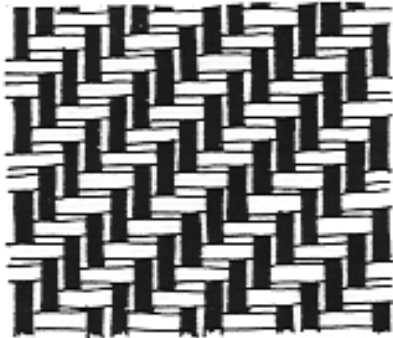
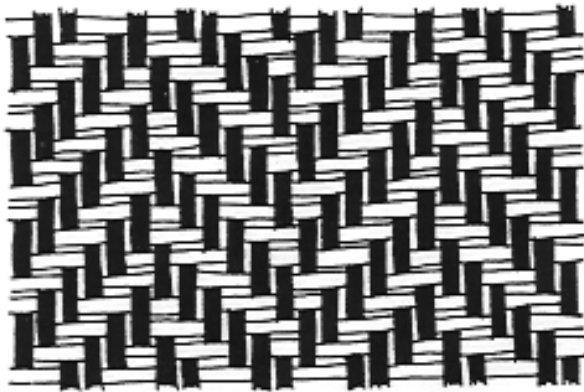


**Plain Weave**, also called 'tabby' or 'linen weave' because it is the weave structure most often used to weave linen. This is the common type of fabric both during the middle ages and now. It is also the simplest weave structure, each thread going over-under-over-under. Plain weave creates a sturdy fabric and is the easiest structure to weave. Mistress Thora Sharptooth calls it 'potholder weave' after the potholders many of us wove out of stretchy loops when we were younger.



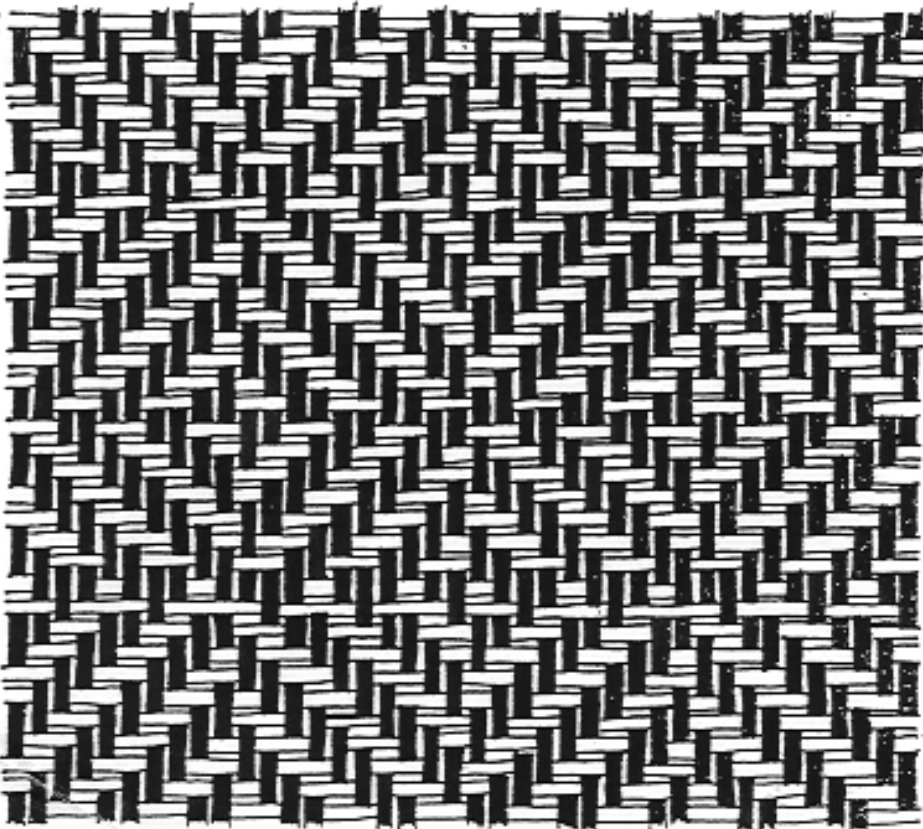
**Advantages:** Sturdy, Easy to weave, Unlikely to catch floating threads, Durable  
**Disadvantages:** Stiff, Does not drape well  
**Modern examples:** Bed-sheets, Burlap  
**Fibers used in period:** Wool, Linen, also Mohair and Silk

**Twill**, also called 'straight twill'. This is another common fabric type both in period and now. Twills can be identified by the diagonal lines apparent in the fabric. In a simple twill, each thread goes over two-under two-over two-under two.



**Advantages:** Drapes well, Better insulator because pockets of warm air form under floats  
**Disadvantage:** The longer floats are more likely to catch or pill  
**Modern examples:** Denim jeans, most good wool suits  
**Fibers used in period:** Wool

**Herringbone Twill**, also called 'chevron twill'. A common period twill variation for wool fabrics produced by periodically reversing the direction of the diagonal twill line.



**Diamond Twill**, also called 'lozenge twill'. Another common period twill variation used to weave wool and linen. Diamond twill was considered a luxury fabric in period, and is still a bit difficult to find today. The particular advantage of diamond twill is that it creates a sparkling, faceted effect on wool and linen, which are otherwise dull, matte fibers.