

Lateral Weaving Looms - 20 cm

Slot dowels into frame and secure at one end with an elastic band or piece of yarn.

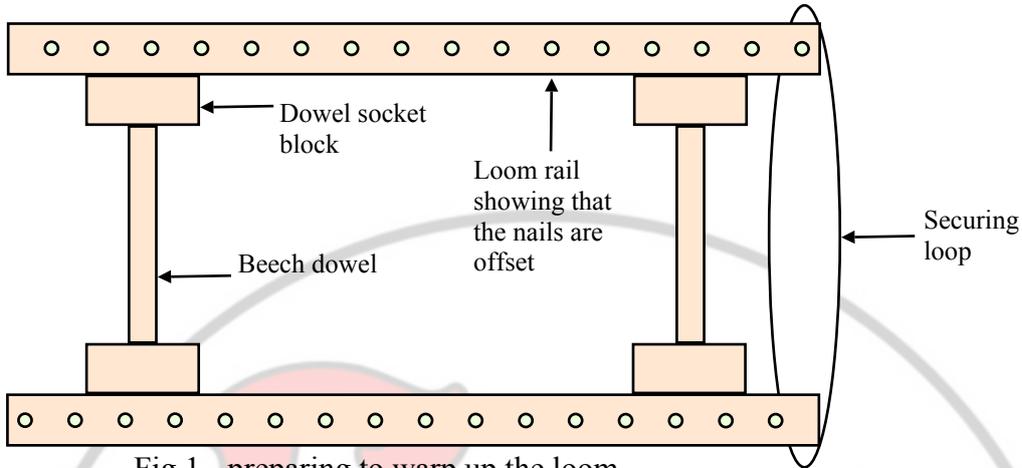


Fig.1 - preparing to warp up the loom.

Warping the loom

Warp thread such as double-knitting or chunky yarn can be used but for tapestry style weaving involving textured yarns a thinner warp can be used.

Wrap warp threads around nails as shown in Fig.2 - the elastic band or yarn is removed when more than half the frame has warps on. Leave a tail of about 15cm at each tie point. Sew these into the work at the end.

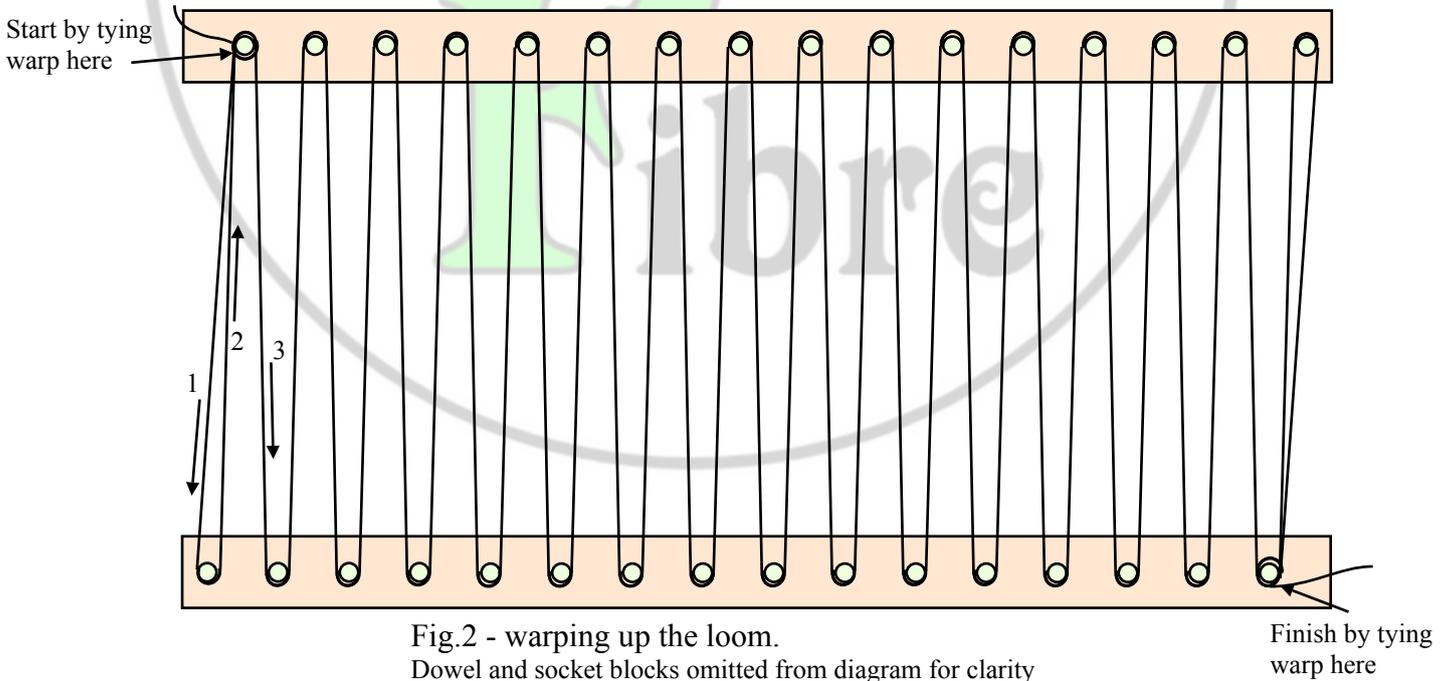


Fig.2 - warping up the loom.
Dowel and socket blocks omitted from diagram for clarity

Starting to weave

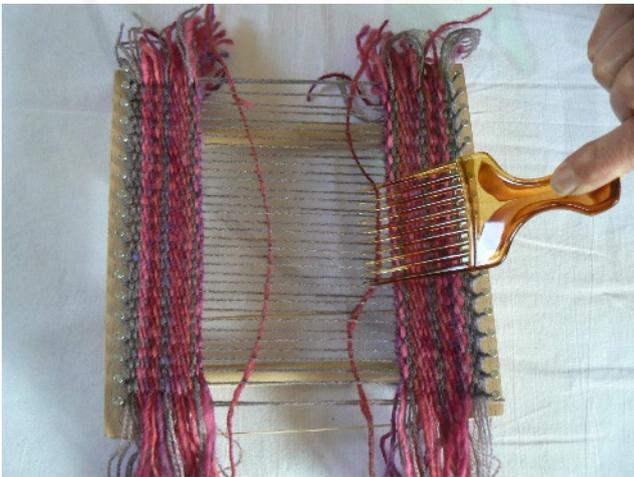
Decide whether you want fringes at each end of the weaving or just to fold excess weft under and stitch into place.

If fringes are required cut the weft threads to the length of the loom plus about 6" (15 cm) at each end for the fringe.

A weaving needle or fingers can be used for weaving the weft onto the frame.

Take an even number of weft strands and weave across the centre of the loom, going under the two warp threads at the start of the weaving and over the next one, under the next one, over one, under one etc. (see Fig. 3) until you reach the end when the two warp strands are treated as one.

With the comb, separate the weft into two halves and push each half to either side of the loom then 'beat' into place. Repeat but this time weave under a thread where before you wove over and over where before you wove under.



Continue weaving with multiple threads until the centre space is almost filled then use just a single thread to fill the final gap.

Using an overhand knot, tie the weft ends at either end into tassels, finally removing the weaving by pushing all the weaving to the top of the nails then removing the warp-loops one at a time. Trim fringes.

If fringes aren't required as a feature of the weaving then the excess weft can be folded under and stitched to the weaving using small stitches and any excess weft trimmed with scissors.

Types of weave

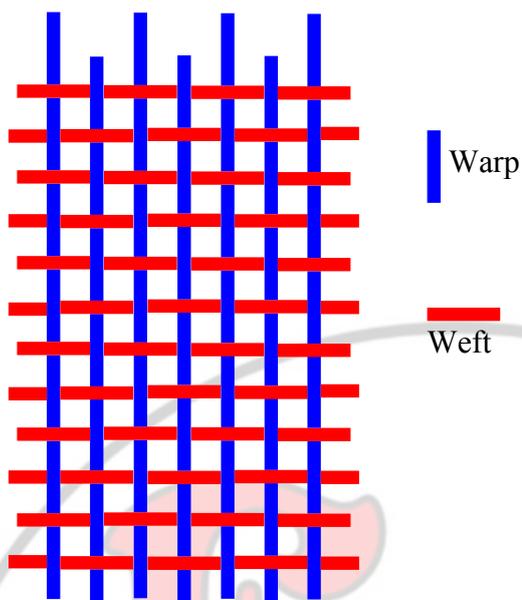


Fig.3
Basic Plain weave.
under 1, over 1,

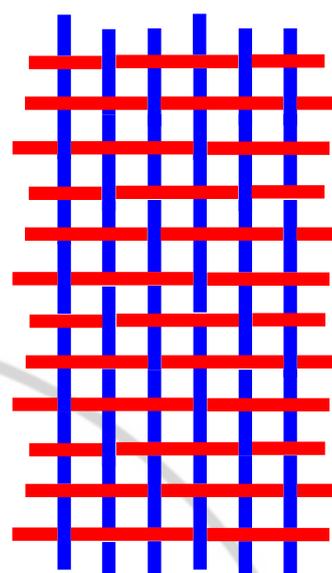


Fig.4
over 2, under1,
over2,

Tapestry Style Weaving

Warp the loom using a thinner but strong warp thread.

The weft can be any colour, texture or material, and is woven backwards and forwards along the loom.

The double warp thread at each end of the loom forms the selvedge and care must be taken during weaving to keep the selvedge straight and firm - see Fig. 5

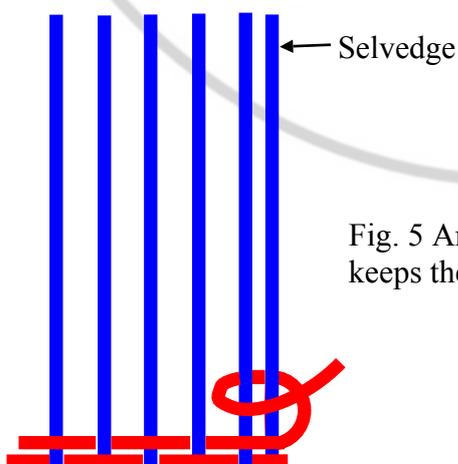


Fig. 5 An occasional loop at the selvedge keeps the weaving level as you work

Products that can be made on a lateral loom

A variety of items can be woven by using different materials, colours and textures. Weaving can be sewn together to make larger items such as rugs, bags, cushions, runners etc.