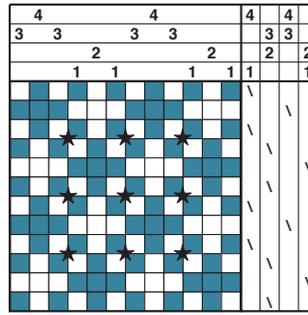
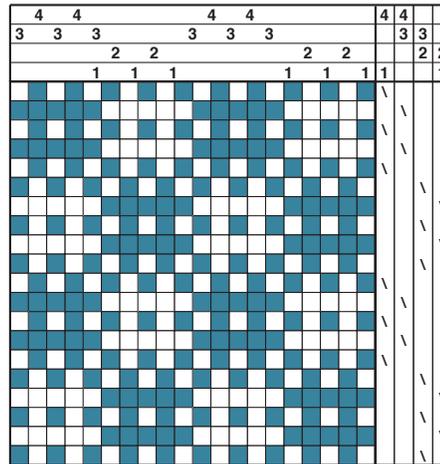


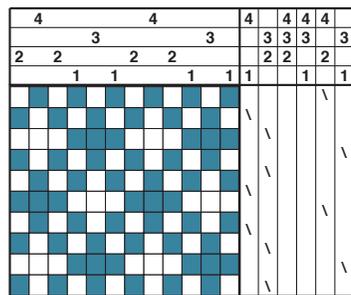
5.1a Three-end huck spot. One side has warp floats, the other weft floats.



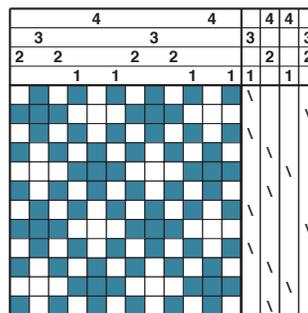
5.1b A three-end huck lace. Both sides of the cloth have warp and weft floats. The *s show where the openings in the cloth are after it is washed.



5.1c Five-end huck lace. The repeat is expanded. This draft is like 5.1b but it is based on five rather than three ends and picks.



5.2a Huck threading and treadling, which produces the same fabric as 5.1a and 5.1b.



5.2b Another threading for a three-end huck lace.

More distortion may be obtained on the same threading if the treadling is changed so that warp floats alternate with weft floats. The ends carried on shafts 2 and 4 weave three up, three down in the cloth (5.1b).

Notice that ends carried on shafts 1 and 3 fall next to each other in the cloth. Those ends are always forced apart because they weave in an opposite way: when one is up, the other is down and vice versa. The third and fourth picks are forced apart in exactly the same way. Sleying the first three ends together in one dent and the second three ends in another may dramatize this structure. In structure 5.1b, perforations appear in the cloth at the points indicated with *s. The threads making up structure 5.1b are not deflected as much as those in 5.1a because there are no plain-weave areas to force ends apart after they have moved together.

The structures shown in 5.1a and 5.1b are related to **huckaback**, or **huck** (the nickname for huckaback, and much more commonly used). These structures are based on plain weave with short floats which do not line up (or move diagonally, as twill does) to form ribs. Fabrics woven in huck, particularly those woven using smooth, plain yarns made of linen or firmly twisted cotton, are very lovely. The plain-weave areas nestled between the pattern areas curve outward to form beautiful ovals in the washed cloth, distorting the grid in a very graceful way.

The simplest huck has two alternating blocks: plain weave alternating with a block containing a figure made up of warp floats. In writing a huck draft, it is the structure that is important, not the draft. The draft may be derived from the structure. There are many ways that huck drafts are written in the literature (5.1b, 5.2a, and 5.2b), but