

UDC 677.054

**DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT DESIGNS FOR FABRIC-FORMING
MECHANISMS TO IMPROVE WOVEN FABRIC QUALITY**

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Abstract. *This article presents a new scientific review and design-oriented discussion of fabric-forming mechanisms in weaving looms with the aim of improving woven fabric quality. The study focuses on the coordinated performance of warp let-off, shedding, weft insertion, beat-up, and take-up mechanisms. Based on established research in beat-up dynamics, cloth formation, warp tension control, and pick-spacing regulation, the article identifies the design factors that most strongly influence pick density stability, cloth fell position, defect reduction, and surface uniformity. A qualitative engineering framework is proposed for developing efficient mechanism designs without relying on complex mathematical exposition. Three original figures are included to visualize the integrated structure of the fabric-forming system, the relationship between design variables and fabric quality indicators, and a research framework for future improvement and validation.*

Keywords: *weaving loom, fabric formation, beat-up mechanism, warp tension, take-up mechanism, woven fabric quality, design improvement, cloth formation, pick density, mechanism optimization.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Woven fabric quality is determined not only by yarn properties and raw material preparation but also by the structural and operational reliability of the loom mechanisms that form the fabric. In modern weaving, high production speeds increase the importance of warp tension stability, beat-up regularity, cloth fell positioning, and synchronized operation of the principal working organs.

Existing research demonstrates that the beat-up process has a decisive influence on the internal structure of the fabric. Dao, Bullerwell, and Mohamed developed a dynamic analysis of the beat-up process and showed that beat-up force and warp tension response are affected by loom parameters, frictional conditions, shedding timing, and loom speed [1]. Shih et al. experimentally confirmed that beat-up force increases with warp tension and filling linear density, while decreasing pick spacing reduces the maximum force requirement [2].

At the same time, cloth formation quality also depends on the stability of let-off and take-up operations. Eren, Porat, and Greenwood proposed a mechatronics approach to pick-spacing control in which beat-up force, cloth fell position, and relative control of let-off and take-up are jointly considered [3]. Chen further emphasized that cloth formation behavior should be treated as a balanced process in which disturbances in one part of the system affect final fabric parameters [4].



Date: 1st October-2026

The aim of this article is to present a renewed scientific article, with original illustrative figures, on the development of efficient designs for fabric-forming mechanisms that can improve woven fabric quality under industrial conditions.

Figure 1 illustrates the integrated structure of the fabric-forming system and the sequence through which mechanism coordination affects quality formation.

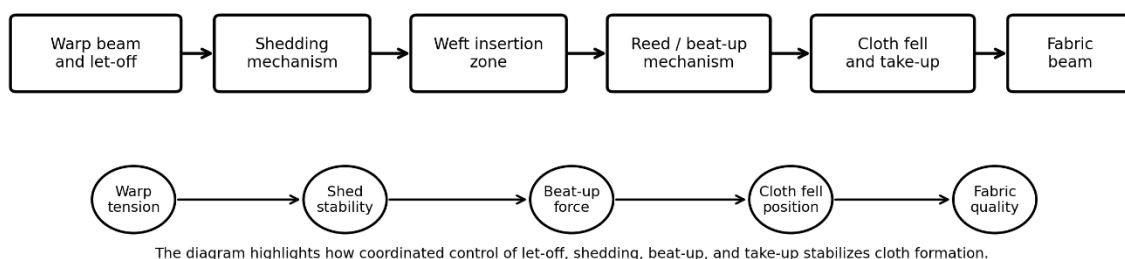


Figure 1. Integrated fabric-forming system in a weaving loom

2. Materials and Methods

The article is based on analytical review, comparative interpretation of scientific sources, and engineering generalization of mechanism functions in weaving systems. Instead of focusing on heavy mathematical formalism, the study adopts a design-oriented scientific approach. This makes it suitable for article development, dissertation drafting, and practical engineering interpretation.

The reviewed literature covers five major dimensions: (1) beat-up dynamics and force behavior; (2) warp let-off and tension stabilization; (3) pick-spacing and take-up coordination; (4) cloth formation characteristics and fabric geometry; and (5) general mechanism structure in flat weaving technology [1–5]. These sources provide the scientific basis for identifying the most influential variables in fabric-forming mechanism design.

From an engineering viewpoint, the performance of a fabric-forming mechanism can be assessed through qualitative indicators such as warp tension stability, consistency of reed motion, reliable cloth fell positioning, smooth transfer of the woven structure to the take-up zone, and reduction of defects such as irregular picks, loose edges, and surface non-uniformity.

3. Design-Oriented Analysis of Fabric-Forming Mechanisms

The warp let-off mechanism should provide a controlled and stable release of warp yarns into the weaving zone. When let-off is unstable, warp tension fluctuates and contributes directly to variations in beat-up conditions and pick density. Therefore, efficient design should include a reliable regulation principle, sufficient responsiveness, and compatibility with the take-up mechanism.

The shedding mechanism affects shed geometry and the path available for weft insertion. Poor shed stability may increase frictional resistance, disturb yarn alignment, and negatively influence the subsequent beat-up process. This makes the relationship between shedding timing and beat-up efficiency especially important.

The reed and beat-up mechanism are central to fabric consolidation. Their design should reduce undesirable vibration, ensure sufficient rigidity, and maintain repeatable



motion near the cloth fell. Research on beat-up force measurement and theoretical investigation indicates that improper timing and unsuitable motion characteristics may cause excessive loading, unstable fabric geometry, and deterioration in product quality [2, 6].

The take-up mechanism should ensure that the newly formed fabric is removed from the cloth fell zone in a stable manner. Its coordination with let-off is crucial for maintaining constant pick spacing and preventing faults related to cloth fell displacement. In modern weaving, this requirement may be supported by control-oriented and mechatronic solutions [3].

Figure 2 summarizes the qualitative relationship between major design variables and the main indicators of woven fabric quality.

	Pick density stability	Edge regularity	Defect reduction	Surface uniformity
Reed motion profile	High	Medium	High	Medium
Beat-up rigidity	High	Low	Medium	High
Warp let-off control	High	Medium	High	High
Take-up stability	Medium	Medium	High	High
Shed timing	Medium	High	Medium	Medium

Qualitative matrix synthesized from the literature on beat-up dynamics, cloth formation, and pick-spacing control.

Figure 2. Relationship between design variables and fabric quality indicators

4. Scientific Discussion

The scientific significance of efficient fabric-forming design lies in the transition from isolated mechanism improvement to an integrated systems approach. Instead of treating beat-up, let-off, and take-up as independent mechanisms, the reviewed literature suggests that they should be evaluated as a coordinated chain governing cloth formation [1], [3], [4].

An efficient mechanism design must therefore satisfy several interconnected requirements: stable warp tension, regular motion transfer, reduced dynamic disturbance, sufficient structural rigidity, and sensitivity to process feedback. In practical terms, this means that structural design and operational control should be developed together rather than separately.

The quality of woven fabric can be improved when design decisions are linked directly to fabric-level indicators. These include stable pick density, better edge regularity, reduced occurrence of start-up and process faults, and improved visual and structural uniformity. Such an approach also aligns with the broader treatment of flat weaving technology, which emphasizes the interaction of mechanism settings, elastic behavior of yarn systems, and fabric formation outcomes [5].

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Figure 3 presents a research framework that can guide future design, testing, and validation of improved fabric-forming mechanisms.

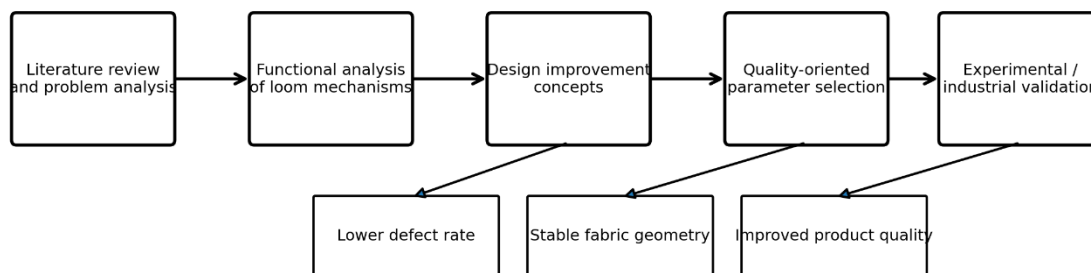


Figure 3. Research framework for developing efficient fabric-forming mechanisms

5. Conclusions

1. Woven fabric quality is strongly influenced by the coordinated operation of let-off, shedding, beat-up, and take-up mechanisms rather than by any single component alone.
2. Scientific literature confirms that warp tension, beat-up force, pick spacing, and cloth fell stability are key variables linking mechanism performance to fabric quality outcomes.
3. Efficient design of fabric-forming mechanisms should prioritize motion regularity, structural rigidity, control responsiveness, and system-level coordination.
4. The proposed article framework, supported by original figures, can be used as a scientific basis for further dissertation work, design development, or experimental validation in weaving technology.

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