc.).

spot weaves: simple weaves with spots of pattern formed by floats on a background of plain weave. The same warp end or weft that weaves plain weave in the background areas forms the pattern float. Since the pattern area is limited by float length (groups of threads cannot form either pattern or background independently as desired), spot weaves are not unit weaves.

stitched double cloth: two independent structures 'stitched' together: warp ends of one structure interlace with wefts of the other, or a supplementary warp or weft weaves with wefts or warp ends of both structures. Stitching can be done decoratively or invisibly.

summer and winter: a supplementary-weft unit weave with two tie-down ends and a plain-weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends is 1:1; there are four ends in each unit; each block requires one pattern shaft; the tie-down ends are the first and fourth ends in the unit; the tie-down ends interlace with the pattern weft in plain weave order. One unit of Block A is *1-3-2-3*.

weaves, double weave, or damask, though these can also be block weaves or unit weaves or both. *Pattern*, an even more general term, refers to the area of cloth where the pattern warp or weft appears on the surface, but it can also mean any part of the design that the weaver designates as pattern on what is also an arbitrary designation of background. In beiderwand, for example, the 'pattern' weft usually forms the background.

ground weft vs. **pattern weft.** The *ground weft* weaves with all of the warp ends to form the ground cloth. In tied unit weaves, the ground weft weaves plain weave (the ground cloth can also be twill or satin) with all of the warp ends. The *pattern weft* creates pattern by floating above groups of warp ends (or beneath them) interweaving with only the tie-down ends. (The main weft in lampas is sometimes called the ground weft and the main structure the ground structure. The secondary weft in lampas is sometimes called the pattern weft.)

ground warp vs. **pattern warp.** *Pattern warp* most often refers to a supplementary warp that floats on a ground cloth to produce pattern. In tied unit weaves, the warp ends which determine pattern by remaining above or below a supplementary pattern-weft pick are often called *pattern ends*. In summer and winter, therefore, the ends in each unit that are not threaded on shafts 1 and 2 (which carry the tie-down ends) are the pattern ends, and the shafts on which they are threaded the pattern shafts. *Ground warp* is used to distinguish the warp that weaves the ground cloth from a supplementary pattern warp. It also is sometimes used for the main warp of a lampas

structure. It is not usually used to refer to the warp in supplementary weft structures.

halb-dräll: Swedish term used for weaves in which patterning is formed with supplementary-weft floats (such as overshot or crackle); the term usually applies to four-shaft weaves. These are also called *simplified dräll* weaves. *Halb* (half) and *simplified* indicate that these weaves require fewer shafts per block than dräll weaves.

'half-dukagang': a supplementary-weft unit weave with two tie-down ends and a plain weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie-down to pattern ends is 1:2 or 1:3 or 1:4 (or more); there are six or more ends in a unit; the tie-down ends are threaded at the beginning and in the middle of the unit; the same tie-down end is always lifted and the other always remains down for the supplementary pattern weft pick. One unit of A is threaded: *1-3-4-2-3-4* or *1-3-4-3-2-3-4-3*, etc.

'half-satin': a supplementary-weft unit weave with three tie-down ends and a plain weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends is 1:1; there are six ends in a unit; the tie-down ends alternate with the pattern ends in the threading; the tie down ends interlace with the pattern weft in twill order. One unit of A is *1-4-2-4-3-4*.

Han damask: an historical term for a simple, self-patterned float weave (that is *not* damask). Floats over three threads form the pattern; the background is plain weave. Where warp floats appear on one surface of the cloth, weft floats appear on the reverse. The three-thread floats are 'alternately aligned': they are bound by alternate ends (or picks) in alternate

rows, i.e., ‘tabby’ order. The second and fourth ends (and the second and fourth picks) bind the floats.

buck lace: a unit weave with at least six ends and picks in a unit. The threading unit is divided into half units each with an odd number of ends (3/3, 5/5, 7/7). Three combinations of interlacements can be woven: *a*) plain weave in both half units, *b*) plain weave in one half unit alternating with warp floats or weft floats in the other (often called huck texture or ‘huck’), or *c*) warp floats in one half-unit alternating with weft floats in the other (often called huck lace). Treading half units for huck texture and huck lace also alternate warp and weft floats.

inner warp: usually refers to the warp ends in a double-faced complementary-weft structure that do not interlace with any set of wefts and are hidden, adding to the bulk and stability of the cloth.

interruption factor: see counter.

kuvikas: a Finnish word used widely as a synonym for tied unit weaves, particularly summer and winter. *Kuvikas* is also used as a synonym for pattern in Finnish texts.

lace weaves: simple weaves with floats caused by an interruption of plain-weave interlacement. Warp floats alternate with weft floats or warp (or weft) floats alternate with plain weave. As in spot weaves, the same warp or weft forming a float in one area forms plain weave or the opposite float in the adjacent area.

lampas: a double weave in which a main structure is patterned by the weft of a secondary structure. The resulting cloth can be either completely interwoven or contain areas of double

cloth where the main structure is on the top surface of the cloth. The main and secondary structures can each be plain weave, twill, or satin. Areas where the secondary weft appears on the face of the cloth are usually considered the pattern areas. In *beiderwand*, however, areas where the main structure appears on the face are considered pattern. The two structures do not exchange positions as they do in figured double weave. The main warp and weft can weave on the face of the cloth (while the secondary structure weaves on the back), but only the secondary *weft* can pass above the main structure; the secondary *warp* always interlaces with the secondary weft beneath the main structure, *syn.* diasper, tissue.

matelassé: a double cloth with decorative stitching. Sometimes *matelassé* is stuffed. Often the face cloth is twill or satin. The back (or stitcher) warp is usually not held at greater tension than the face warp as it is in *piqué*.

M’s and O’s: a simple weave forming two blocks of pattern with four shafts. The warp ends in one block weave plain weave as individual ends while *groups* of warp ends interlace in plain weave order with the same weft in the alternate block. Since pattern cannot be woven in both blocks at the same time, M’s and O’s is not a unit weave.

one-tie weave: a weave in which one warp end in a threading group is designated as a tie-down end. If such a weave is also a unit weave, it is a *one-tie unit weave*. A one-tie weave allows for a pattern weft to be tied on one surface. If the pattern weft passes above the cloth in one area and below it in another, *two* tie-down threads are usually used, one to tie it from above

and one to tie it from below. Summer and winter has sometimes been called a ‘one-tie’ unit weave when only shaft 1 is lifted for all pattern picks, but shaft 2, though not lifted, ties the float on the bottom.

opphämta: (from Sweden) a supplementary-weft structure with a plain weave ground cloth. All of the warp ends weave the plain-weave cloth. A supplementary weft floats either over all of the ends or under all of the ends in each block to create pattern. Since the pattern area is limited by float length (blocks cannot form pattern independently) *opphämta* is not a unit weave. (*Opphämta* is woven in other European and Scandinavian countries under other names.)

overshot: a supplementary-weft structure with a plain-weave ground cloth. The supplementary weft floats *a*) over an entire block, *b*) under an entire block, or *c*) over and under alternate ends in a block to form halftones. Since the pattern area is limited by float length (blocks cannot form pattern independently), *overshot* is not a unit weave.

‘paired-tie’ weaves: (*‘tied Lithuanian,’* also called *dimai* or *perverai*; *‘tied Latvian’*): supplementary-weft unit weaves with two tie-down ends and a plain-weave ground cloth. The ratio of tie-down ends to pattern ends is 2:4 (or more); there are six or more ends in a unit; the two tie-down ends are threaded together at the beginning of the unit. In ‘tied Lithuanian’ the same tie-down end is always lifted and the other always remains down for the pattern pick; in ‘tied Latvian,’ the tie-down ends alternate to tie the float. A unit of

A is threaded *1-2-3-4-3-4*.

pattern warp: usually refers to a supplementary warp that weaves pattern on a ground cloth. It is also used to identify warp ends in supplementary-weft structures that *determine pattern* by remaining above or below a pattern float.

pattern weft: usually refers to a supplementary weft that floats to form pattern. In some sources the secondary weft of *lampas* is called a pattern weft. Less frequently it refers to a weft that determines where a pattern warp float appears by remaining over or under it.

piqué: *a) fast-back piqué:* a stitched double cloth with a supplementary (stuffer) weft; or *b) loose-back piqué:* a supplementary (stitcher) warp and supplementary (stuffer) weft structure. The back (stitcher) warp ends in both are held at greater tension than the face warp ends and are lifted over face weft picks (usually two) to stitch. The stuffer (also called wadder) weft adds to the puff of the unstitched areas. The ratio of face warp and weft to back warp and weft is usually 2:1.

plain weave: a simple weave in which each weft passes over one warp end and under one end. The adjacent warp end and weft pick reverse the actions of the first. The minimum number of threads required for plain-weave interlacement is two warp ends and two wefts.

profile draft: a graphed design for block weaves. The *profile threading draft* consists of rows representing the blocks required by the design (A, B, C, and D for four blocks). For each unit weave a different threading formula is substituted for one square on a profile