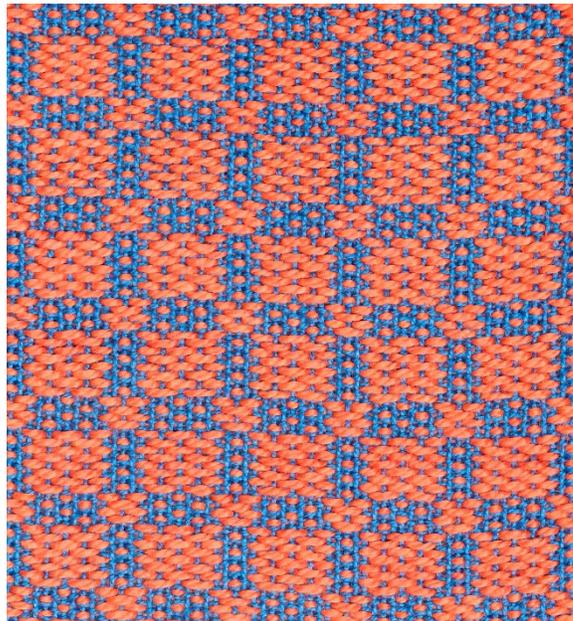




In weaving, of course, we repeat that sequence throughout the fabric, and we would obtain the following cloth:



Given that unit weaves have fixed blocks which can be repeated, and organized in a variety of ways, profile drafts are ideal for designing with this group of weaves. Blocks can be combined in the treadling, adding more to our design possibilities.

I have seen profile drafts used for other weaves, but they can be unclear, as easily illustrated using overshoot.

Some people define block A of overshoot as:

1, 2

Traditionally, as defined by Mary Black, the block A is:

1, 2, 1, 2

But the threading could be continued, being aware that the supplementary weft float will span the width of the block.

When we come to the **A, B, B** profile draft, how would we translate it to overshot?

1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4

Or:

1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4

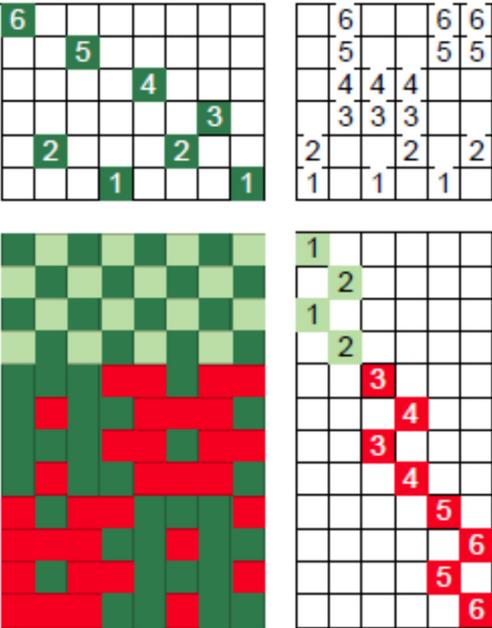
There is ambiguity.

But we can use the same profile draft, **A, B, B** for other unit weaves easily.

For example, we can use the double, two-ties, unpaired unit weave, with a 1:1 ratio.

At this point, if we understand unit weaves, we know what the threading looks like. As a starter, we know that the rendition of the structure will require 6 shafts: 2 ties, plus 2 (“double”) pattern shafts per block and we have two blocks, A and B.

Here is the expanded drawdown, treading the two blocks in the classical way.



## Your Month 7 Challenge: A Thought Exercise

It's not about weaving, it's about understanding the structure! ("Middle Age Monks wrote beautifully but they couldn't read....")

Assume you have **8 shafts** available on your loom. If you don't, you can still do the challenge because, if you understand a structure, you can design it with any number of shafts.

**Use unit weaves only.** The number and arrangement of pattern shafts can be changed, and the number and arrangement of tie-down shafts can be changed, giving lots of options.

Use this profile draft:

			<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>				
		<b>C</b>			<b>C</b>			
<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>					<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
								<b>A</b>

This is what I would like you to do:

1. Send me a list of however many unit weaves you can determine
2. For each structure, I would like:
  - a. The classification
  - b. The threading of block A and block B

For the example above, as the #1 answer, you would send me:

# 1 single, two-ties, unpaired structure with a 1:1 ratio (summer and winter)

A: 1, 3, 2, 3

B: 1, 4, 2, 4

3. Choose one structure that you particularly like and do a complete drawdown, if you have the software. If not, list the treadling for the background and for blocks A and B.

For the example above, you would send me:

Background tabby: 1 & 2 vs. 3 & 4

Block A treadling: 1 & 3 vs. 2 & 3

Block B treadling: 1 & 4 vs. 2 & 4

4. Deadline: **Sunday, August 8<sup>th</sup> 10 pm central time.** If you send them earlier, that's fine, but I won't look at them until all are in on the 9<sup>th</sup>. I will make a composite as I am expecting people to come up with the same structure at least some of the times. If you send them to me after the deadline, I cannot guarantee that I can use them in the composite.
5. If you have time, weave the structure you have chosen. If not, this is a chance to catch up on the weavings of months you have missed.

If you understand tie-weaves, this will be a lot of fun. If you are having trouble, go back and study the tie-weaves. Sullivan has a solid background. Strickler has lots of options, but don't just copy, learn the structures.

Have fun!