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# Small Loom Weaving

EASY PROJECTS FOR BEGINNERS



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Diagrams



TUTTLE







# Small Loom Weaving

## EASY PROJECTS FOR BEGINNERS

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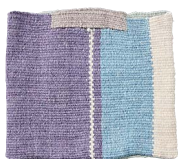
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# Why I Wrote This Book

In the beginning, I had no idea what textile work involves; I just thought that it seemed vaguely difficult. I figured that it would certainly require a degree of perseverance, and though I am someone who tends to get bored easily, there was something about the sound of “hand weaving” that appealed to me.

Now I am completely immersed in and fascinated by the world of weaving. I’m continuously fueled by curiosity and the infinite potential of creating textiles and somehow, it has become my livelihood.

I didn’t have a well-laid map or vision, but my path revealed itself as I pursued what I liked, what made my heart sing, what I wanted to learn. A desire to share this enthusiasm and to create a community around weaving led me to teaching workshops.

When asked why they attend my workshops, many people offer up something like, “I didn’t know how to start weaving or what to do, really, so I experimented with a random wooden frame and I’ve come to learn more.” Many others say something to the effect of, “On one of my trips, I saw a woven textile that I loved and wanted to try making one myself.” Other attendees comment that weaving is “surprisingly complex with hidden depth.” Even if my workshop participants struggle a bit in the beginning, the vast majority find the process of weaving very enjoyable, and I’m delighted that they continue to practice and create.

The basics of weaving are very simple: a piece of thread is horizontally woven under and over vertically positioned threads, and this is repeated over and over. And to do this, you will need a loom. Traditional looms are expensive and cumbersome in size, which can be prohibitive for most people.

To make weaving more accessible, this book focuses on using a smaller, less expensive frame loom for making easy weaving projects. Although a loom with a wooden frame will require a little bit of extra effort, the basic tools will still yield a multitude of designs.

Imagine a life surrounded by lovely hand-woven textiles. Envision how enriching and rewarding it will feel when your gaze lands on a small accessory or bit of decor made by your own two hands. You may find yourself smiling, your heart fluttering and humming, your spirit sighing contentedly. I would be most honored to be your guide as you embark on the beautiful art of weaving.

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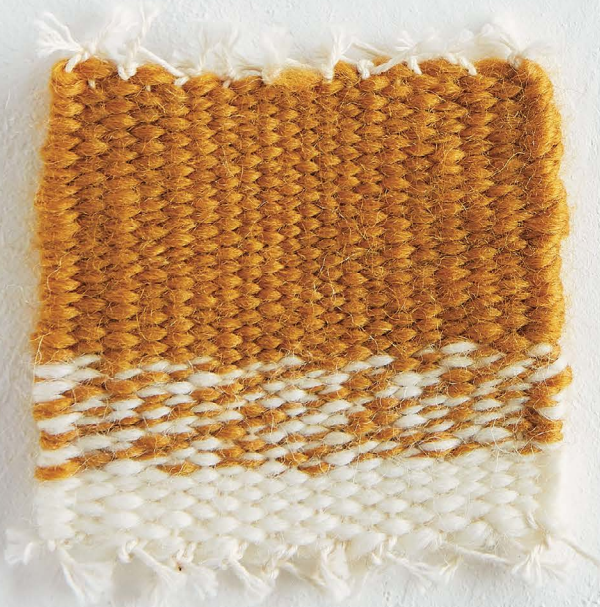




## Green Coaster

This coaster can be made using the most basic method called the plain weave, and is the perfect starter project for beginners.

**Instructions on page 49**



## Mustard Coaster

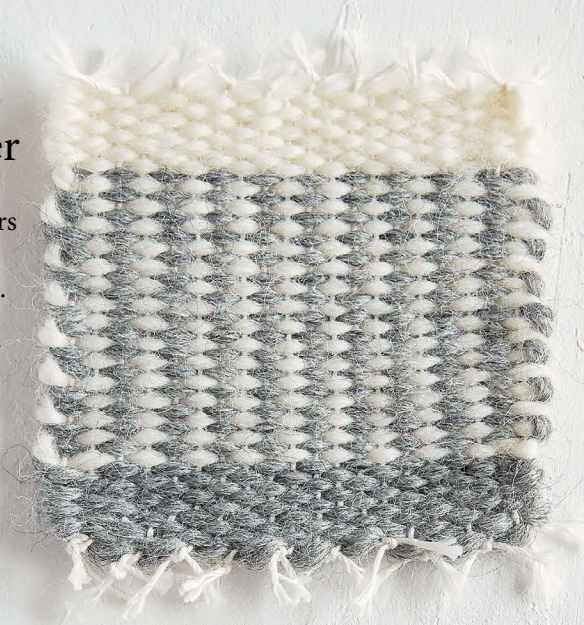
Though the construction steps are the same as for the Green Coaster, this mustard version has a graded effect achieved by combining varying shades of thread.

**Instructions on page 65**

## Vertical Stripes Coaster

A pretty vertically striped design is simple to make with two thread colors that are alternately woven per row. The key is to tighten the weft threads.

**Instructions on page 66**



## Horizontal Stripes Coaster

By alternately weaving two thread colors every two rows, a horizontally striped pattern emerges. Try out some of your favorite color combos.

**Instructions on page 67**





## Block Weave Trivet

Based on the Vertical Stripes Coaster technique on page 11, this modern and sophisticated trivet is woven out of soft, fluffy-as-air thread. The “blocks” of color are created by interlacing multiple rows of the same thread color.

**Instructions on page 68**





## Tea Mat

You don't have to weave a complicated design to create an impact. A simple switching of thread colors with the plain weave method evokes a Scandinavian vibe and an uplifting addition of color during teatime.

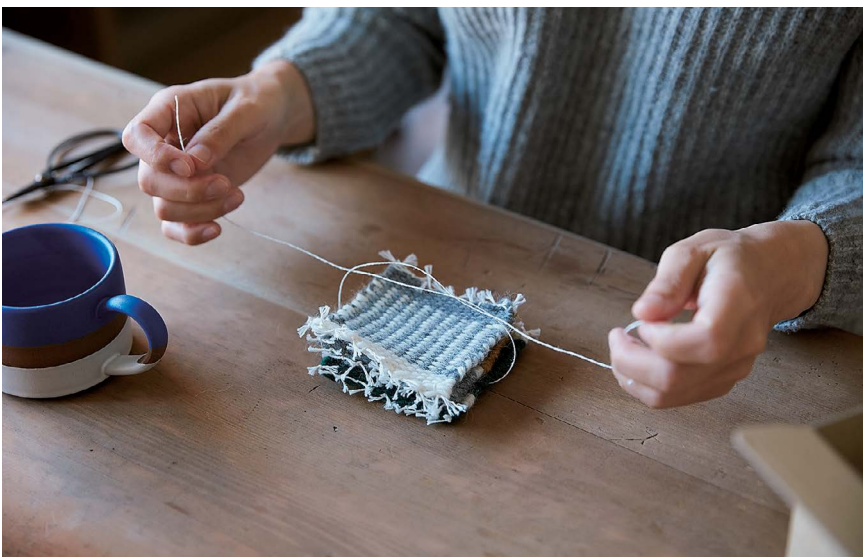
**Instructions on page 69**



## Triangle Trivet

The three small triangle motifs are woven in with a technique often used to make kilim rugs. Step-by-step instructions complete with photos are on page 58.

**Instructions on page 70**





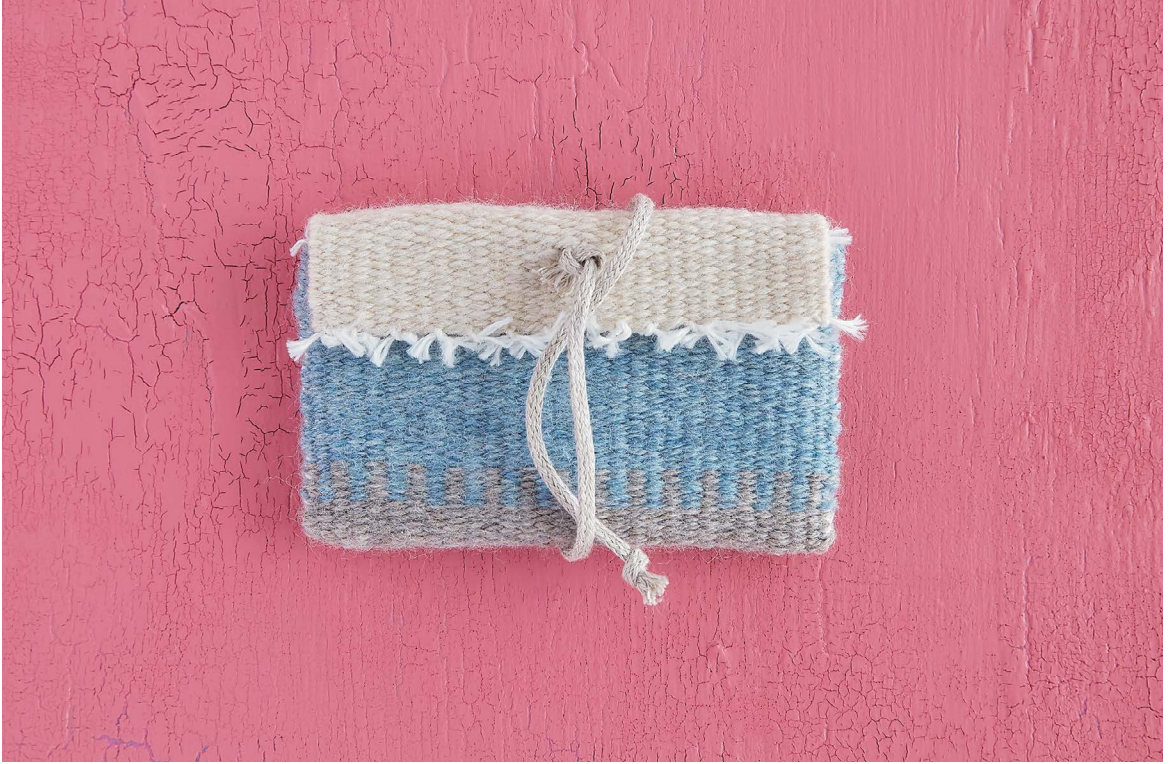


## Woven Ornaments and Tassels

Make a three-dimensional woven ornament with a thread fringe along all four sides. The ornaments look extra adorable when strung together with little yarn tassels. Have fun combining different colors and experimenting with the fringe length/amount.

**Instructions on page 71**





## Card Case with Tie Closure

A card case made out of a gradation of pale hues. To construct the case, the woven piece is folded in half and a fringe is added to the “flap.” Then attach a tie or ribbon to your liking.

Instructions on page 74





## Stripey Pouch

Though the construction steps are virtually identical to the card case on page 20, we switched the direction of the closure and the fringes decorate the side edges. You can form a buttonhole by folding back the weft (horizontal) threads as you weave.

Instructions on page 75



## Planter Cover

Wrap and tie a woven piece around a planter to create a planter cover—it doesn't get any easier! The tufts of fluffy thread add to the coziness. The woven piece could be used as a mat as well.

Instructions on page 76



## Flowerpot Cover

This horizontal stripes near the opening and the contrasting side stitches accentuate this flowerpot cover. Since the sides are loosely stitched, the cover can accommodate various flowerpot sizes.

**Instructions on page 77**





## Basket Cover

The warp float technique creates motifs evocative of a winter sweater. The simple design is a perfect introduction to warp float weaving.

**Instructions on page 78**





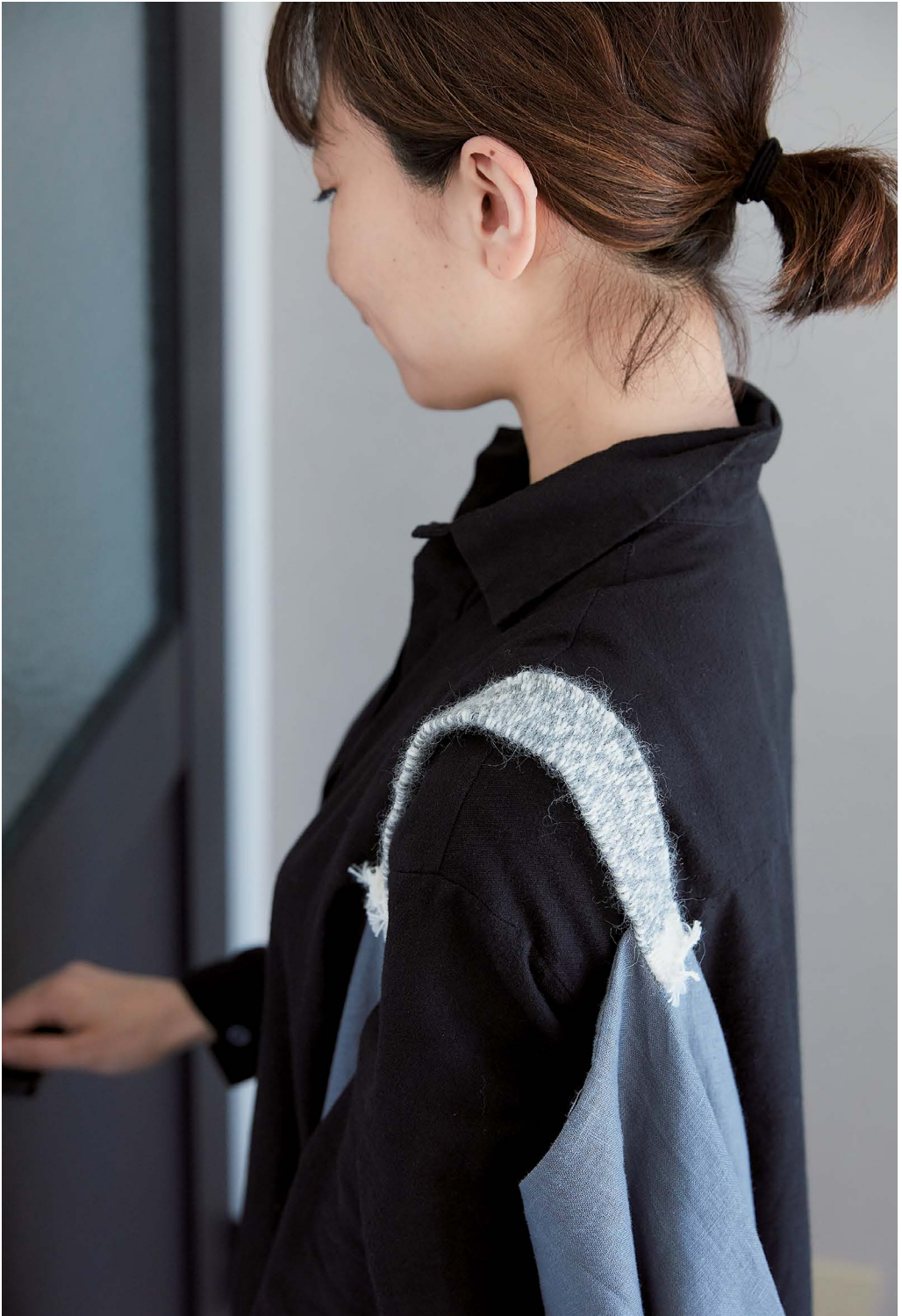
## Warp Float Weave Flower Vase Mat

We used thicker threads in natural colors for this little mat and it's a pleasure to watch the design "float" up as the weaving progresses.

**Instructions on page 79**











## One-handle Bag

Attach a slender woven piece to form a striking handle for a simple, hand-stitched bag.

**Instructions on page 80**



## Mini Bag

This mini bag makes a big statement with its bold woven stripes, complemented by the visible side stitches. To create the handles, the section needs to be partially woven back. A fun option: place the warp (vertical) threads outwards to create a fringe-like effect.

**Instructions on page 82**





## Patchwork Floor Mat

This mat's cross pattern is vaguely Nordic and absolutely charming. It's constructed by piecing together small woven squares. With a little patience, it's easy to expand the patchwork into a large rug.

**Instructions on page 84**





# Geometric Seat Cover

Your tush will be nice and toasty with this soft seat cover. Although it may look complicated to make, the steps are simple and beginner-friendly.

Instructions on page 86



A

B



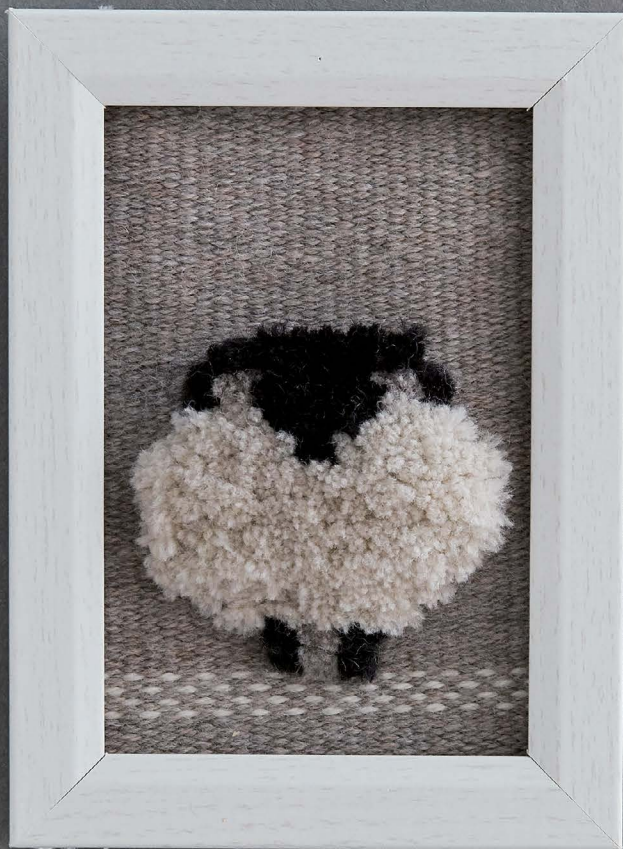


## Wool Roving Wall Hanging

Liven up your wall with this distinctive hanging made with wool roving and textured thread. Play around with the tassels by experimenting with knots and different lengths.

**Instructions on pages 87 & 88**





## Framed Sheep

This sweet sheep looks like it's emerging from the frame and to do this, we used the same knotting method as the Patchwork Floor Mat on page 34. For variety, consider reversing the colors of the face and body.

**Instructions on page 90**



## Bird Tapestry

To weave the bird motif, we used the same method as the Triangle Trivet on page 15. It may appear challenging, but this is a project worth trying.

**Instructions on page 91**

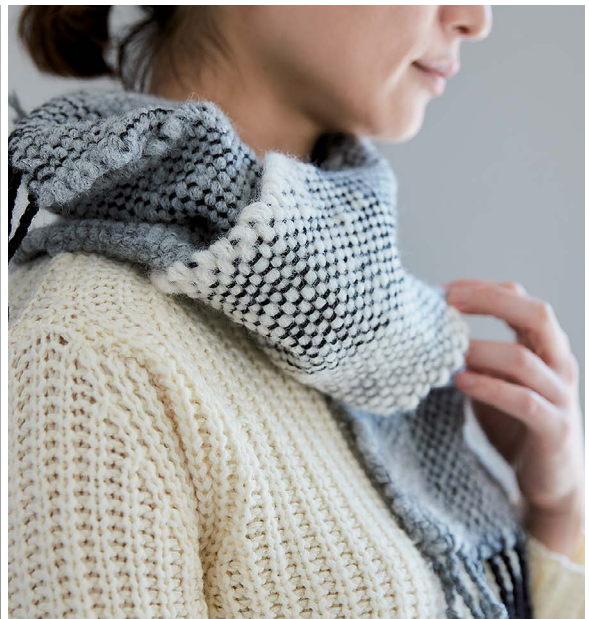




## Reddish Brown Scarf

A small loom with a removable frame allows for long woven pieces, which is perfect for making a scarf. Setting up the warp threads will take a little effort, but the chunky and thick weft threads make for a relatively quick weaving project.

**Instructions on page 92**



## Gray Scarf

We switched the warp thread color partway through the weaving of this scarf to generate the plaid pattern, expanding the design possibilities. While wearing the scarf, you'll have fun deciding which section to showcase.

**Instructions on page 93**







# Before You Begin

## About the loom

All the projects in this book were made with the Allgäuer Webrahmen loom (by Helmut Muler). It's a little more compact than a standard tabletop loom and its simple structure makes it beginner friendly. This loom comes with everything you need to get started: two shuttles, one comb and a heddle bar.

## Loom

This wooden tabletop loom is approximately 17¾ x 12¼" (exactly 45 x 31 cm). The lower part of the frame is removable, and this allows for woven pieces to extend beyond the loom length. The upper and lower parts of the frame that hold the warp threads in place are identical in structure, and to differentiate them we will refer to the part closer to the front as the "lower frame" and the part towards the back as the "upper frame." The loom accommodates 24 warp threads that are 4" (10cm) apart. If you are using a different type of loom, please refer to the manual for specifications (for most standard tabletop looms, you can create most projects from this book with 20 wings—aka the warp thread notches—but the finished dimensions may vary).

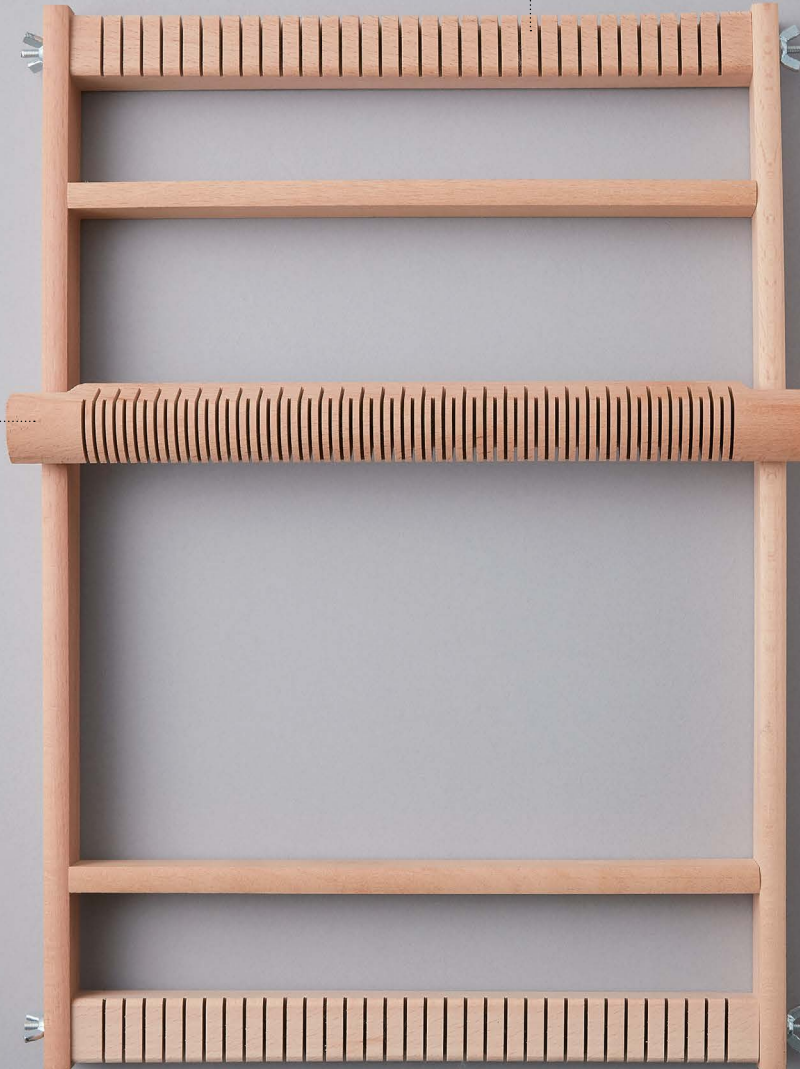
## Shuttle

The weft threads are wound around the shuttle and the shuttle is then woven in and out of the vertical warp threads.



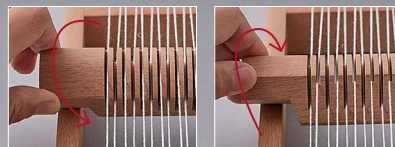
## Comb

Used to move the completed weft forward.



## Heddle Bar

Two types of slots—one deeper than the other—alternate and comprise the heddle bar. The warp threads are strung in the slots, and rotating the ends of the bar shifts the warp threads forward and back, creating a space between the threads called a "shed" for the shuttle stick to pass through. This makes the weaving process and creating designs easier.



When rotated towards the front or back, the warp threads shift position.

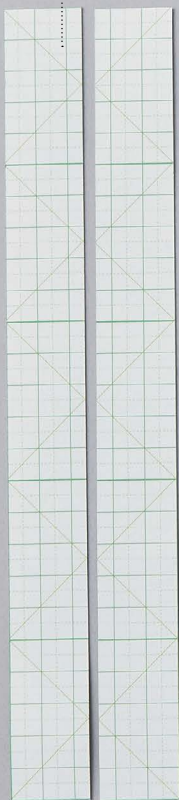
This and other small tabletop looms are available online through Amazon as well as through various art and craft suppliers and other online vendors. These vary in price, size and construction. Lower-priced student models are an excellent option for beginners.

## Other Tools

Here are the other tools used for the projects in this book. Please note that you do not need the exact same materials; select the ones that seem most applicable and useful to you.

### Gridded Construction Paper

Used to determine the length of warp threads or to make tassels.



### Scissors

To cut threads. We recommend extra sharp craft scissors.



### Ruler

To measure the length of the woven piece.



### Tapestry Needle

A handy tool to use instead of the shuttle for a method called "cartooning," which is essentially drawing a picture via weaving. The slight bend at the tip of the needle makes it easier to pick up threads.



### Water-Soluble Pen

Used in cartooning to mark the warp threads where weft threads will be inserted.



### Fork

When the length of the weft thread is too short during cartooning, you can use a fork instead of a comb to push in the weft. A metal fork works too.



### C-Clamp

When weaving a project that is longer than the loom, the loom can become destabilized. Use the C-clamp to secure the loom to the table.

## About Thread

Hand knitting yarn is the predominant type of thread used in this book. For warp threads, use a strong and durable kind that will not break even when firmly tugged. The threads used in this book are Japanese brands with limited availability outside of Japan. Their composition, weights and meterage are provided to facilitate substitution.

### Warp

[DARUMA] Lace yarn #20  
100% Cotton (Supima) (50g/210m)

[DARUMA] Knitting Cotton  
100% Cotton (50g/210m)  
※ Can be used for weft threads as well

### Weft

[DARUMA] Extra Heavy  
Weight Merino Style  
100% Wool (Merino) (40g/65m)  
※ Can be used for warp threads as well

[DARUMA] Medium Weight Merino Style  
100% Wool (Merino) (40g/88m)

[DARUMA] Combination wool  
100% Wool (40g/38m)

[DARUMA] Merino wool similar  
to raw wool  
100% Wool (Merino) (30g/91m)

[DARUMA] #0.5 WOOL  
72% Wool, 28% Nylon (80g/42m)

[Hamanaka] Sonomono  
80% Wool, 20% Alpaca (80g/56m)

(Hamanaka) Sonomono Loop  
60% Wool, 40% Alpaca (40g/38m)

[Hamanaka] Real Flocked Wool Roving  
100% Wool (40g/bag)

[Naito Shoji] White Basting Thread  
100% Cotton (18g/420m)


# A Guide to the Page Layout

Refers to the page featuring the finished project.

The finished size is approximate.

Each thread will be listed with: (maker/brand) thread name / color (color number) amount needed. The amount of thread is based on the featured project but the actual amount may vary depending on the type of loom used or how each person weaves, so have some extra thread on hand just in case. As these brands have limited availability outside of Japan, you can use the information provided on page 47 to choose a substitute among your favorite brands.

The number of weft rows (the length of the woven piece). Depending on how tightly the weft is woven in, the number of rows may not equal the shown length. As you weave, adjust the number of rows to match the desired length.



## Mustard Coaster

Photo on page 10 Finished size: app. 3 x 3" (8 x 8 cm)

**Thread**

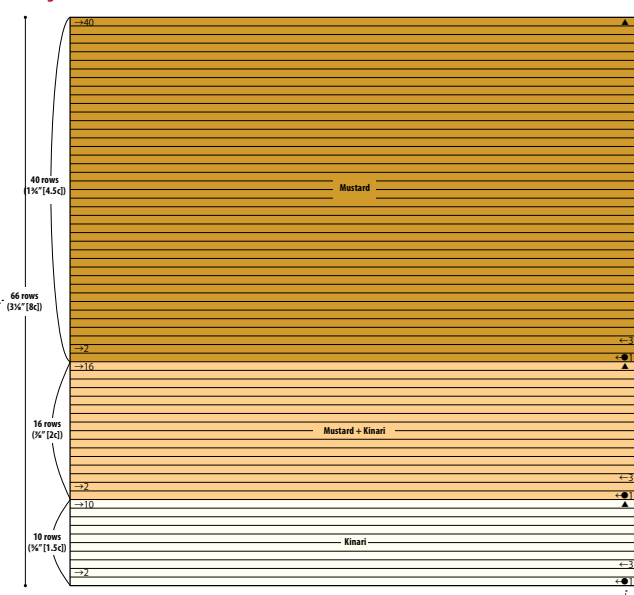
Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Combination wool / Mustard (9) 6g, Mustard + Kinari (8) 5g, Kinari (1) 3g

**Gridded construction paper**  
 1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces

**Instructions**

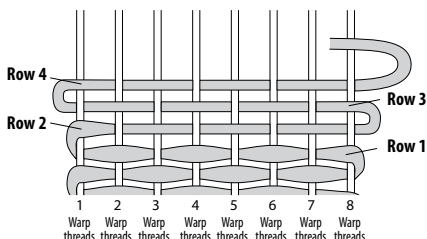
- 1 Warp the loom with 20 threads starting at the 12th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

**Weaving Chart**



65

### How to count warp and weft



For the warp, count each vertical segment as a warp thread.  
 For the weft, each thread woven all the way across is a row.

The number of warp threads (width of woven piece)

● = Weft starting position.  
 The arrows indicate which way to weave the thread and the numbers correspond to the row  
 ▲ = Cutting position of weft.

PLEASE NOTE: Measurements are provided in both inches and centimeters. The projects in this book were conceived and executed in centimeters; therefore, using these measurements is recommended. All inch measurements are approximate.

※ The length and width listed in the diagram is based on what is strung on the loom. The woven piece may shrink when removed from the loom.

# Weaving Basics

The most basic weaving technique is the plain weave in which the weft thread alternates over and under the warp threads. The Green Coaster is made with using this fundamental method, so let's go over the process step-by-step.



## Green Coaster

Photo on page 10 Finished size: app. 3 x 3" (8 x 8 cm)

### Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g

Weft [DARUMA] Combination wool /  
Green (11) 6g, Green + Kinari (10) 5g,  
Kinari (1) 3g

### Gridded construction paper

1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces

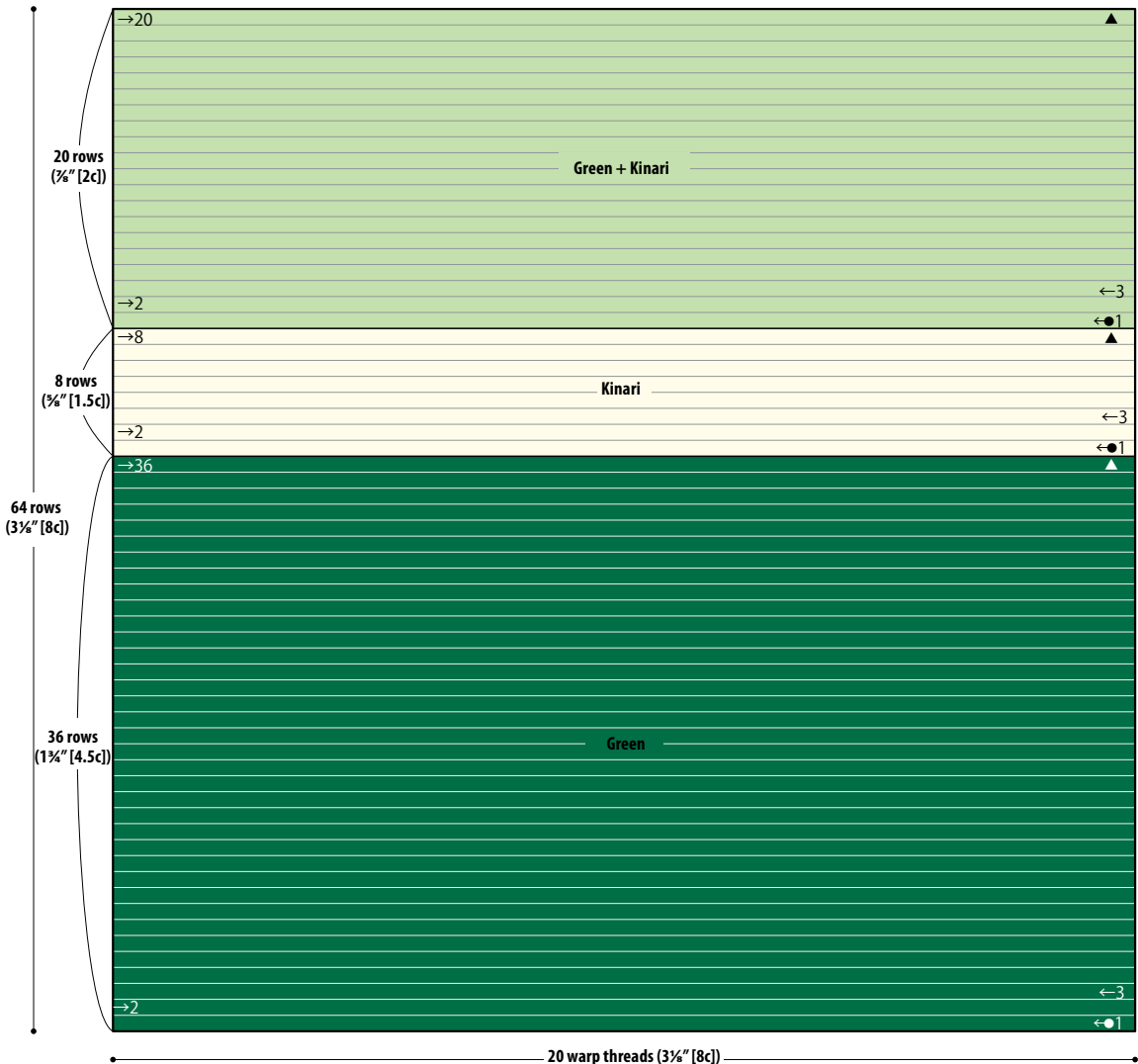
### Instructions

**1** Warp the loom starting at the 12th notch from the left. String 20 warp threads and sandwich the construction paper between the threads.

**2** Weave the weft based on the weaving chart.

**3** Cut the warp and remove from loom. Tie off edge to finish.

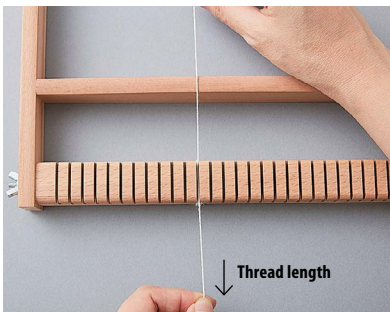
### Weaving Chart



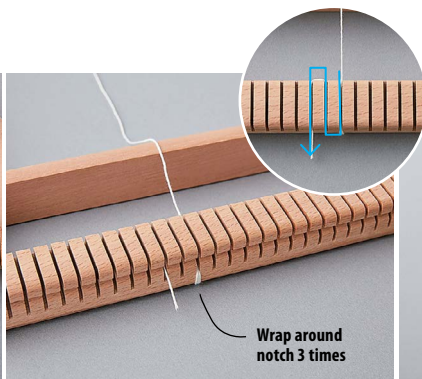
# Preparations for Weaving

Before you begin to weave, the loom will need to be set up for the warp and weft threads. Check that the upper and lower parts of the frame are level before warping the loom (which means to string the vertical threads onto the notches of the frame). Wrap the weft thread around the shuttle stick.

## Warping the loom



**1** In order to center the weaving project, leave a tail of about 16" (40cm) for the warp thread and insert it into the designated notch in the lower frame (the 12th notch from the left is shown here).



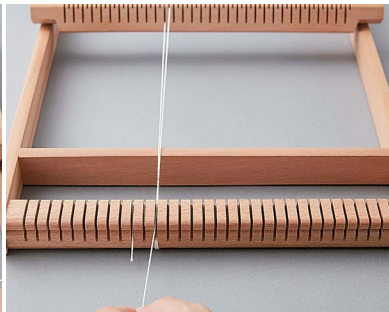
**2** Wrap the thread tail around the same notch 3 times, then insert the thread into the next notch.



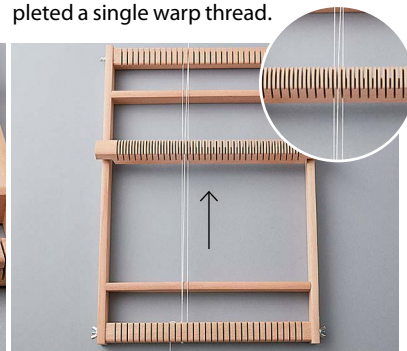
**3** Position the heddle bar towards the back. Here the thread is strung through the deeper 12th notch from the left of the heddle bar, and the 12th notch from the left of the upper frame). You have completed a single warp thread.



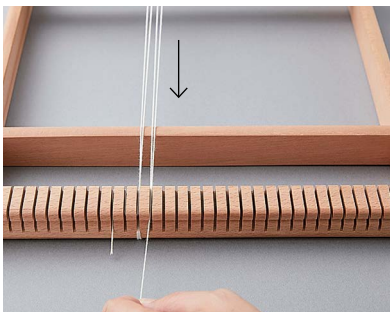
**4** Keeping the tension of the thread, string it into the next notch to the right on the upper frame and pull the thread through the corresponding slot in the heddle bar.



**5** At the lower frame, string the thread into the same notch as step 1. Now you have 2 warp threads.



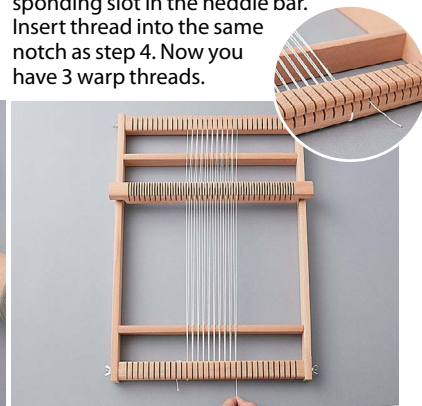
**6** On the lower frame, continue stringing the thread into the notch to the right, pulling the thread through the corresponding slot in the heddle bar. Insert thread into the same notch as step 4. Now you have 3 warp threads.



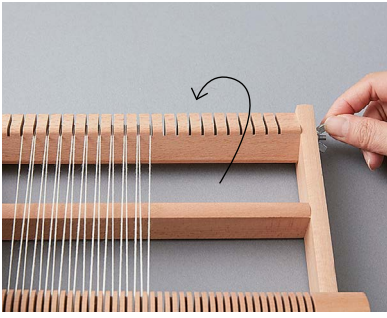
**7** Once again, string the thread into the notch to the right and pull the thread through the corresponding heddle bar slot and insert into the same notch as step 6 in the lower frame. Four warp threads are complete.



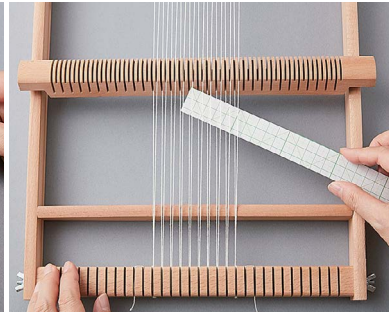
**8** Repeat steps 3–7 to string warp threads into the notches (2 threads per notch). As you warp the loom, periodically check the tension by pressing down on the threads. They should have enough tension to spring back.



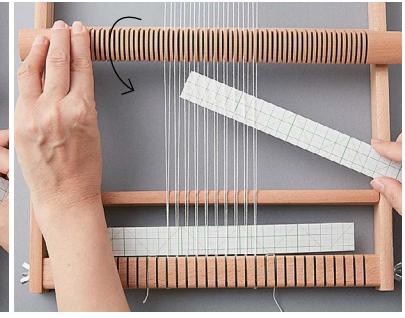
**9** Once you have completed warping the loom (20 warp threads in the photo), leave a thread tail of about 16" (40cm) and cut. Wrap the tail around the lower frame 3 times and pull it through the notch on the right.



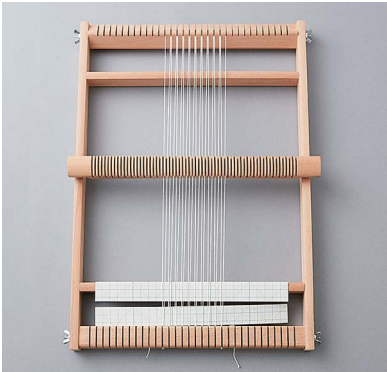
**10** Loosen the screw in the upper frame and tilt the upper frame towards the back. When the warp is as taut as possible, tighten the screw. If you notice that there is less tension in the warp, use this method to increase the warp tension.



**11** Insert one of the gridded construction paper pieces in between the warp threads and position the paper against the lower frame.



**12** Rotate the heddle bar towards you, then insert the second piece of gridded construction paper between the warp threads and move it down just above the first piece of paper.



**13** Warping the loom is complete (to warp 20 threads, you will be using 10 lower frame notches, 20 heddle bar slots and 11 upper frame notches).

### Start stringing the heddle bar in the deeper slots

The heddle bar slots have two alternating depths. Regardless of the total number of warp threads, the first thread is always strung using the deeper slot in the heddle bar.

### Weave the entire length of the loom

The gridded construction paper serves multiple purposes: it can provide a guide for finishing the warp threads; it helps secure the first weft row; and it can prevent weaving mistakes by keeping warp threads aligned. Most of the projects in this book use two pieces of construction paper as shown, but when a woven piece will fill the entire length of the loom, only one piece of paper is necessary. In such a case, the heddle bar is rotated towards you to insert the paper between the warp threads. Once the paper is shifted downward towards the lower frame, the bar is tilted back and weaving will begin.

### Preparing the weft



**1** Tie the weft thread onto one end of the shuttle stick. Then wrap the thread from front to back as shown, hooking the thread into the upper and lower grooves. From the side, the thread will form a figure-eight configuration.



**2** Repeat on the other side.

### Avoid overloading the shuttle stick

When using the figure-8 method, you are able to wrap more thread without adding extra bulk. However, if you wrap too much thread, you will have difficulty weaving the shuttle stick through the warp threads, so limit the thickness of the shuttle stick thread to about  $\frac{3}{8}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ " (1–2 cm).



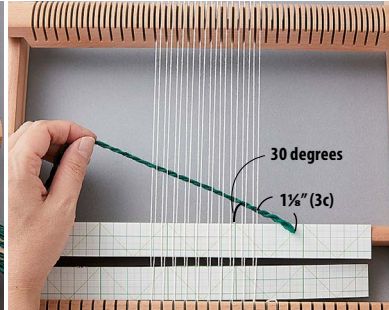
# Weaving (The Plain Weave Technique)

Weave the weft thread in and out of the warp threads. Make sure to leave a little slack in the weft thread as you weave and don't pull too hard. This will affect the width of the woven piece.

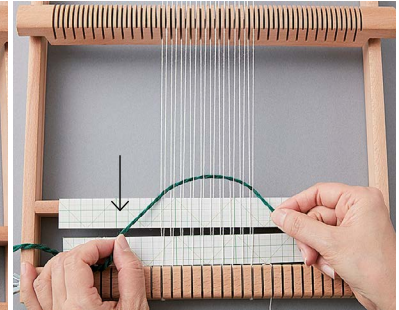
## To start weaving



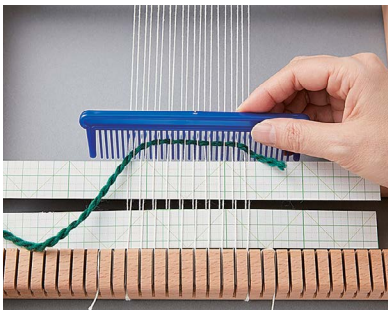
**1** We will start with a row of green thread. Tilt the heddle bar towards the back, and from the right side, insert the shuttle stick into the space between the warp threads (this space is called the shed). If you touch the tip of the shuttle stick against the heddle bar as you weave, you will avoid weaving the wrong warp threads.



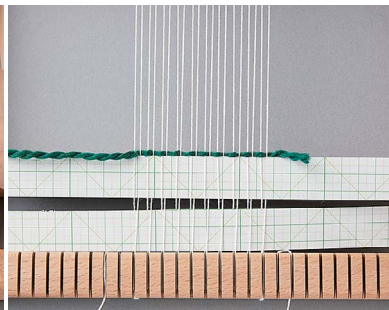
**2** Leave a thread tail of about 1½" (3 cm), and hold the thread at a 30 degree angle.



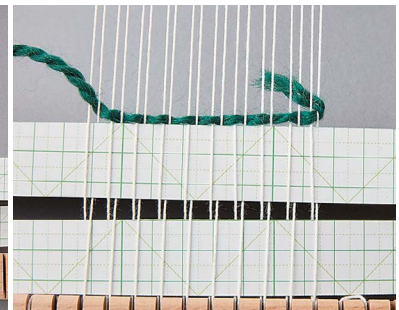
**3** Hold onto the thread end with your right hand then lower the thread into an arch.  
※ Because the weft thread interlaces the warp threads, it needs some slack. Otherwise, the weft will be woven too tightly and the width will shrink.



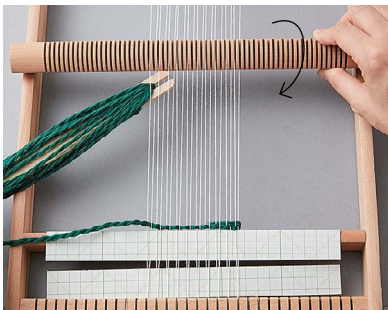
**4** Push in the weft thread with the comb up to the top of the construction paper.



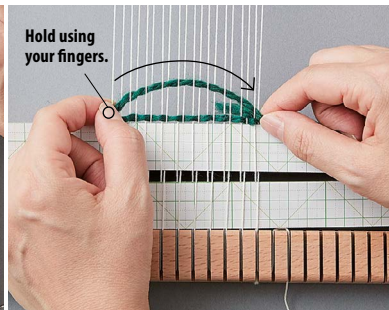
**5** 1 weft row is now complete.



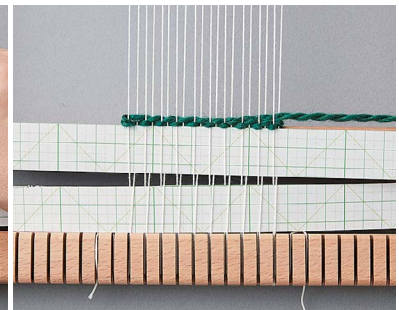
**6** With your fingers, weave the tail end into the alternating warp threads of the first weft row. Keep the loose part of the tail end on the wrong side.



**7** Weave the second row. Tilt the heddle bar towards you and insert the shuttle stick from the left into the shed.



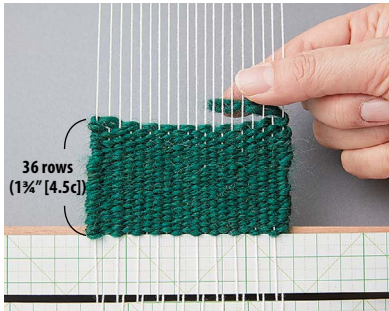
**8** Hold the weft thread on the left to align with the first row, the position the weft at a 30-degree angle. Then form an arch.



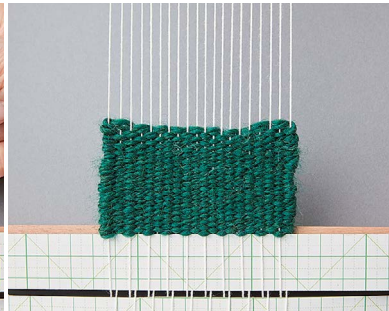
**9** Use a comb to push in the second weft row. The second row should be pressed tightly enough against the first row so that the warp threads will be virtually invisible. The second weft row is now complete.



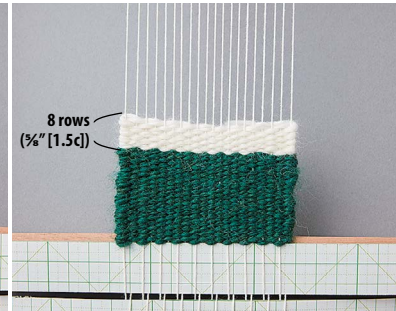
## Finishing the piece



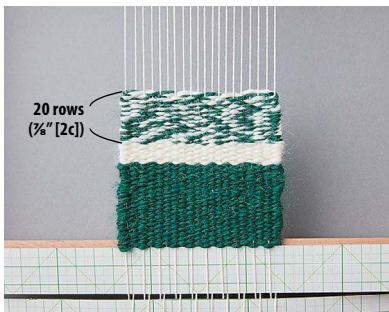
**10** Rotate the heddle bar back and forth to open up the appropriate shed as you alternately weave the shuttle stick from left to right and back. When you have woven 36 rows, leave a weft thread tail of about  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " (3 cm) and cut. Refer to step 6 to weave in the tail end.



**11** The first color is complete.



**12** Repeat steps 1–11 to weave 8 rows of the Kinari thread.



**13** Repeat steps 1–11 for 20 rows of green + Kinari thread. The woven piece is now complete.

### Rotating the heddle bar

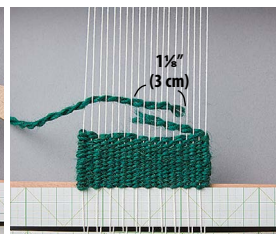
The same heddle bar rotating method is used for weaving techniques other than the plain weave (shown in page 55 and beyond). The slight difference is the repetition of the following: weave 1 row → rotate the heddle the opposite direction → weave 1 row → rotate the heddle the opposite direction. You will not insert the shuttle stick in the same shed for two consecutive rows.

※ The exception to this is the warp float weave.

### Adding to the weft thread



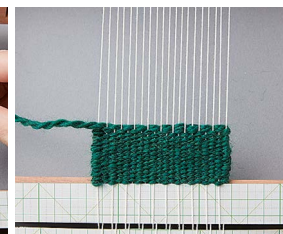
**1** If you start to run out of weft thread, secure the thread end in the shuttle stick groove, then weave the tail end.



**2** Overlap the new thread with the tail end from the previous step by about  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " (3 cm). Keep the loose tail end on the wrong side for both the old and new weft.



**3** Push the thread in with a comb.

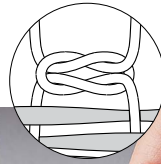


**4** Now you're ready to continue with the new thread.

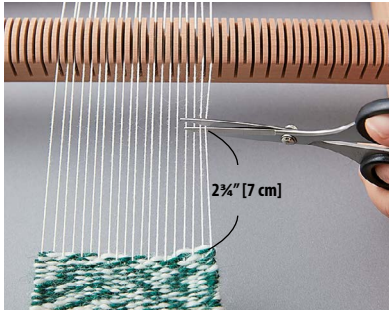
# How to Finish a Weave

To finish the woven piece, remove it from the loom and tie-off the warp threads. By alternately tying off the left and right sides, you will be able to keep better track of which threads to tie-off.

Knotting



## Warp finishing



**1** On the right side, cut two of the warp threads about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (7 cm) from the piece.



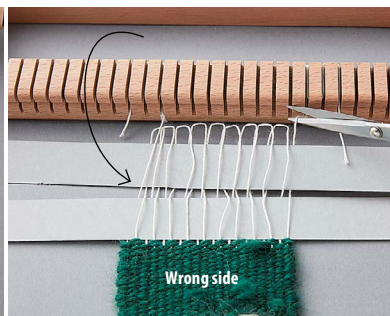
**2** Tie into a knot (see page 64).



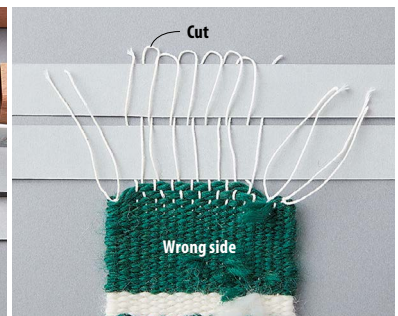
**3** Repeat steps 1 and 2 but cut the left 2 warp threads and tie a knot.



**4** Repeat steps 1–3 and alternate between the left and right sides, cutting and knotting 2 warp threads at a time.



**5** When all of the top warp threads have been tied off, bring the piece and construction papers towards the front. Cut the warp threads along the lower frame and remove the piece from the loom.



**6** Cut each loop around the construction paper and tie into a knot. Make sure that the weft threads don't loosen as you tie the knot. Repeat step 4, alternating between the left and right side.

## Weft finishing



**7** Trim the warp threads to your preferred length (shown:  $\frac{1}{2}$ " [1c]).



Trim all the loose threads on the wrong side.



Done!

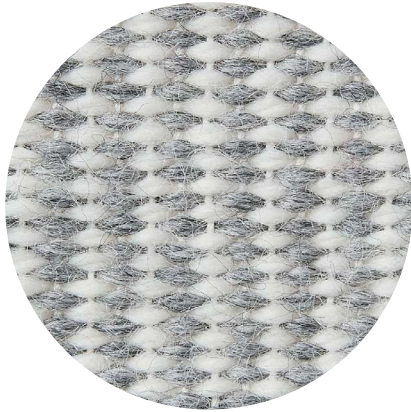
# Various Weaving Techniques

By changing how the weft thread is woven in, a variety of designs can be created. To see weaving techniques other than the plain weave, see pages 55–63.

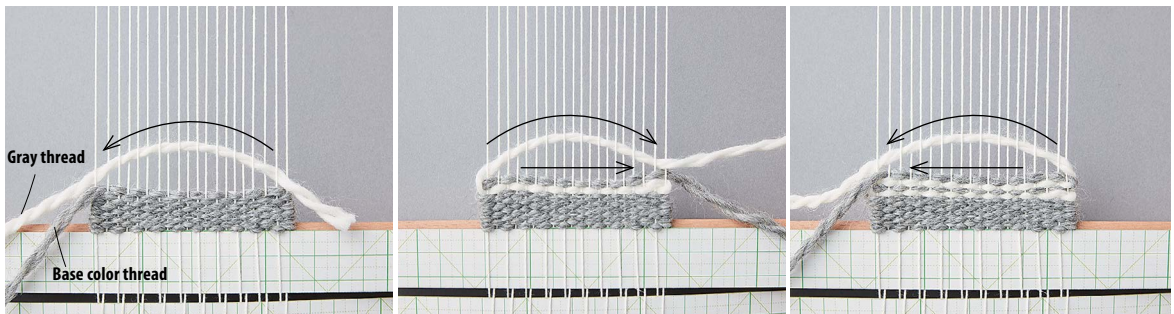
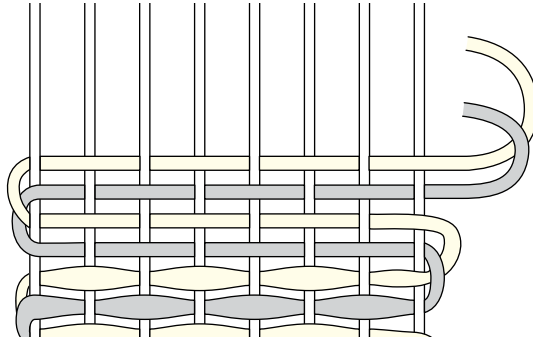
※ The instruction for “Warping the loom” on pages 50–51 is applicable for all weaving techniques.

## Raanu Weave

A weaving method that yields stripes. As two weft colors are woven alternately, the color under the warp becomes hidden, creating the effect of a vertical stripe. Use the weaving chart on page 66 for reference.



### Weaving the weft



**1** Leave the gray weft hanging off the edge. Rotate the heddle bar towards the opposite direction, then weave 1 row of the gray weft from the same direction as the previous row.

**2** Reverse the heddle bar rotation and weave 1 row of the base color weft. Rotate the heddle bar and weave 1 row of the gray weft.

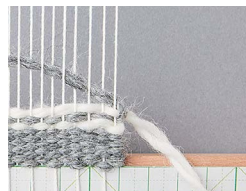
**3** Repeat steps 1–2, alternating between the gray and base color weft for each row.  
※ For best results, firmly push in the weft threads.

### Secure the weft at the edge

When weaving two colors of weft threads, secure the warp with the weft threads as shown. This will also help keep track of the weave order for each color.



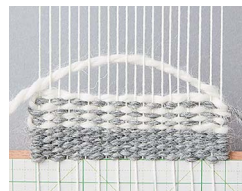
Switch from the gray weft to the base color weft and weave in the base color weft.



Because the gray weft is looped onto the base color weft, this secures both weft threads to the warp.

### How to make a block pattern

After weaving two rows of the same color, the gray weft will shift positions. As you continue to alternate the weft colors two rows at a time, a block pattern will emerge.



Weave two consecutive rows of gray weft



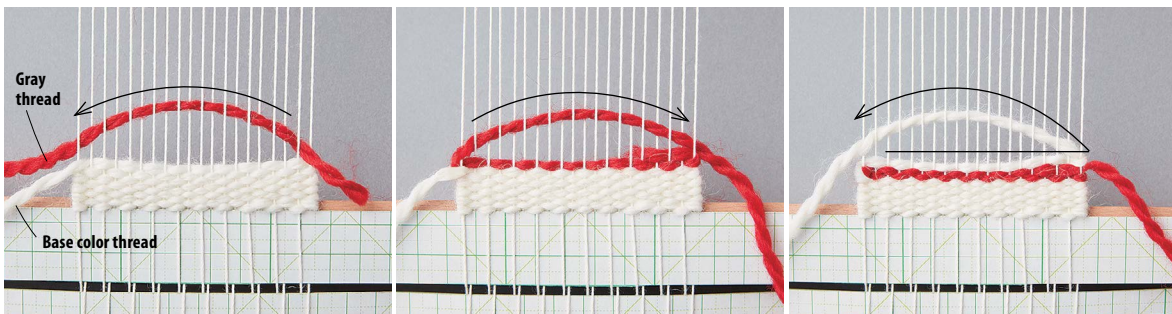
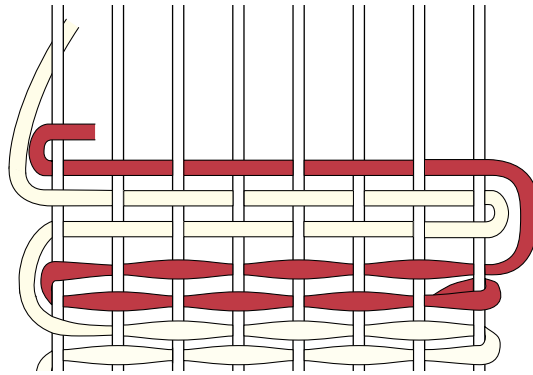
The gray weft will shift position and create a block design.

## Line Weave

This method produces thin stripes. You will weave two rows of one color, then alternate with two rows of the other color. Refer to the weaving chart on page 67.



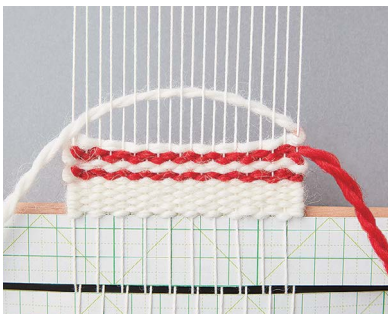
### Weaving the weft



**1** Leave the gray weft hanging off the edge. Rotate the heddle bar towards the opposite direction, then weave one row of the gray weft from the same direction as the previous row.

**2** Reverse the heddle bar rotation and weave another row of the gray weft.

**3** Leave the gray weft hanging off the edge, then weave two rows of the base color weft.



**4** Repeat steps 1–3, alternately weaving two rows of each color.

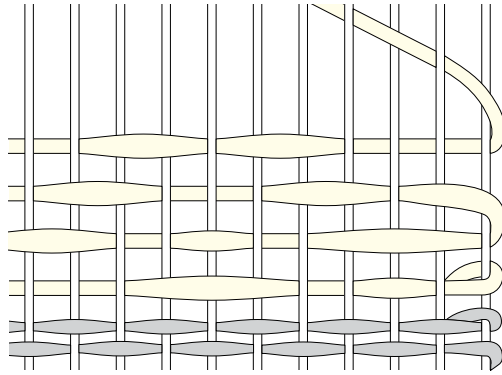
## Warp Float Weave

By skipping several warp threads as you weave the weft, you can incorporate textured designs that appear to float up. Use the weaving chart on page 78 for reference. Placing a ruler on top of the weaving chart to track each row will prevent mistakes.

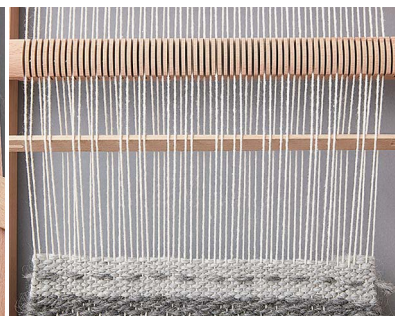
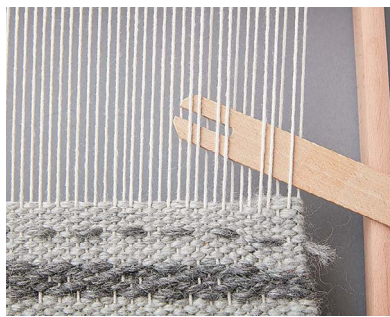
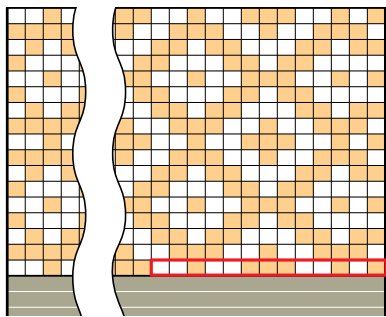
※ You will not be rotating the heddle bar to keep the warp flat while you weave.



### Weaving the weft



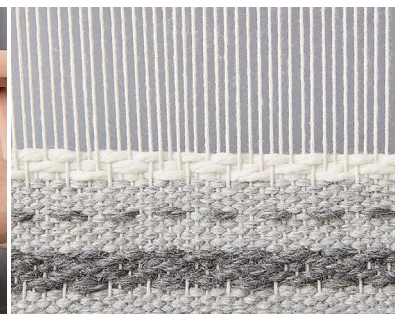
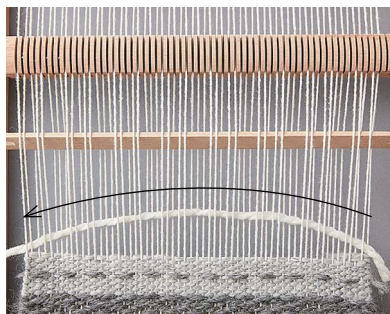
Segment of the weaving chart on page 78



- = Pick up warp threads with shuttle stick (weft will go under warp)
- = Do not pick up warp threads (white weft thread on top of warp)

**1** Refer to the weaving chart and pick up warp threads with a shuttle stick without weft thread. Here the shuttle is inserted up to the 13th warp thread.

**2** Once the entire row of warp threads is picked up, position the shuttle stick to create the shed. Double-check the weaving chart to make sure you picked up the correct threads.



**3** Weave in the shuttle stick with the weft thread.

**4** Remove the empty shuttle stick from step 2, then push in the thread with a comb without flattening the weft.

**5** Repeat steps 1–4 per row, following the weaving chart.

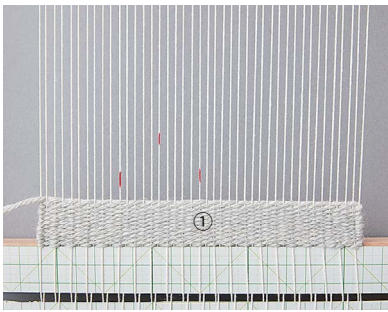
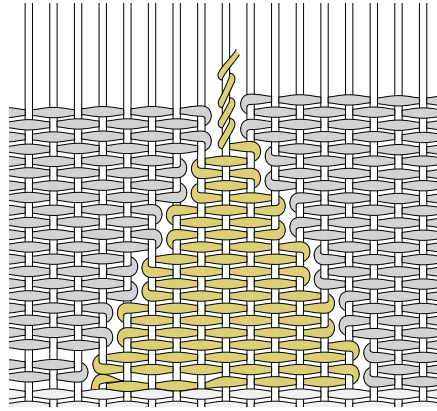
## Cartooning

This is a weaving technique to draw an image with the loom. Different colored threads are woven into the warp and then woven back and forth around the edges of the image or motif. This technique also utilizes that space that forms when weft thread colors are switched. Use the weaving chart on page 70 for reference.

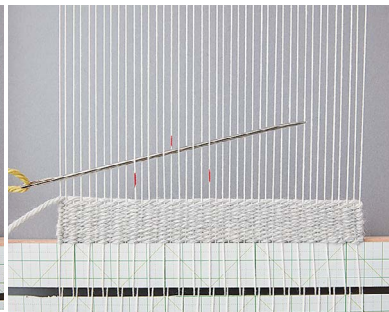
※ You will not rotate the heddle bar and will leave the warp flat.



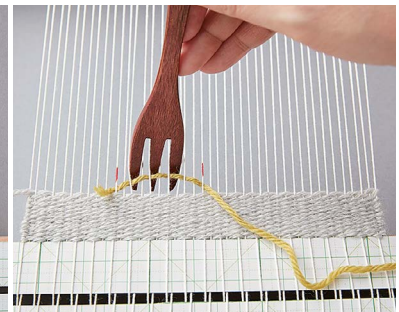
### Weaving the weft



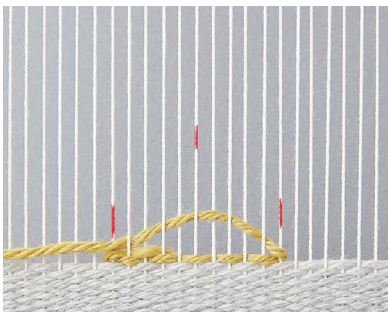
**1** Follow the weaving chart for ①, then leave the weft thread hanging off the edge. On the warp, mark the motif's upper edge and the lower side edges with a water-soluble pen.



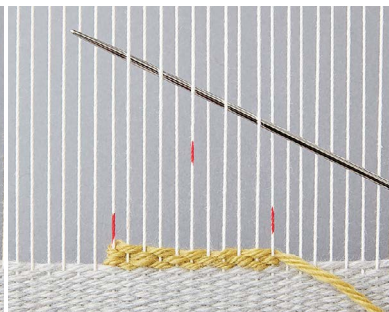
**2** Start weaving ②. Thread the tapestry needle with about 59" (150 cm) of weft thread in the designated color. Start weaving where marked, picking up every other warp thread that is opposite of the row beneath.



**3** When weaving a small motif, using a fork is easier to push in the thread.



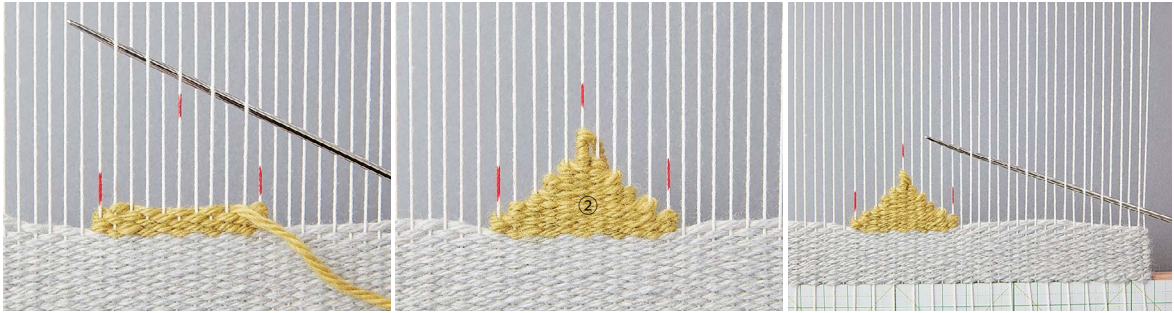
**4** At the right edge marking from step 1, weave back and start weaving the second row.



**5** For the third row, weave back at the left edge marking. For the fourth row, reduce the left edge warp thread by 1 and weave back.



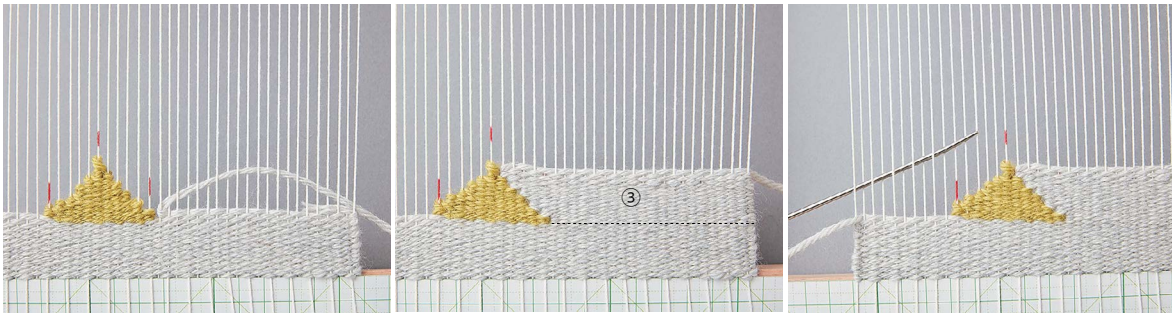
**6** For the fifth row, pull out the tapestry needle 2 warp threads before the right edge.



**7** For the sixth row, weave one less warp than the fourth row.

**8** Repeat steps 4–7, weaving back and forth and continuing to reduce the number of warp threads as you proceed. For rows 21–24, wind the weft around the warp thread 4 times and cut. Leave the thread tail on the wrong side. ② is complete.

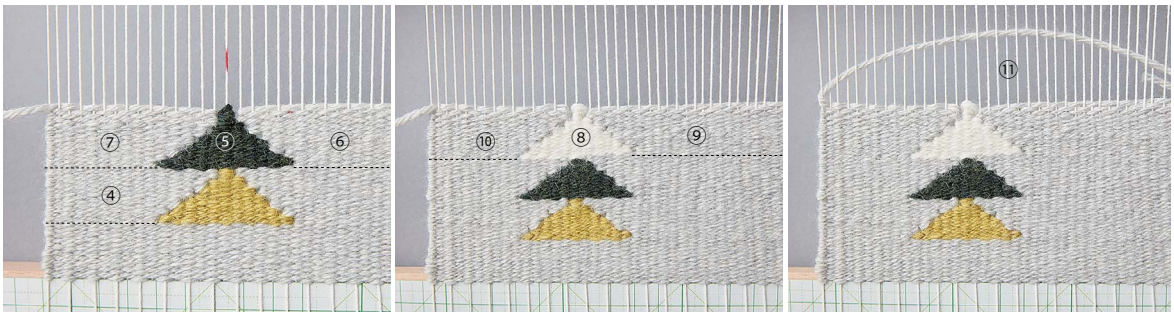
**9** Start weaving ③. Cut about 59" (150 cm) of the designated weft color and thread the tapestry needle. Start weaving where marked, picking up every other warp thread that is opposite of the row beneath.



**10** Weave the weft on the right side of ② (the motif) up to the right edge of ②.

**11** Weaving back at the right edge warp of ②, weave 24 rows. ③ is complete.

**12** Start weaving ④. Thread the tapestry needle with the weft hanging off of the left edge (①), repeat steps 10–11 to pick up alternating warp threads that are the opposite of the row beneath.



**13** Repeat steps 1–11 to weave ⑤, ⑥, ⑦.

**14** Repeat steps 1–11 to weave ⑧, ⑨, ⑩.

**15** Use the weft from ⑩ to weave the final row of ⑪.

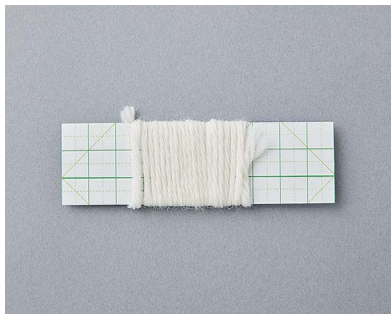
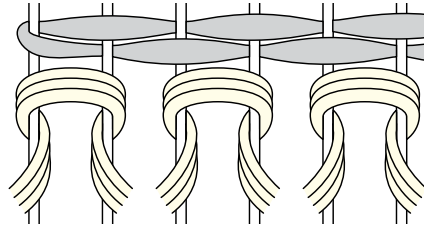
## Knotting

For this technique, tufts are knotted onto the warp threads. The tufts add density and woolliness to the weave. Use the weaving chart A on page 85 for reference.

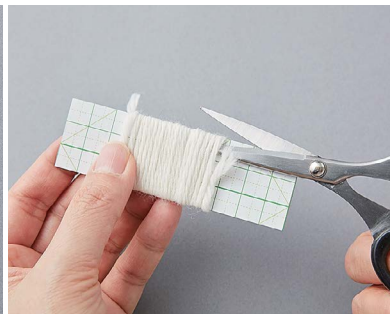
※ You will not rotate the heddle bar and will leave the warp flat.



### Weaving the weft



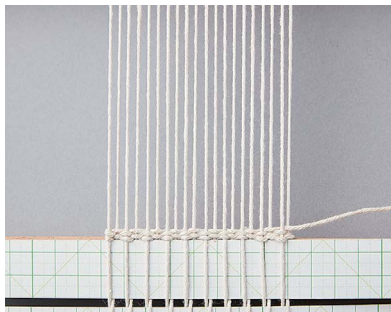
**1** To create the tufts, wrap the thread around a piece of gridded construction paper about 20 times. Make sure that the thread doesn't overlap.



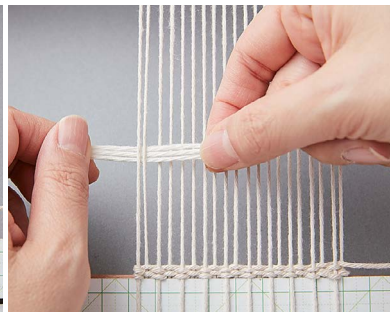
**2** Cut the top of the loop, and remove from the paper.



**3** The tufts are complete. Making all of the tufts at once can get bulky, so make them as needed.



**4** Warp the loom, and plain weave 4 rows of weft. Do not cut the weft and leave it hanging off the edge.



**5** Insert the designated number of tuft pieces (3 pieces in this case) under 2 warp threads.

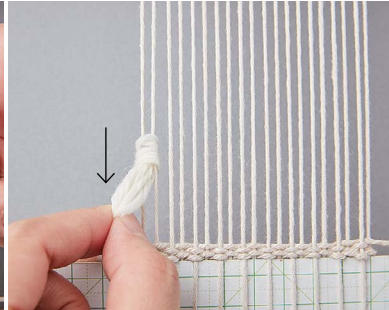


**6** Align and hold the tuft ends together.

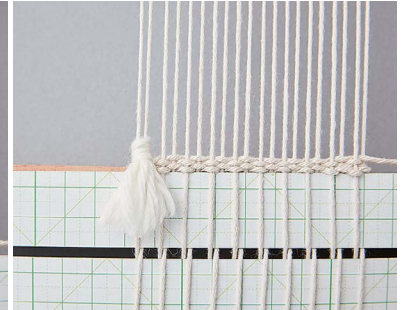




**7** Move the tuft ends to the wrong side then knot the ends through the loop between the warp.



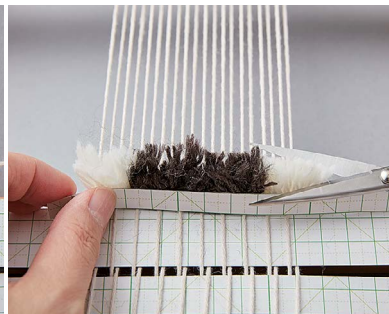
**8** Pull the tuft ends downwards.



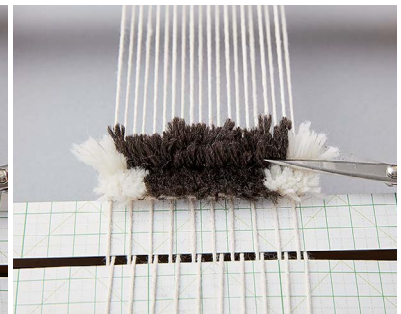
**9** The knot is complete.



**10** Repeat steps 5–8 with the designated thread colors for the entire row. Then plain weave the weft from step 4 for two rows.



**11** Using the gridded construction paper cut to the specified height as a guide, trim the knotted tufts.



**12** Repeat steps 5–10 to continue weaving. Trim knotted rows to match the previous rows.



**13** Periodically check the wrong side to verify that the “stitches” are even.



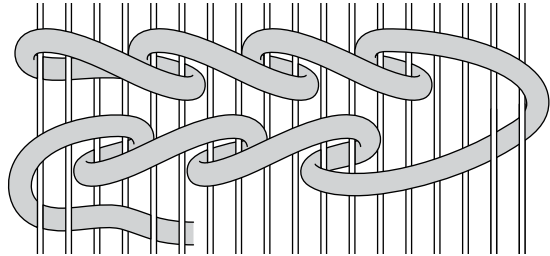
**14** Finish by weaving 4 weft rows.

## Soumak Weave

A weaving technique that yields a textural and angled design. The warp and weft are looped together with your fingers for this weave. When weaving two consecutive soumak rows, changing the direction of the weft will produce a braided effect. Use the weaving chart on page 88 for reference.



### Weaving the weft



**1** Leaving a tail of about 6" (15 cm) for the wool roving, pick up 2 warp threads with your fingers as shown.



**2** Pass the wool roving underneath the warp threads from the upper right to the lower left.



**3** The first loop is complete.



**4** Skip 2 warp threads and pick up the next 2 warp threads with your fingers and repeat step 2 to form the next wool roving loop.



**5** The second loop is complete.



**6** Repeat steps 4–5 for three loops. For the final loop, skip 4 warp threads and pass the wool roving from left to right under the 2 warp threads. The first row is complete.



**7** Weave back for the second row. For the first loop, skip 4 warp threads, pick up the left 2 warp threads with your fingers and pass the wool roving from the upper left to the lower right.



**8** The first loop is complete.



**9** Weave 4 loops, skipping 2 warp threads per loop.



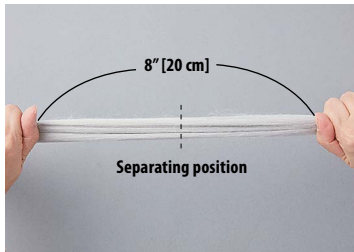
**10** Weave the wool roving ends into the 2 warp threads of the row beneath from the opposite direction.



**11** Adjust the shape and all done!

### How to handle wool roving

Using scissors to cut the wool roving leaves an unnatural and distinctive edge, so tear the wool roving apart with your hands instead.



**1** Grasp the wool roving about 8" (20 cm) from the separating position on each side and pull outward.



**2** The fiber will easily separate; continue to pull.

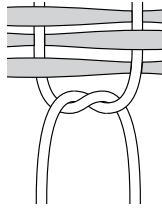


**3** Divide the wool roving from the center based on the designated amount (for example, if the designated amount is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , divide the piece into 2 sections from the center).

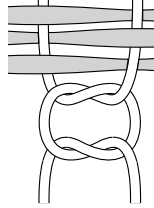
## Different ways of finishing the threads

We will feature the various techniques used in this book to finish the warp. When you have familiarized yourself with the techniques, choose one that you prefer.

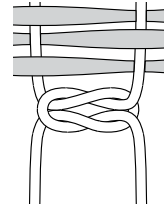
### Knot Tie Off



**1** Tie 2 warp threads at the edge of the weft.

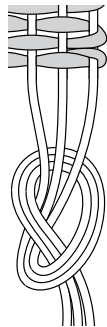


**2** Tie once more in the opposite direction of step 1.

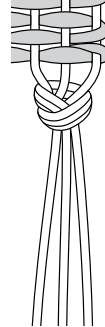


**3** Complete.

### Fringe Tie Off

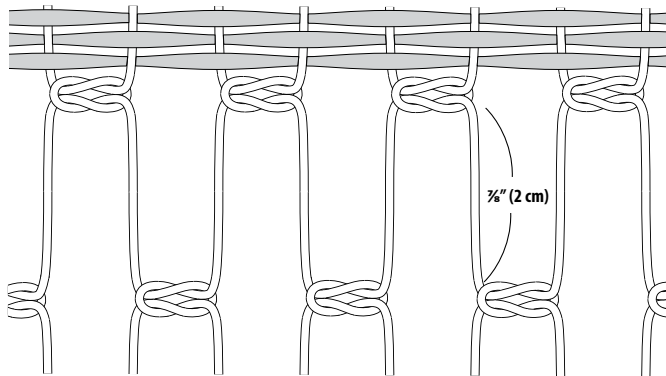


**1** Bundle the warp threads and knot them tightly near the weft.



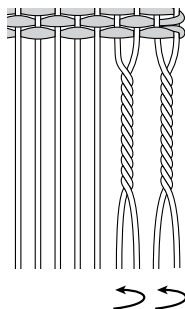
**2** Complete.

### Shippo (Seven Treasures) Tie off



A variation on the knot tie off. About  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (2 cm) from the first knot, tie the adjacent warp threads into a knot.

### Twisted Fringe



**1** Twist 2 pairs of warp threads in the same direction.



**2** Twist the 2 pairs of threads from step 1 in the opposite direction.



**3** Knot the twisted fringe where you prefer, and you're all done.



# Mustard Coaster

Photo on page 10 Finished size: app. 3 x 3" (8 x 8 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g

Weft [DARUMA] Combination wool /

Mustard (9) 6g, Mustard + Kinari (8) 5g,  
Kinari (1) 3g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces

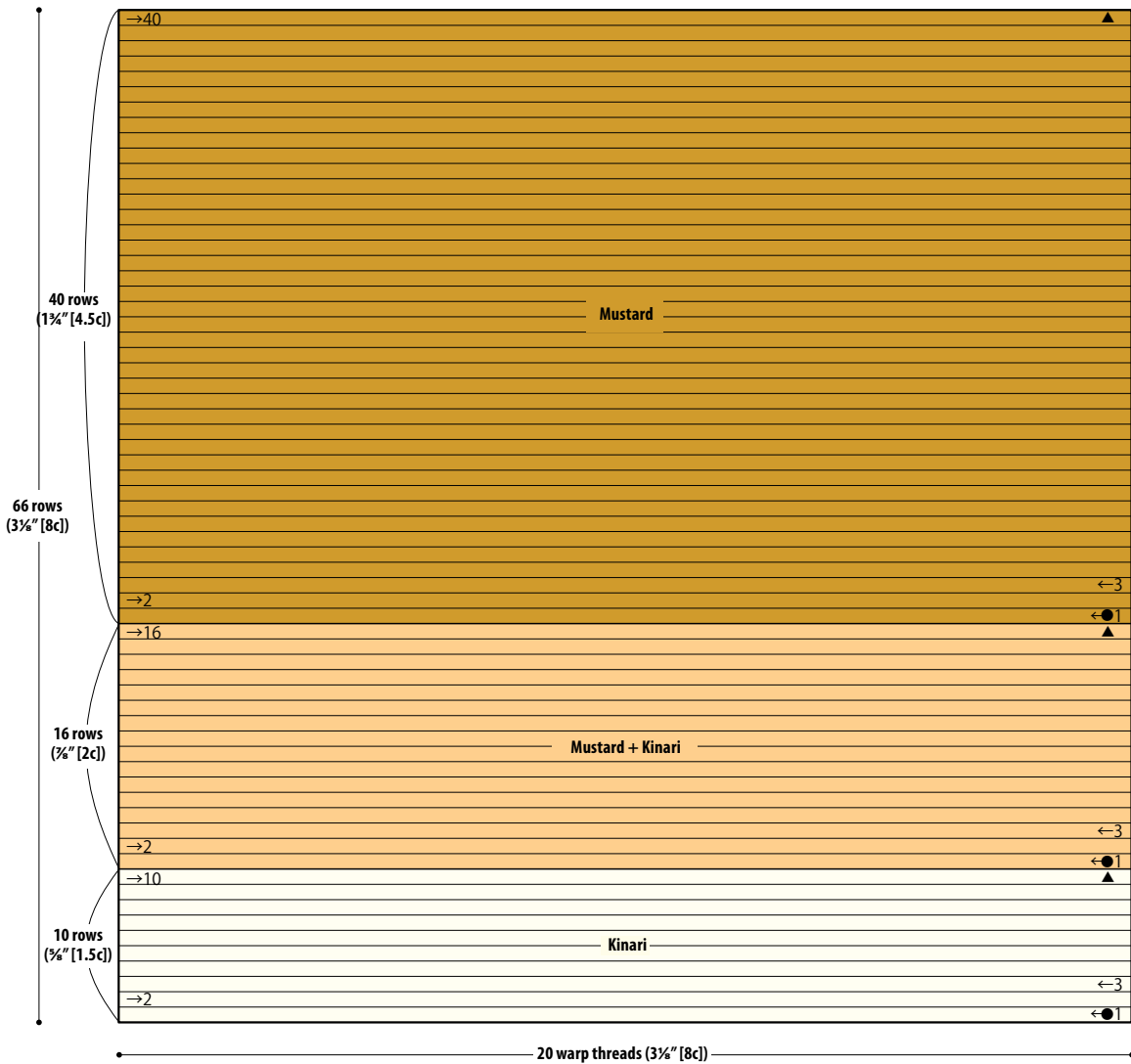
## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 20 threads starting at the 12th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

## Weaving Chart





# Vertical Stripes Coaster

Photo on page 11 Finished size: app. 3 x 3" (8 x 8 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Combination wool /  
 Gray (3) 5g, Kinari (1) 5g

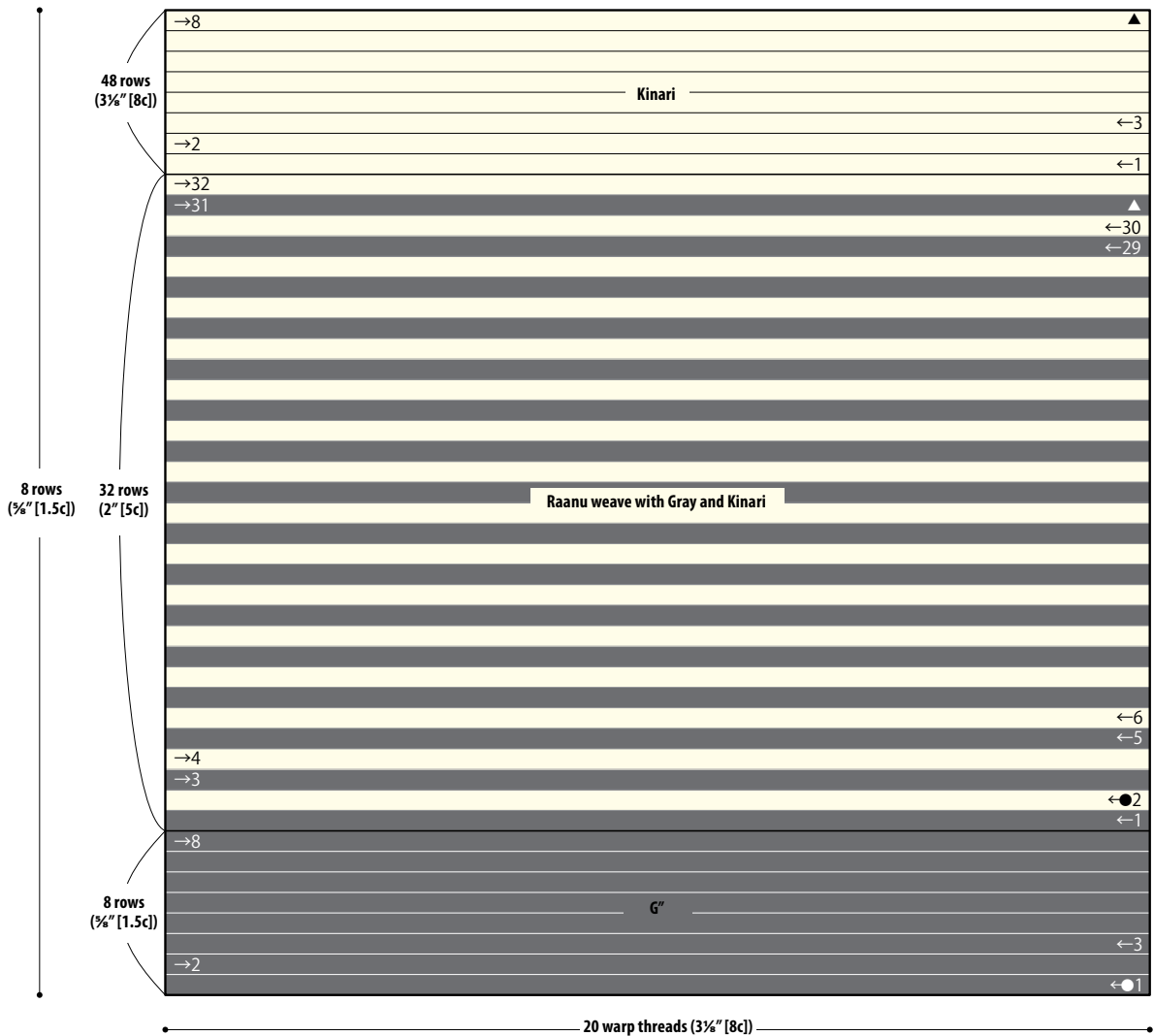
## Gridded construction paper

1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces

## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 20 threads starting at the 12th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 55 for the Raanu weave technique.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

## Weaving Chart





# Horizontal Stripes Coaster

Photo on page 11 Finished size: app. 3 x 3" (8 x 8 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g

Weft [DARUMA] Combination wool /

Red (5) 5g, Kinari (1) 5g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces

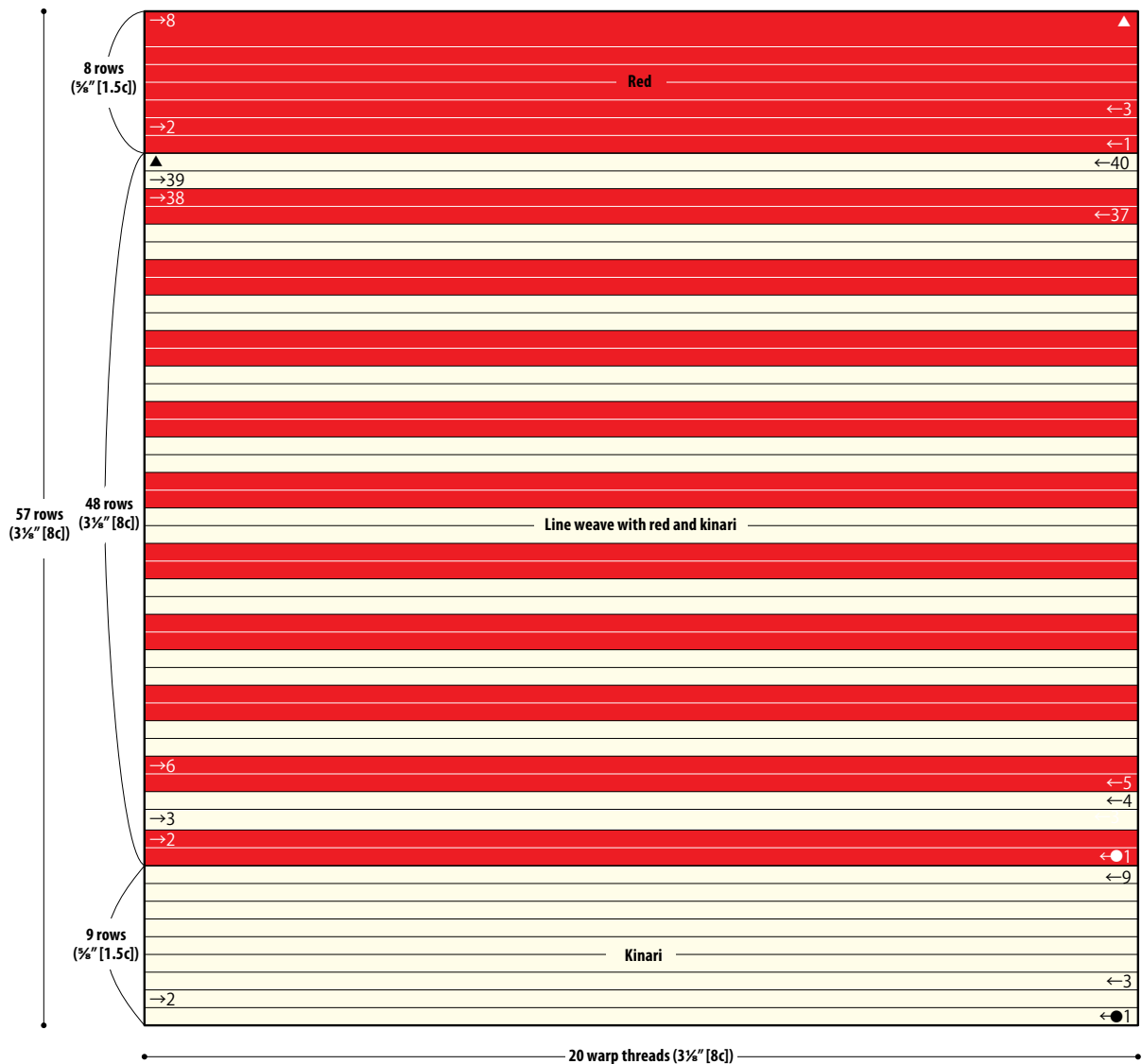
## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 20 threads starting at the 12th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 56 for the Line weave technique.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

## Weaving Chart





# Block Weave Trivet

Photo on page 12

Finished size: app. 6 x 6" (15 x 15 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 7g

Weft [DARUMA] Merino wool similar to raw wool /

Light beige (2) 7g, Sand beige(16) 7g, Deep

blue (7) 5g, Dark brown (11) 3g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 12" (2.5 x 28 cm) 2 pieces

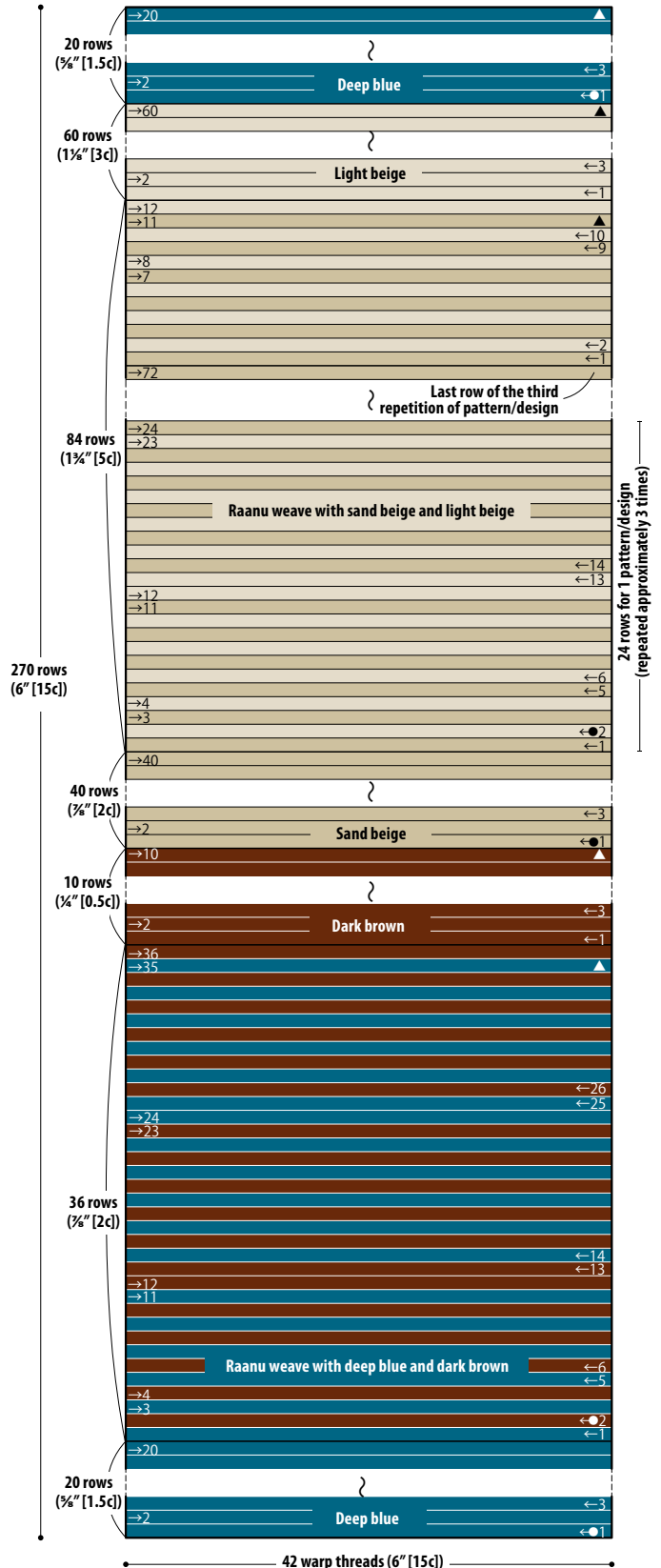
## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 42 threads starting at the 7th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 55 for the Raanu weave technique.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and finish with a fringe tie off with three warp threads per fringe.

## Weaving Chart







# Tea Mat

Photo on page 14

Finished size: app. 7 x 9½" (18 x 24 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 10g

Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Mustard (13) 12g, Dark brown (10) 12g, Kinari (1) 11g, Indigo blue (14) 8g, Cork (4) 8g

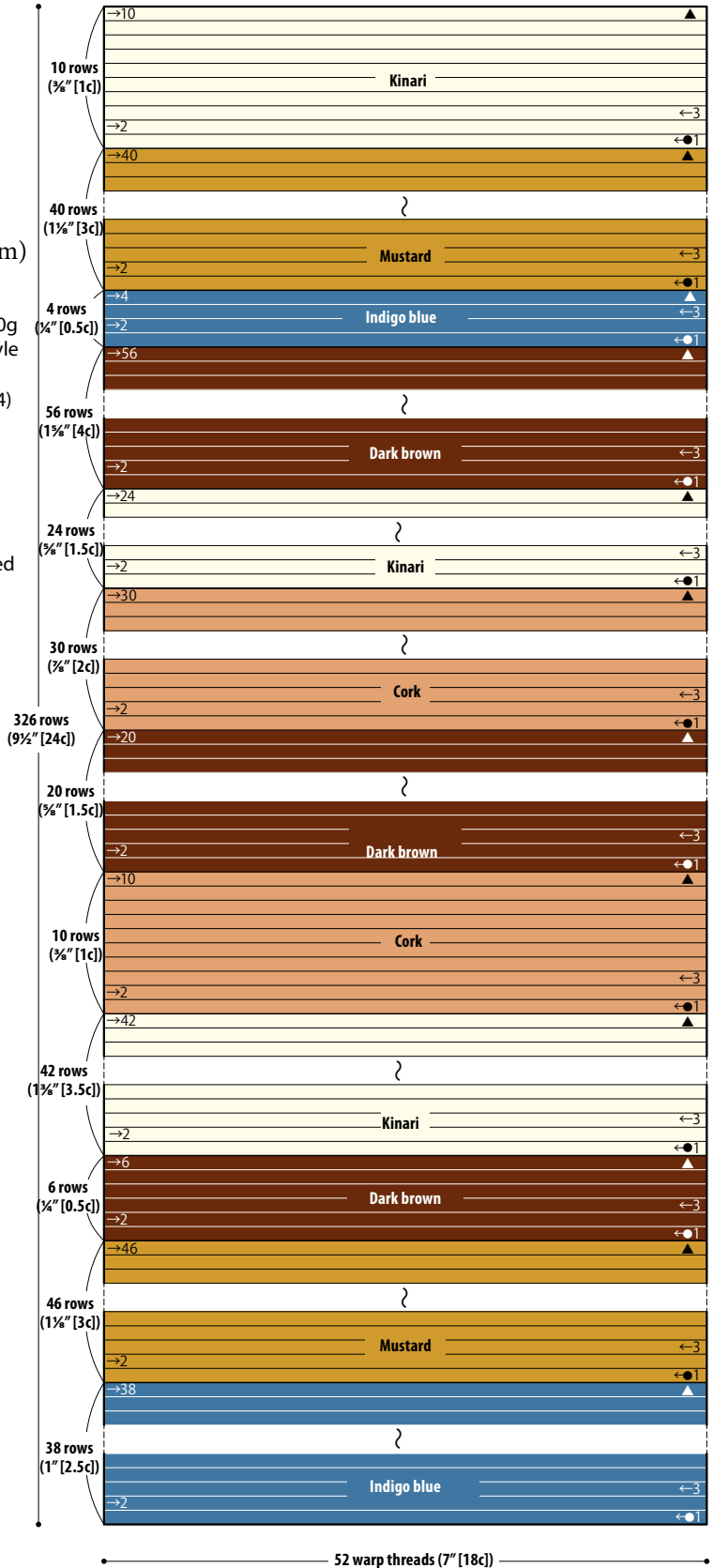
## Gridded construction paper

⅞ x 11" (2.5 x 28 cm) 1 piece

## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 52 threads starting at the 4th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

## Weaving Chart





# Triangle Trivet

Photo on page 15 Finished size: app. 5½ x 6” (14 x 15 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 7g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Extra heavy weight Merino style wool / Light gray (302) 20g, Mustard (311) 1g (approximately 59”/150 cm), Forest green (314) 1g (approximately 59”/150 cm), Kinari (301) 1g (approximately 59”/150 cm)

## Gridded construction paper

7/8 x 11” (2 x 28 cm) 2 pieces

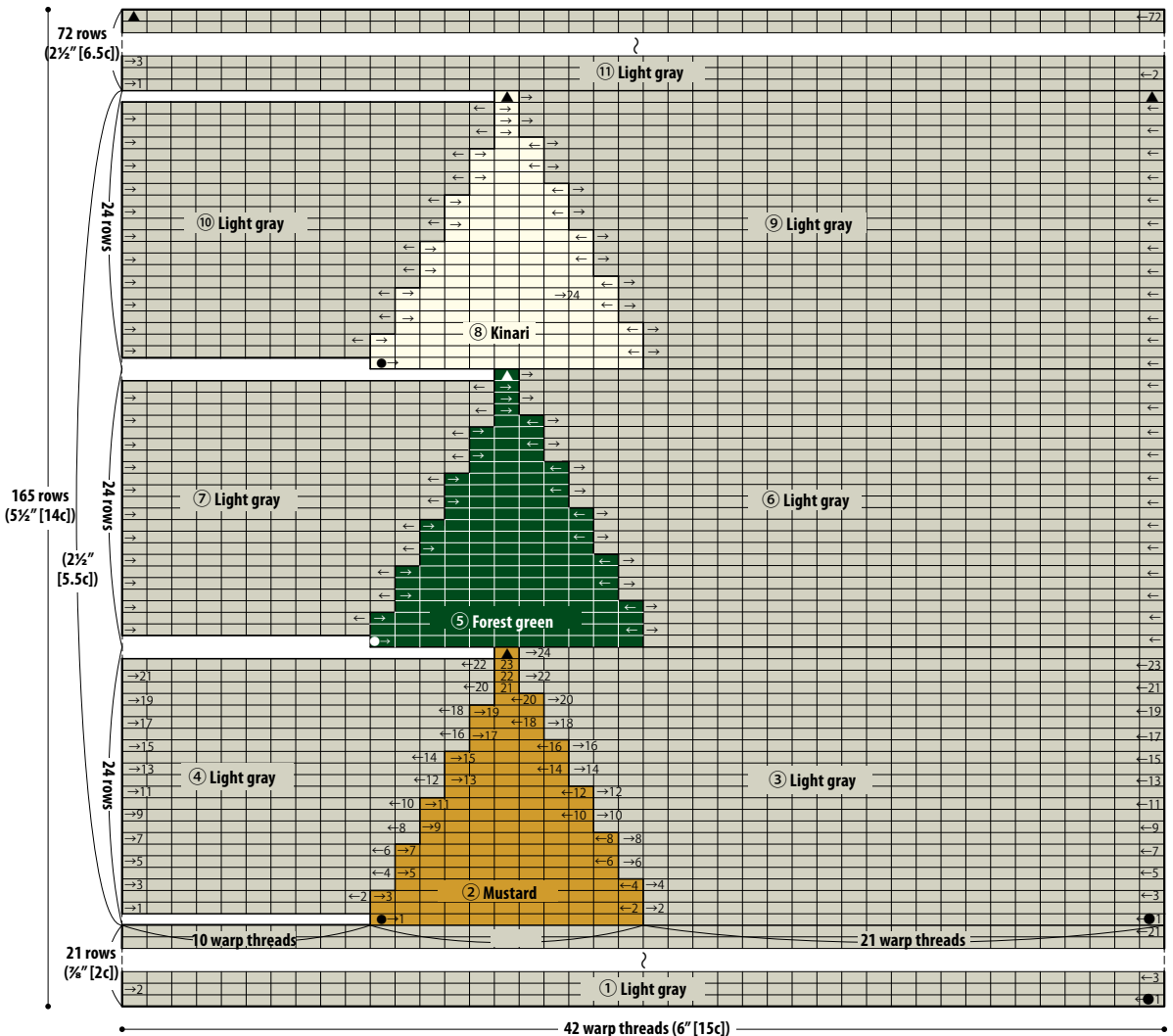
## Other supplies

Tapestry needle

## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 42 threads starting at the 7th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 58 for the cartooning technique.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and finish with a fringe tie off with three warp threads per fringe.

## Weaving Chart





# Woven Ornaments and Tassels

Photo on page 18 Finished size: app. 1½ x 1½” (4 x 4 cm) each

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g each (includes thread for hanging ornaments)

Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool

[A] Kinari (1) 7g, Camellia pink (17) 7g

[B] Mist green (16) 7g, Chocolate (21) 7g

[C] Water blue (8) 7g, Indigo blue (14) 7g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 6” (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces (for woven ornaments), app. 2¾ x 4” (7 x 10 cm) 1 piece (for tassels)

## Other supplies

2” (5 cm)-wide paper (for tassels), tapestry needle (may substitute with yarn needle)

## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 20 threads starting at the 12th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified.

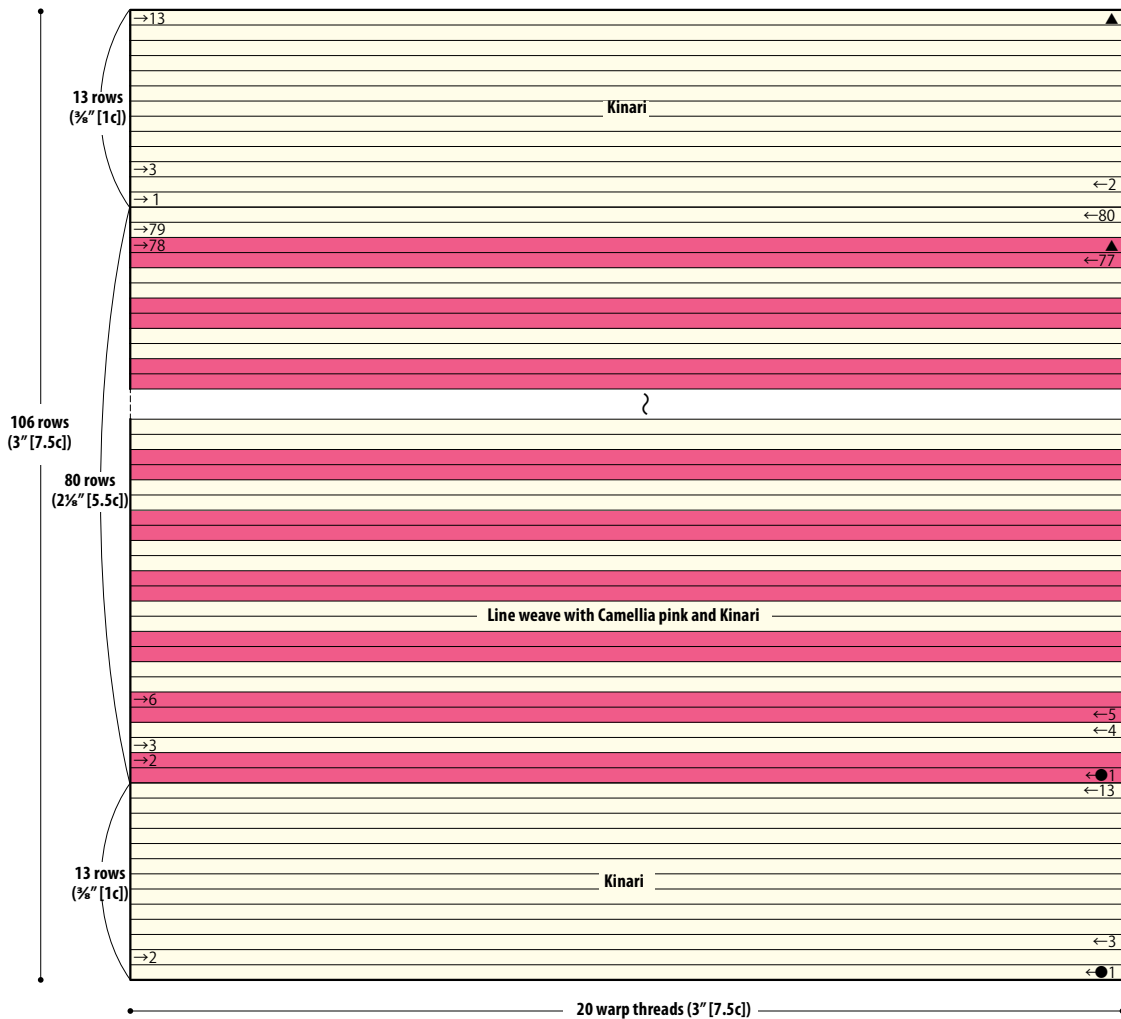
[A] Line weave (page 56)

[C] Raanu weave (page 55)

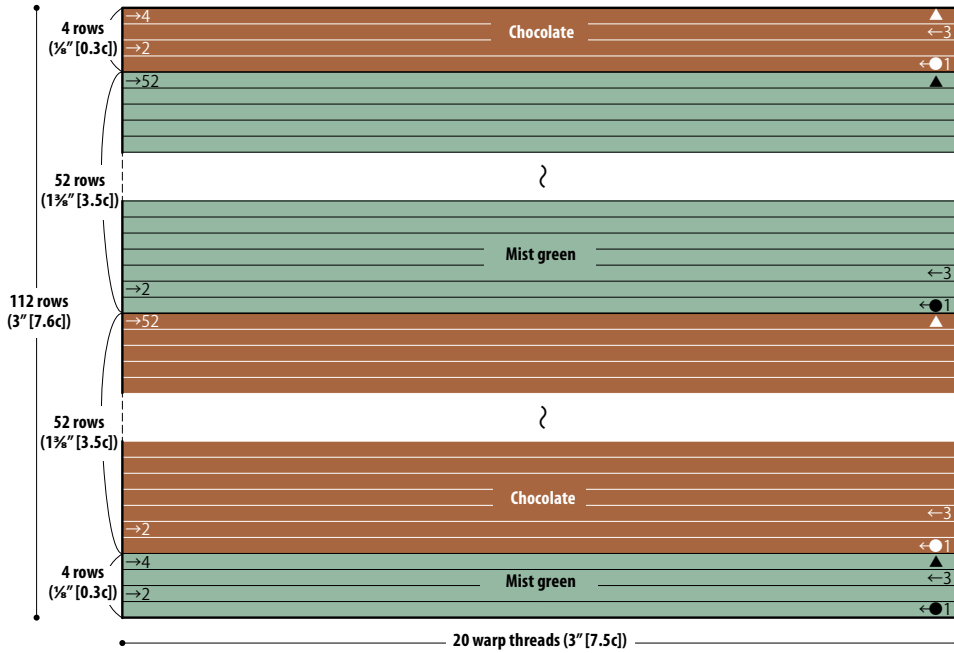
**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

**4** Sew the four corners of the woven pieces with lace yarn. Make tassels, then thread the yarn through the center of the woven ornaments. See page 73 for reference.

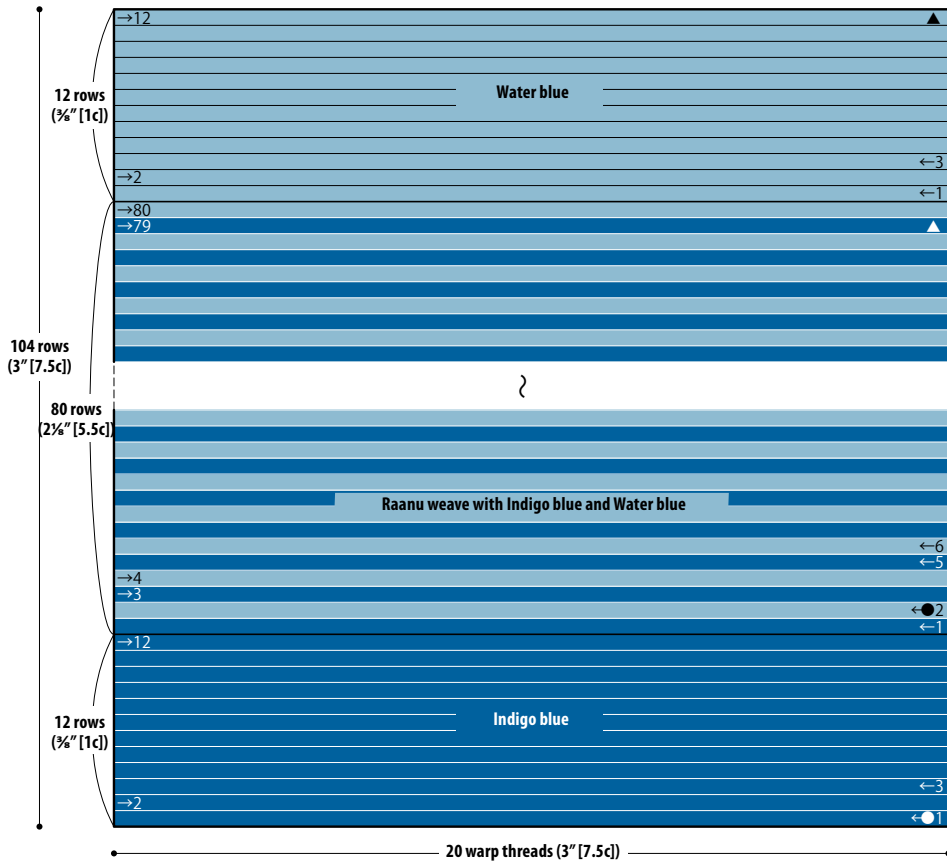
## Weaving Chart [A]



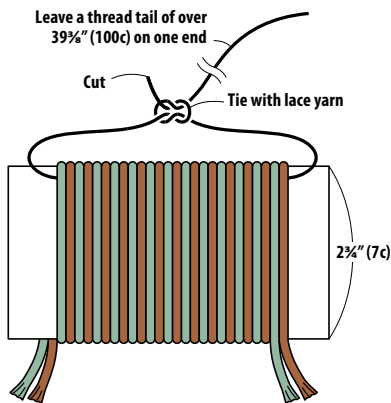
## Weaving Chart [B]



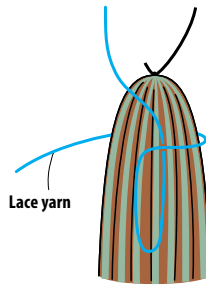
## Weaving Chart [C]



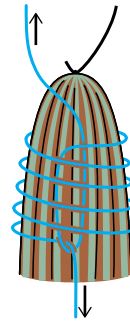
## How to make a tassel



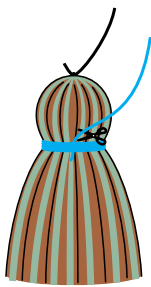
**1** Wrap 2 strands of the weft thread around the gridded construction paper (cut to size for tassels) about 24 times. Cut a piece of lace yarn to a length of 47 1/4" (120 cm), then insert the lace yarn through the weft thread loop and knot.



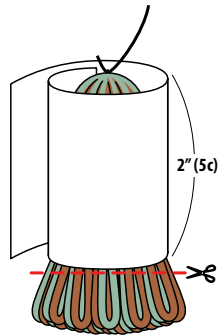
**2** Remove the thread bundle from the paper. Place a piece of lace yarn that is about 12" (30 cm) in length and place around the thread bundle as shown.



**3** Wrap the lace yarn around the bundle about 5 times and insert the end into the loop. Pull the upper and lower ends of the lace yarn to tighten.

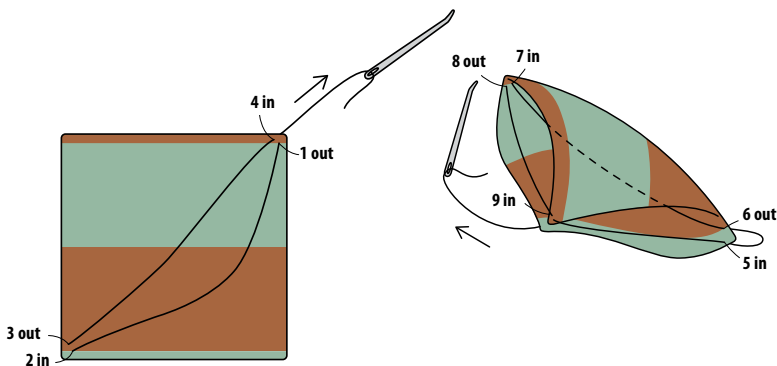


**4** Trim the lace yarn.

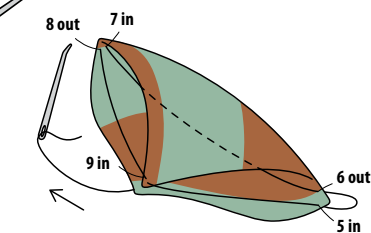


**5** Wrap a piece of paper with a width of 2" (5 cm) and use it as a guide to trim the tassel.

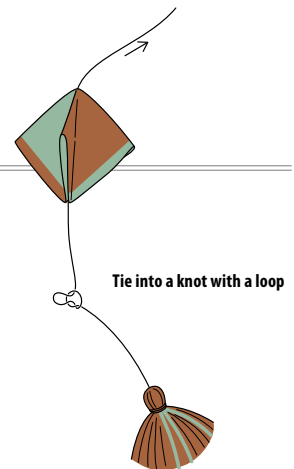
## Finishing



**1** Thread the tapestry needle with lace yarn that is cut to 16" (40 cm) in length. Stitch the corners of the woven piece together, then knot the yarn to secure. Pull the yarn out from position 1, stitch the corner that is diagonally across, then return to the original corner and stitch.



**2** Repeat the previous step for the other two corners. All four corners will converge together. To finish, stitch through all four corners and tie the lace yarn into a knot.



**3** Determine where you'd like to tie off the tassel lace yarn (on page 18, the yarn is tied off about 8" (20 cm) from the tassel) and tie a knot. Insert the needle into the bottom part of the woven piece from step 2.



# Card Case with Tie Closure

Photo on page 20 Finished size (closed): app. 2¾ x 4¼" (7 x 11 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 7g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Light beige (2) 7g, Cork (4) 7g, Water blue (8) 7g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces

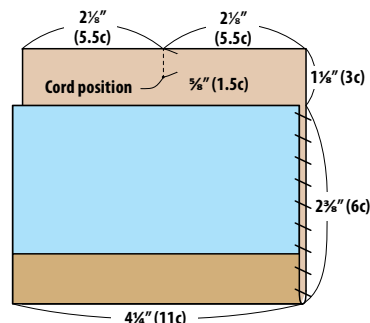
## Other supplies

3mm-wide cotton/linen tie, tapestry needle (may substitute with yarn needle)

## Instructions

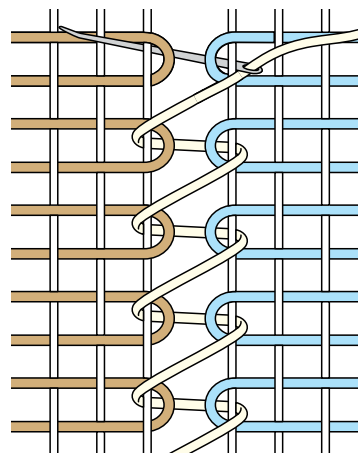
- 1 Warp the loom with 30 threads starting at the 9th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 55 for the Raanu weave technique.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.
- 4 Fold the woven piece as specified and stitch the side closed with lace yarn. Refer to the illustration for where to attach the tie.

## How to finish



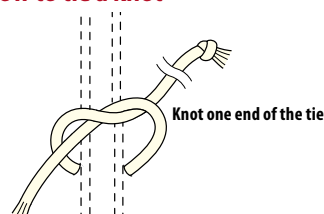
Fold to create a case section to be 2¾" (6 cm) in height (without the flap). Stitch sides closed.

## How to close



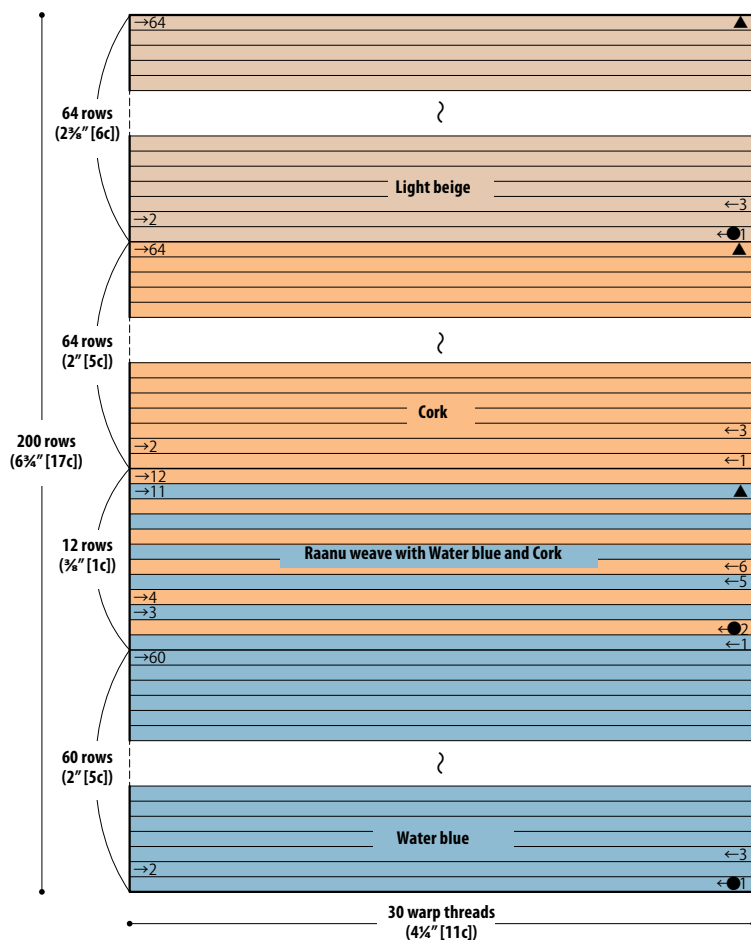
Start by picking up one stitch from the edge of the woven piece and knot to secure. Then pick up the warp threads to stitch the side closed. To finish, pick up one stitch from the edge of the woven piece and tie a knot to secure.

## How to tie a knot



Thread the tapestry needle with the tie. Pick up 2 warp threads beneath the weft and create a knot.

## Weaving Chart





# Stripecy Pouch

Photo on page 21 Finished size (closed): app. 3½ x 5½” (9 x 14 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20/ Kinari (2) 10g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style  
 Coral (23) 12g, Kinari (1) 10g, Indigo Blue (14)  
 10g, Black (12) 5g, Chocolate (21) 5g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 11” (2.5 x 28 cm) 2 pieces

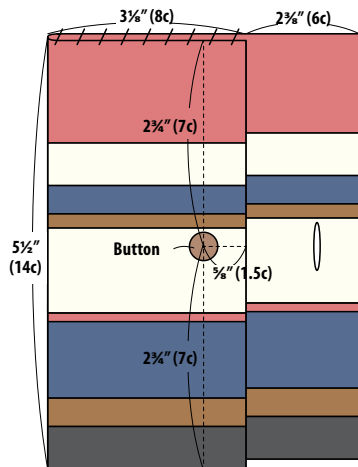
## Other supplies

1 button (5/8”/ 1.5 cm diameter), hand sewing  
 needle, thread to attach button, tapestry needle  
 (may substitute with yarn needle)

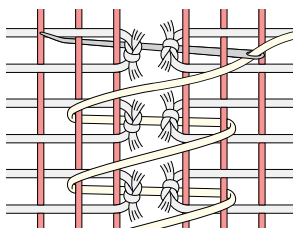
## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 62 threads starting at the left-most notch, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. After the first 17 rows of Kinari weft, create the button hole for the next 20 rows by weaving back at the warp thread that is 7th from the right (refer to the cartooning technique on page 58).
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.
- 4 Fold as specified, then stitch the side closed with lace yarn. Sew button where indicated.

## How to finish

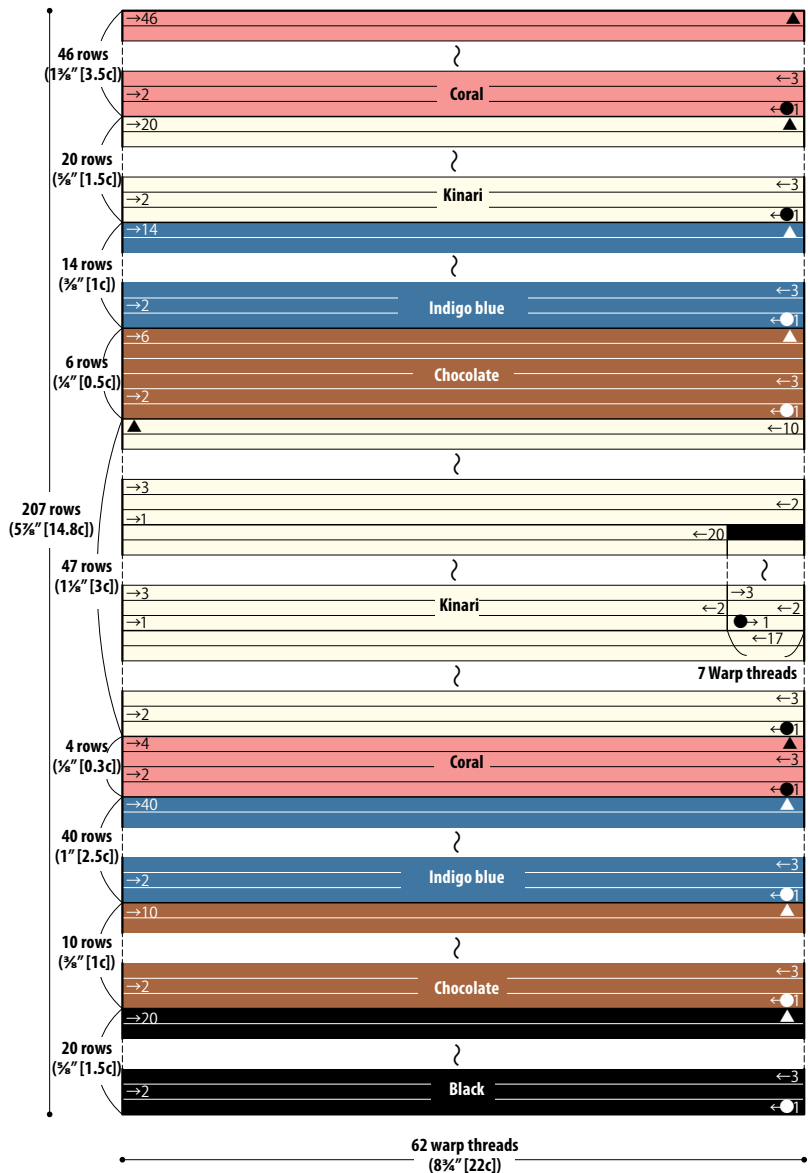


## How to close



Pick up one stitch from the edge of the woven piece and knot to secure. Pick up two weft threads at a time to stitch closed. To finish, pick up one stitch from the edge of the woven piece and knot.

## Weaving Chart





# Planter Cover

Photo on page 22

Finished size: app. 9 x 4" (23 x 10 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Red (24) 13g, Chocolate (21) 13g, Yellow (20) 3g  
 [Hamanaka] Sonomono Fuwatto / Light gray (134) 5½" (14 cm) 2 pieces  
 White (131) 5½" (14 cm) 2 pieces

## Gridded construction paper

⅝" x 6" (2 x 15 cm) 1 piece

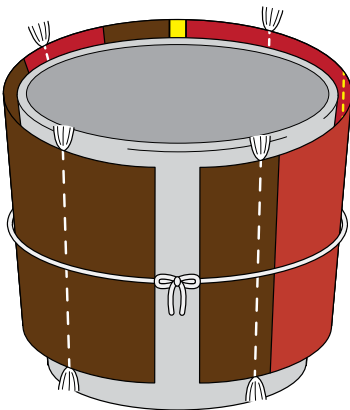
## Other supplies

Tie (green gray)

## Instructions

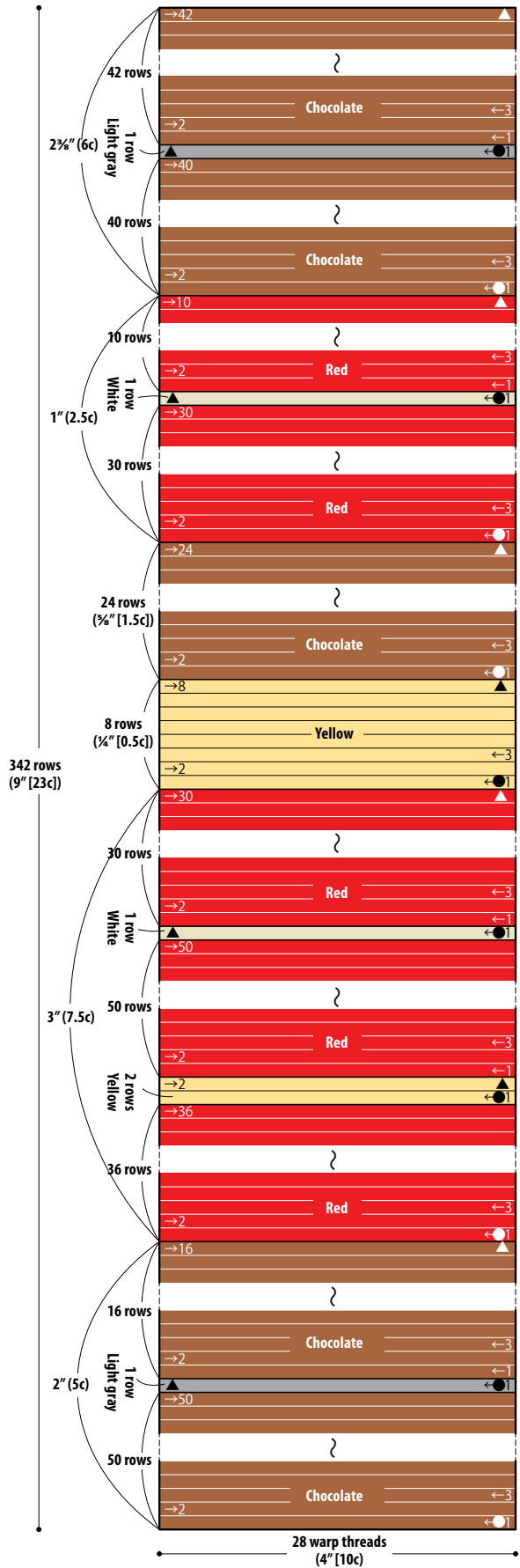
- 1 Warp the loom with 28 threads starting at the 10th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. For the fluffy thread, you will leave the ends extending out from the left and right sides by about ⅞" (2 cm) of the piece instead of weaving them in.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.
- 4 Wrap the piece around the planter and secure with a tie.

## How to finish

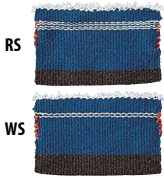


Wrap around the planter and secure with a tie

## Weaving Chart







# Flowerpot Cover

Photo on page 23 Finished size: app. 4¼ x 7½" (11 x 19 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 7g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Indigo blue (14) 22g, Chocolate (21) 9g, Mist green (16) 3g

## Gridded construction paper

2 x 11" (2.5 x 28 cm) 2 pieces

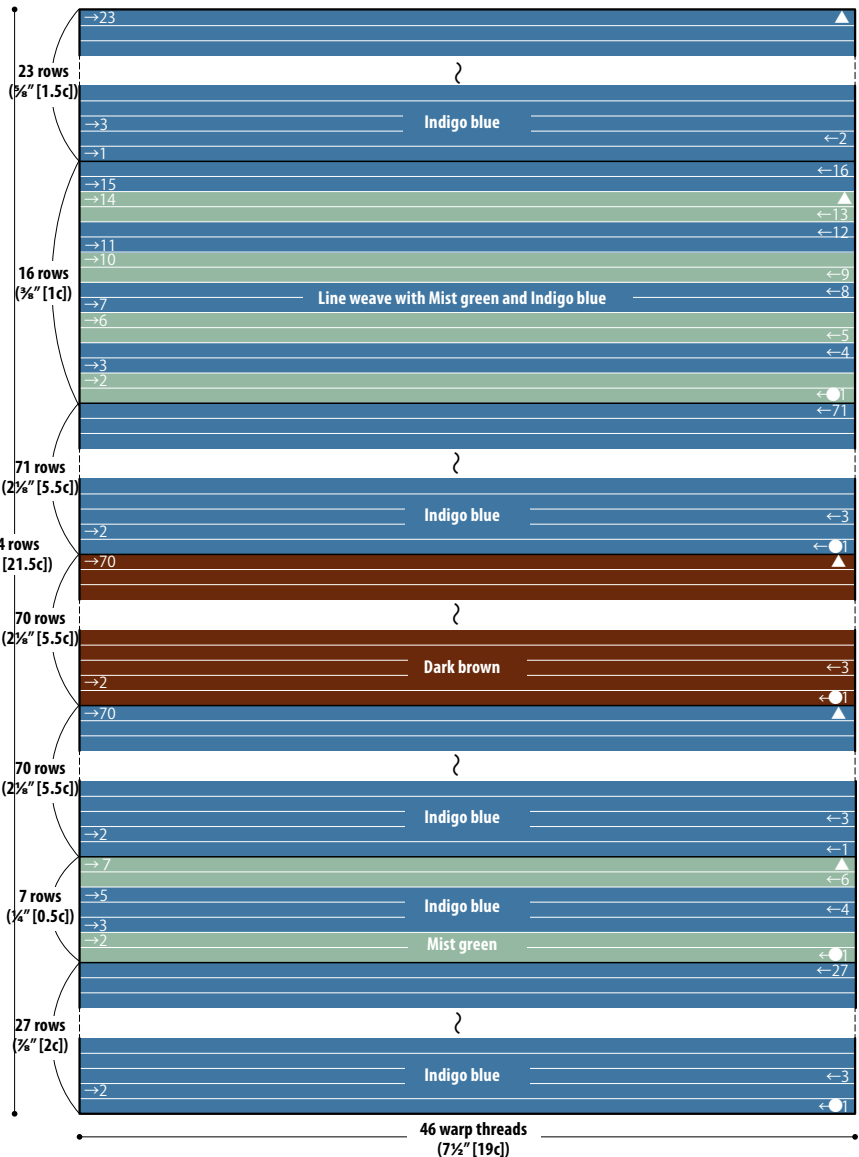
## Other supplies

Yarn of your preference (orange)  
 Tapestry needle (may substitute with yarn needle)

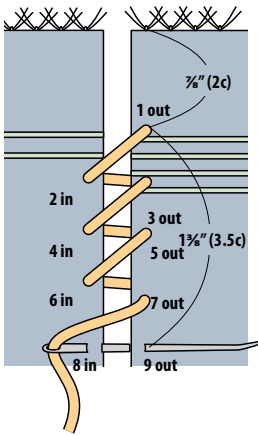
## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 46 threads starting at the 5th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 56 for the Line weave technique.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.
- 4 Fold the woven piece in half and stitch with your preferred yarn.

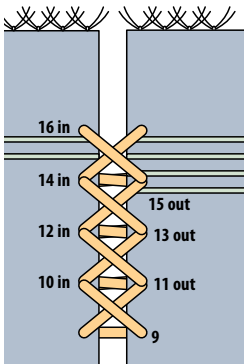
## Weaving Chart



## How to stitch



- 1 Thread the tapestry needle with the yarn, knot the end and pull out from 1.



- 2 At 16, insert to the wrong side and secure with a knot.



# Basket Cover

Photo on page 24 Finished size: app. 8¾ x 8¾" (22 x 22 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Beige (2) 17g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Sonomono Fuwatto /  
 Dark gray (135) 19g, White (131) 12g,  
 Light gray (134) 19g

## Gridded construction paper

1⅛ x 11" (3 x 28 cm) 1 piece

## Instructions

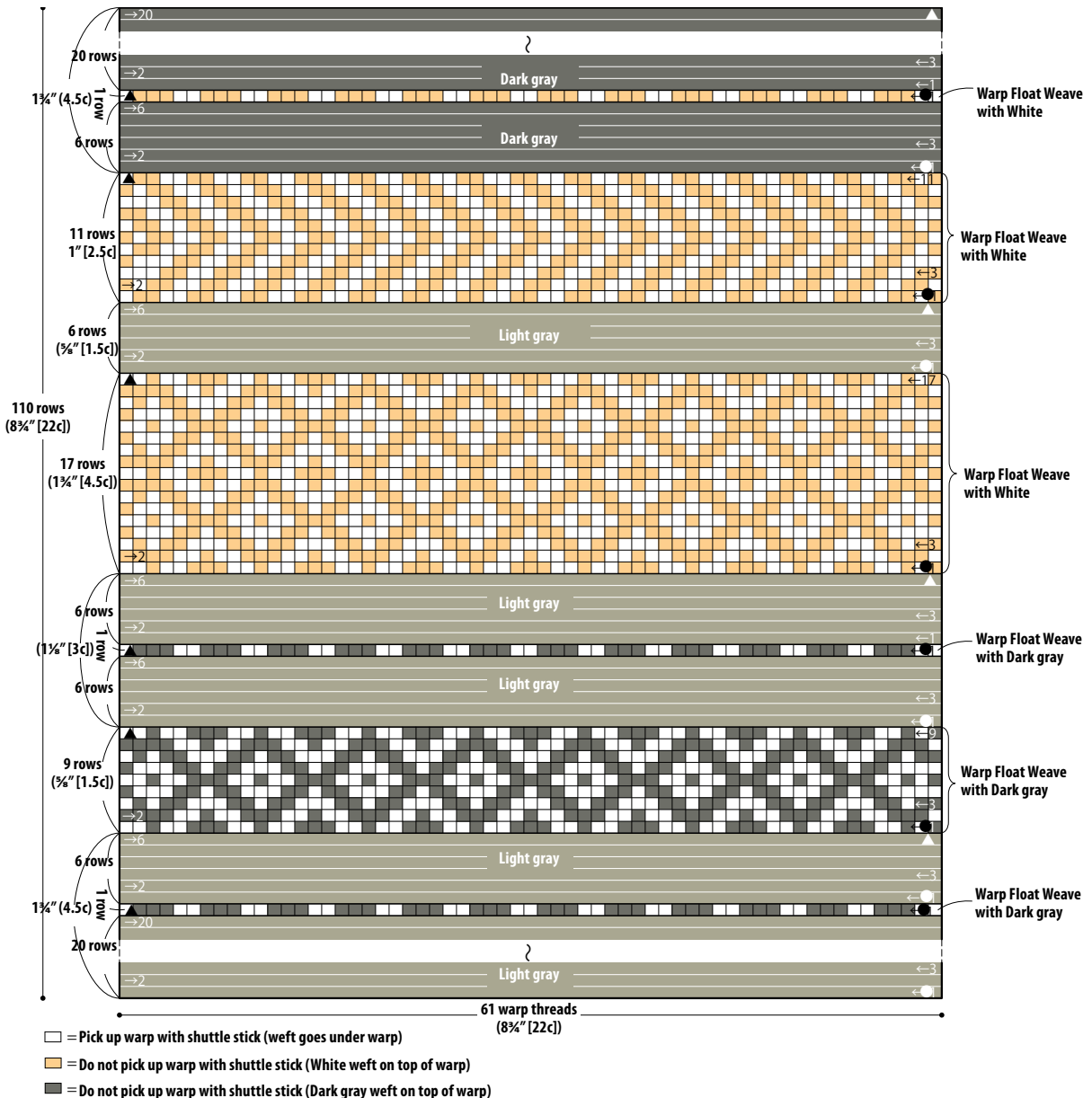
**1** Warp the loom with 61 threads starting at the left-most notch, then insert gridded construction paper.

※ Because the loom will be warped with an odd number of threads, the piece will end at the upper frame.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 57 for the Warp Float weave technique.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish. For the first 3 warp threads from the left, tie the 2nd and 3rd warp threads together (refer to page 64), then knot the 1st warp thread with either the 2nd or 3rd warp thread.

## Weaving Chart





# Warp Float Weave Flower Vase Mat

Photo on page 26 Finished size: app. 5½ x 7" (13 x 18 cm) (excludes fringe)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Beige (2)17g  
(includes weft thread)

Weft [Hamanaka] Sonomono Fuwatto /  
White (131) 18g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 11" (2.5 x 28 cm) 2 pieces

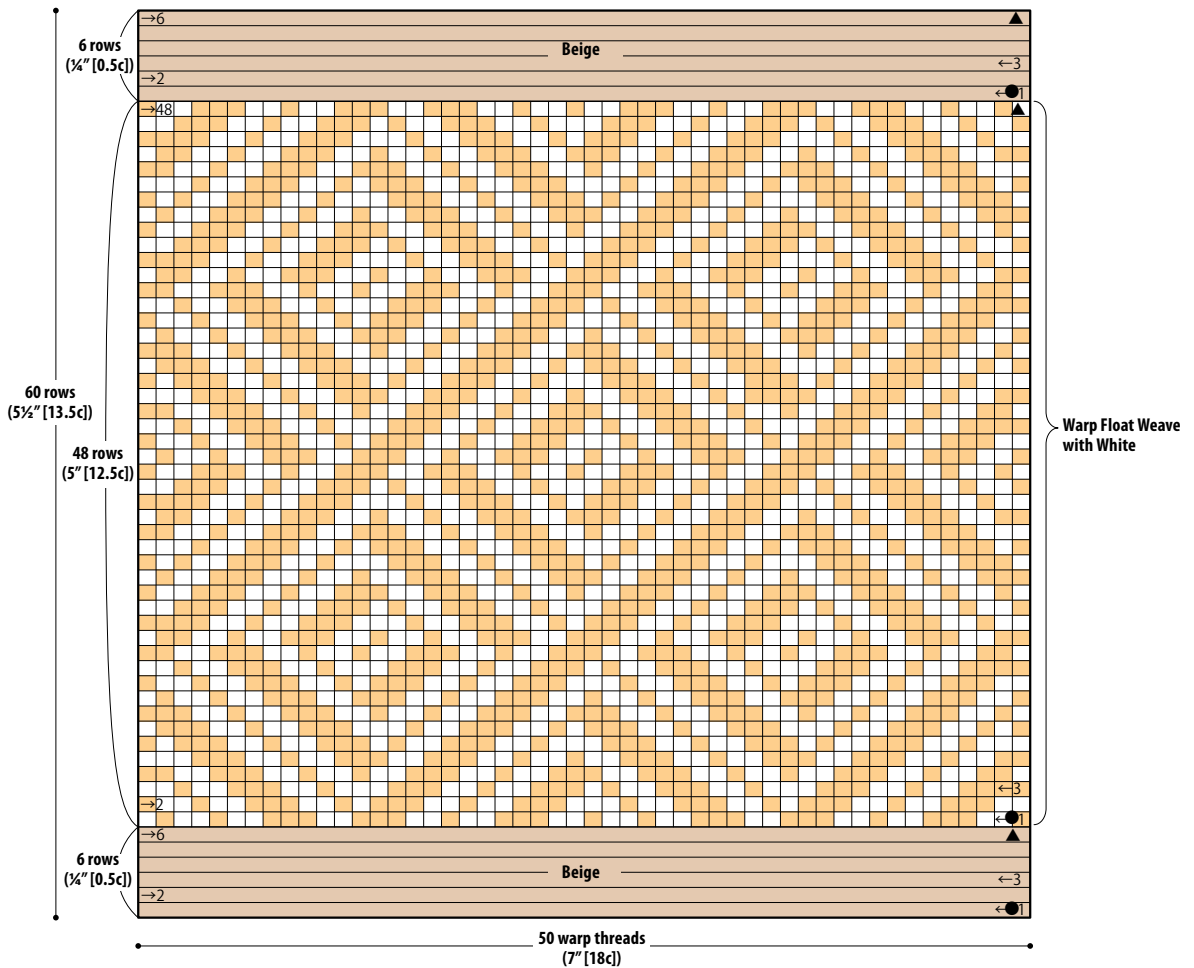
## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 50 threads starting at the 4th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 57 for the Warp Float weave technique.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and finish with a fringe tie off with three warp threads per fringe (exception: 2 warp threads for the left edge). Trim fringe to 1½" (4 cm).

## Weaving Chart



□ = Pick up warp threads with shuttle stick (White weft under warp)

■ = Do not pick up warp threads with shuttle stick (White weft on top of warp)



# One-handle Bag

Photo on page 30

Finished size: Bag - app 16 x 13¾ x 8"

Handle - app 10¾ x 1½" (27 x 4 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g

Weft [DARUMA] Combination wool /  
Gray + Kinari (2) 15g, Kinari (1) 5g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 4" (2 x 10 cm) 1 piece

## Other supplies

Linen fabric (Gray) 51¼ x 43¼" (130 x 110 cm),

Sewing thread (For bag: gray, for handle attachment: white),

Hand sewing needle or sewing machine

## Instructions

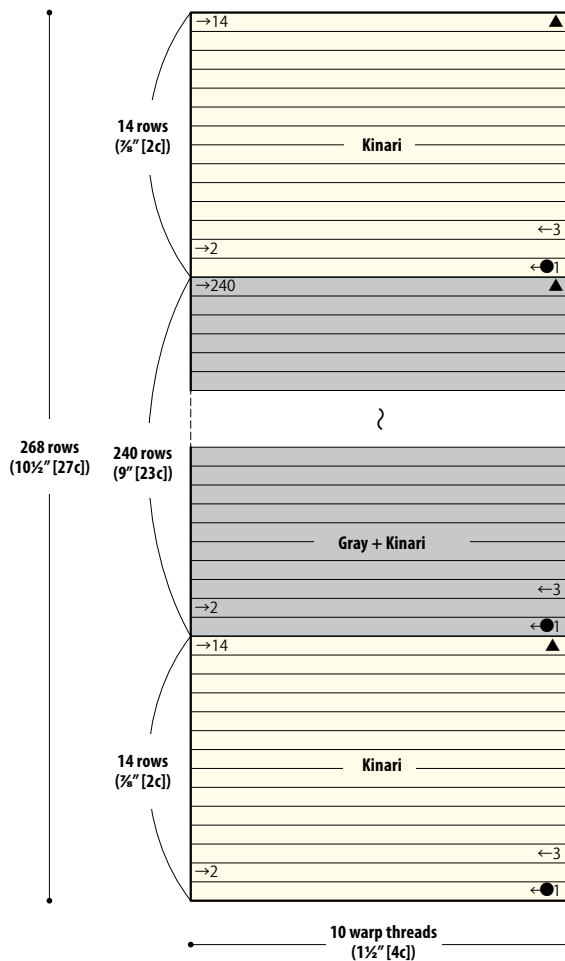
**1** Warp the loom with 10 threads starting at the 14th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified.

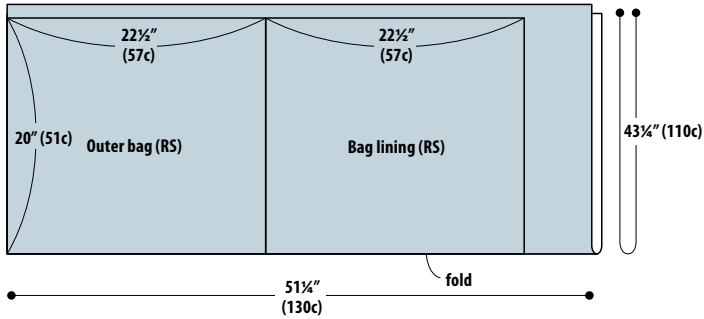
**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

**4** Refer to the bag construction steps (page 81) and make the bag. Attach the woven piece from step 3 as specified.

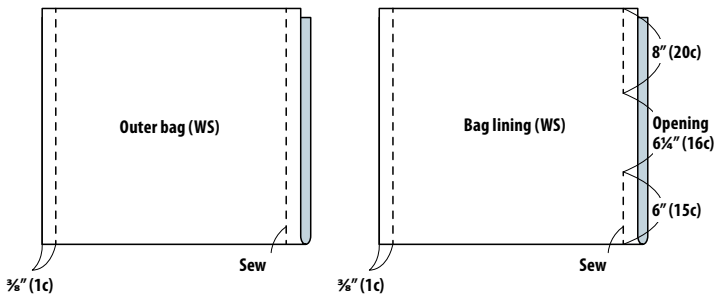
## Weaving Chart



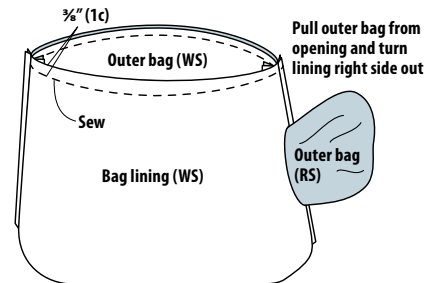
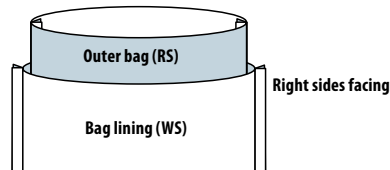
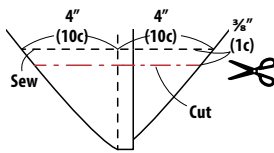
## How to make a bag



**1** Cut fabric according to diagram



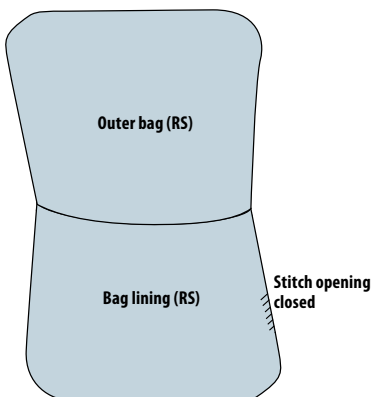
**2** With right sides facing, mark a  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) seam allowance for both the outer bag and bag lining, then sew the sides. For the bag lining, leave an opening of  $6\frac{1}{4}$ " (16 cm).



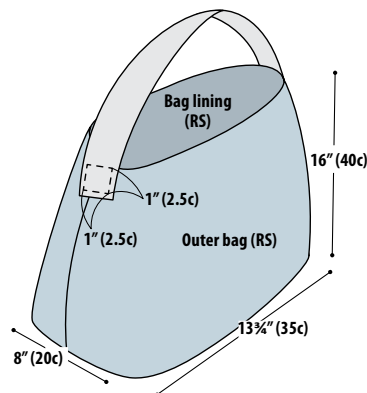
**3** Make boxed corners. Refer to the diagram to flatten the corners into a right angle and sew. Trim corner about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) from seam.

**4** Place bag lining inside of the outer bag with right sides facing.

**5** Sew bag opening and turn right side out from opening in bag lining.



**6** Slip stitch opening closed



**7** Adjust bag shape and sew on handle.



RS



WS

# Mini Bag

Photo on page 32 Finished size: 8¾ x 9½” (22 x 24 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Beige (2) 17g  
 Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Mist green (16) 40g, Lavender (9) 20g, Water blue (8) 12g, Kinari (2) 9g, Cork (4) 7g

## Gridded construction paper

7/8 x 11” (2 x 28 cm) 1 piece

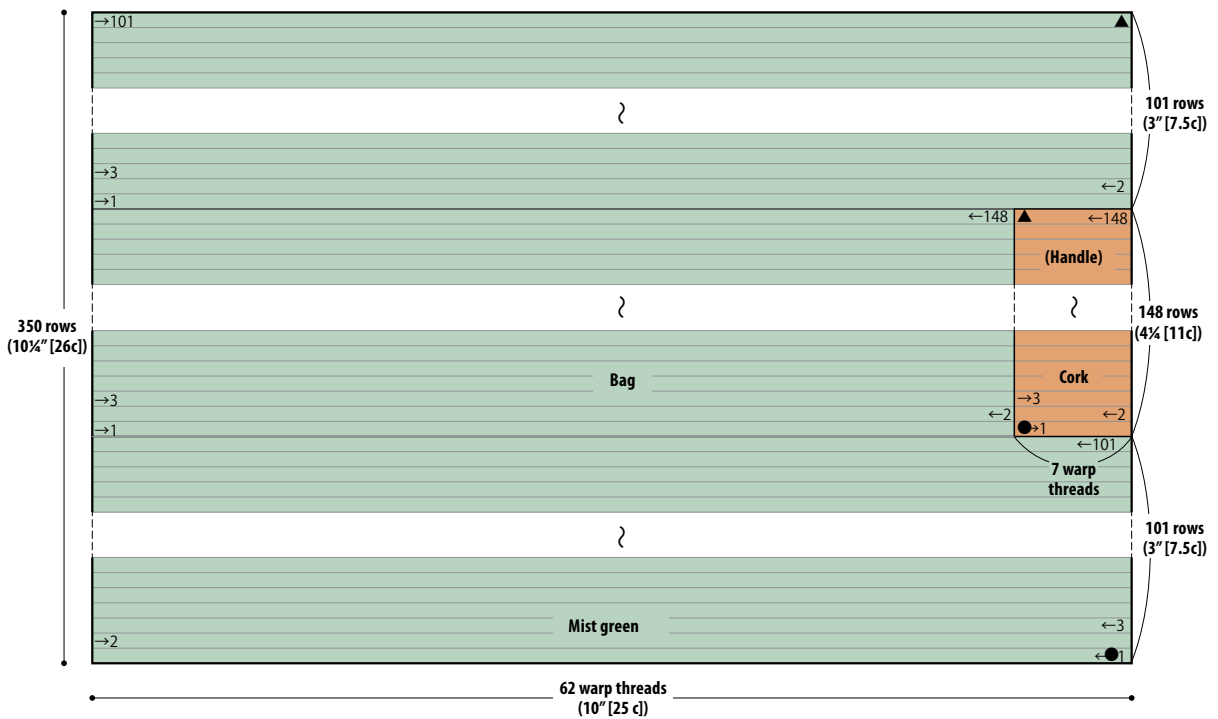
## Other supplies

Tapestry needle (may substitute with yarn needle)

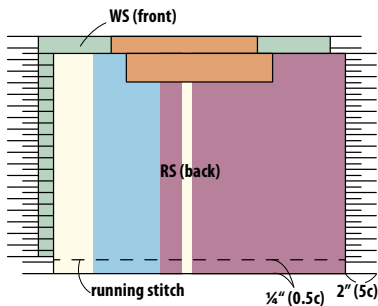
## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 62 threads starting at the left-most notch, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Weave 2 pieces. For the cork weft section which will become the handle, refer to the cartooning weave technique (page 58) to weave back at the warp thread that is 7th from the right.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish. Leave about 2” (5 cm) of warp threads.

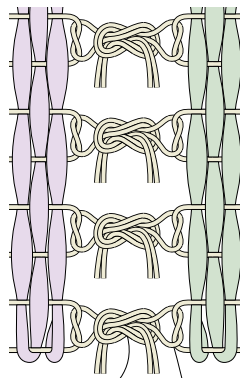
## Weaving Chart [Back]



## How to finish



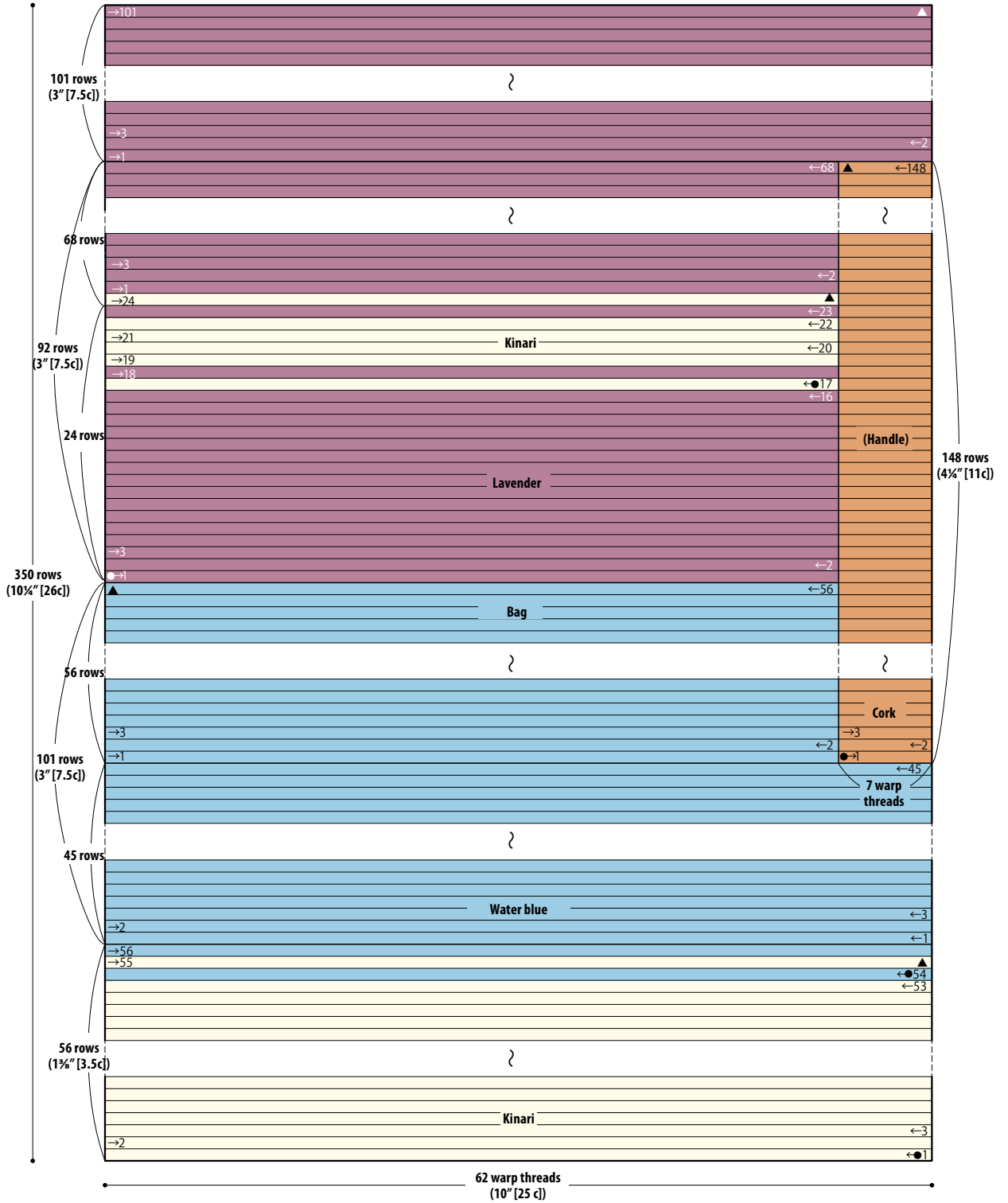
Tie the warp threads of front and back pieces together.



Knot the remaining warp threads

Knot (refer to the knot tie off on page 64) the warp threads and do not trim ends.

# Weaving Chart (Front)





# Patchwork Floor Mat

Photo on page 34 Finished size: app. 9½ x 16" (24 x 40 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Beige (2)100g (included weft and for piecing patchwork together)

Tufts [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Dark brown (305) 100g, Cork (304) 90g, Kinari (301) 35g, Oatmeal (312) 25g, Light gray (302) 25g

## <Thread amounts per piece>

Warp Beige (2) 6.5g (includes weft)

Tufts **[A]** Dark brown (305) 12g, Oatmeal (312) 3g, Kinari (301) 2g

**[B]** Cork (304) 12g, Light gray (302) 3g, Kinari (301) 2g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 6" (2.5 x 15 cm) 2 pieces (for woven piece),

1½ x 4" (3 x 10 cm) 1 piece (for tufts),

¾ x 4" (1 x 10 cm) 1 piece (trimming guide for tufts)

## Other supplies

Tapestry needle (may substitute with yarn needle)

## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 20 threads starting at the 12th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Use the weaving chart and weave 8 pieces of A and 7 pieces of B. Refer to page 60 for the knotting technique

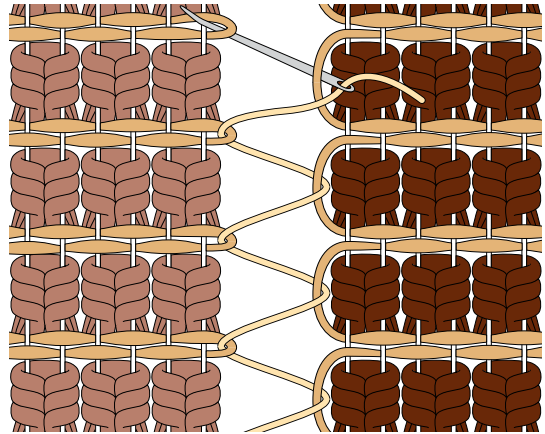
**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

**4** Join the pieces together with knitting cotton according to the diagram.

## Diagram

A	B	A	B	A
B	A	B	A	B
A	B	A	B	A

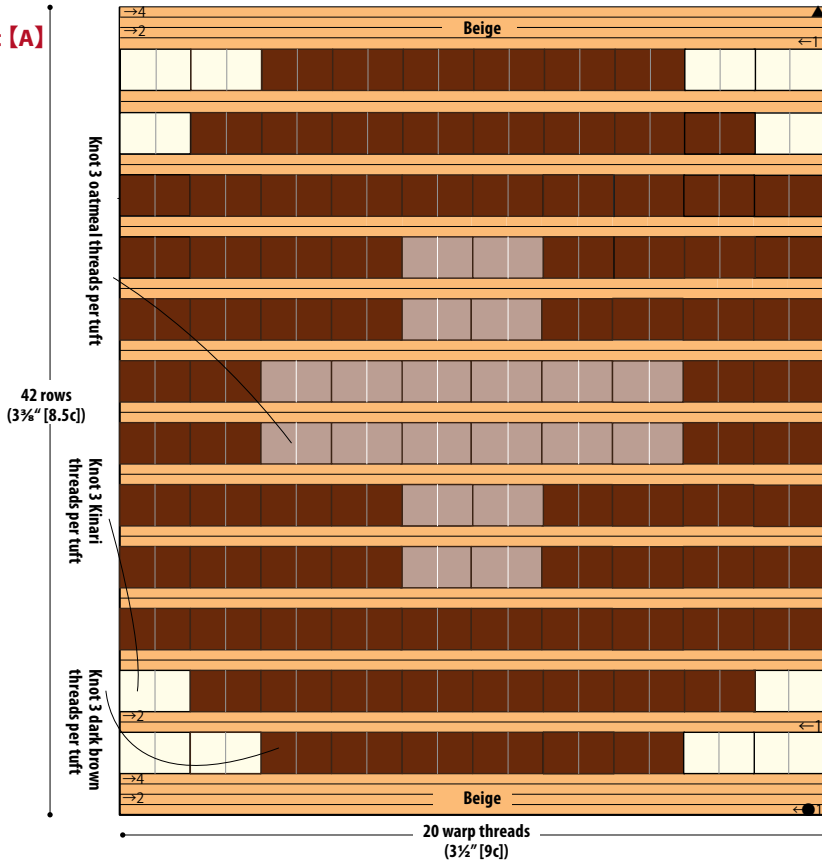
## How to join the pieces




This is the view from the wrong side. For the left and right, pick up the weft loops to join the pieces. For the top and bottom, use the stitching method on page 75 and pick up 2 weft threads at a time.

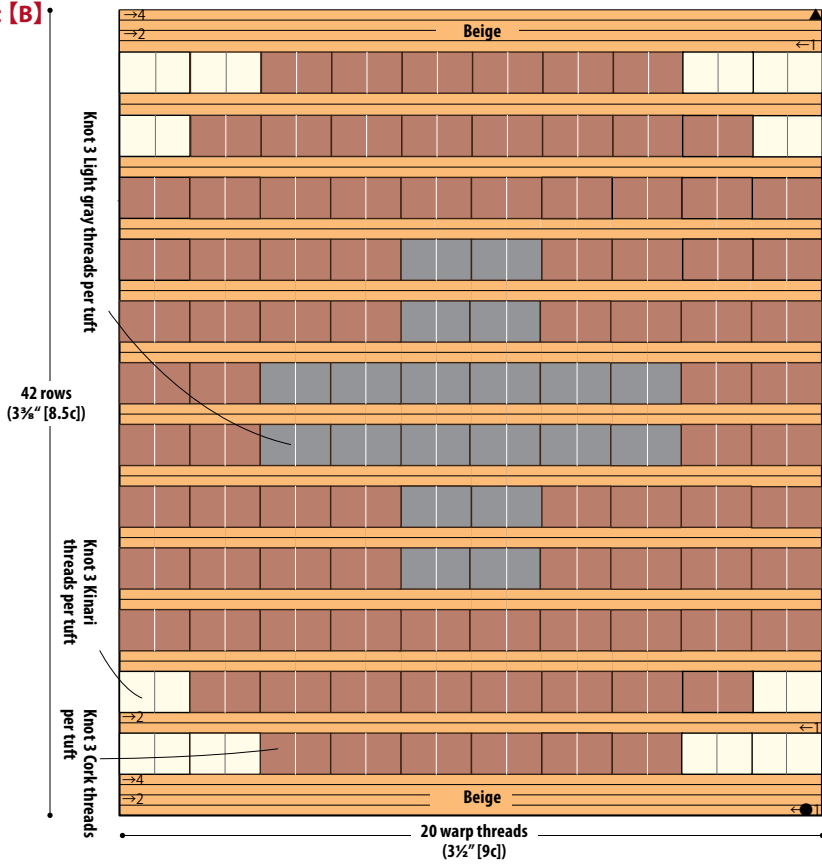


**Weaving Chart [A]**



  
= 1 knotted tuft

**Weaving Chart [B]**





# Geometric Seat Cover

Photo on page 35 Finished size: app. 8¾ x 9" (22 x 23 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Kinari (1) 27g (includes weft)

Tufts [DARUMA] Extra heavy weight Merino style wool / Kinari (301) 63g, Mustard (311) 39g, Forest green (314) 28g

## Gridded construction paper

1 piece each :  
 1½ x 11" (3 x 28 cm) (woven piece),  
 1½ x 4" (3 x 10 cm) (for tufts),  
 ¾ x 11" (1 x 28 cm) (for trimming tufts)

## Instructions

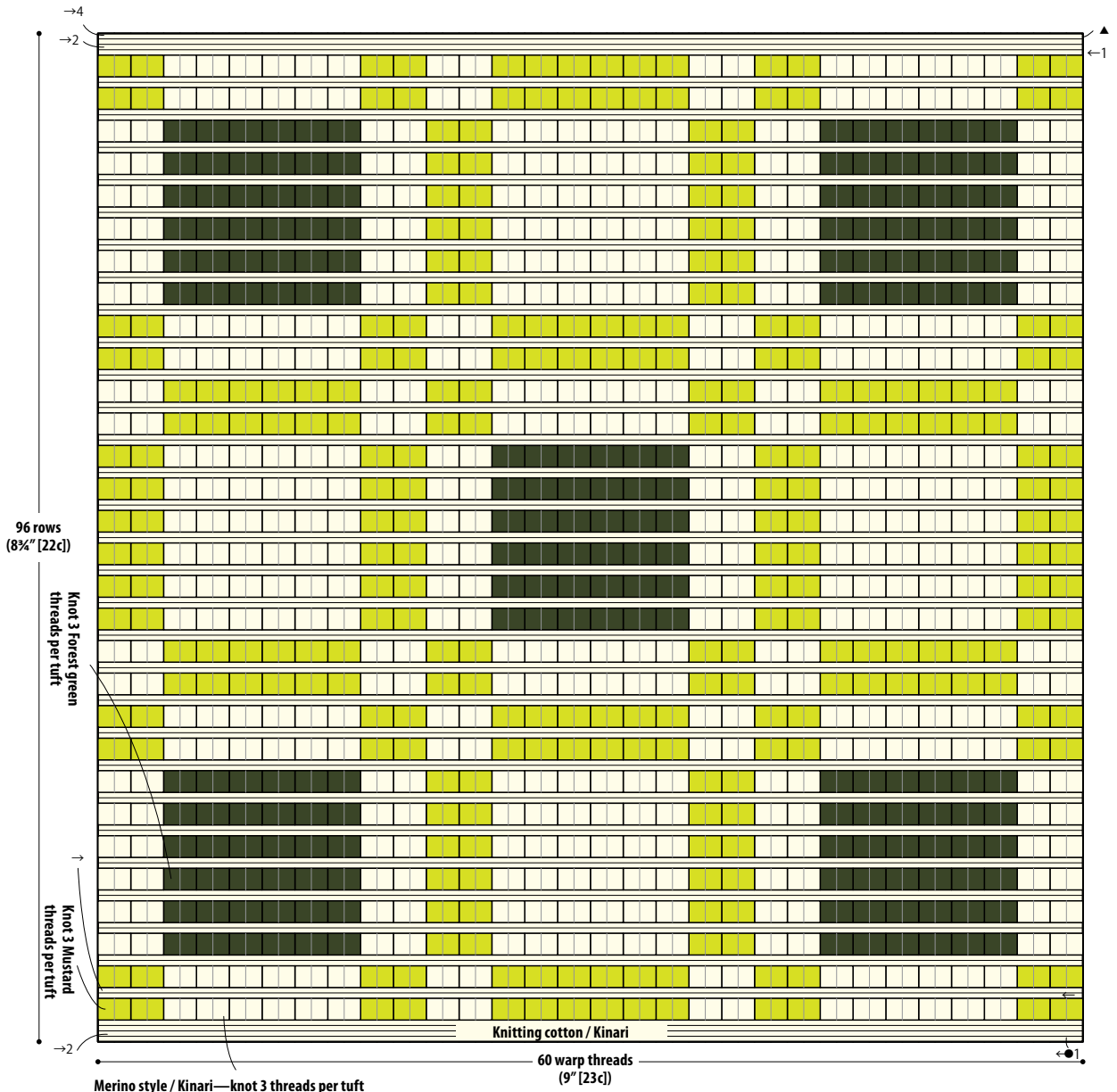
**1** Warp the loom with 60 threads starting at the 2nd notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

**2** Follow the weaving chart. Refer to page 60 for knotting tufts.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.

## Weaving Chart

□ = 1 knotted tuft





# Wool Roving Wall Hanging (A)

Photo on page 36 Finished size: app. 11 x 4¼" (28 x 11 cm) (includes tassels)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Kinari (1) 12g (includes weft)

Weft [Hamanaka] Real Flocked Wool Roving / White (551) 12" (30 cm) ¼, Silver (555) 12" (30 cm) ½, Sonomono Loop / Gray Beige (52) 7g, Sepia (53) 5g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 10" (2.5 x 25 cm) 2 pieces

## Other supplies

Hanging thread (cotton thread)

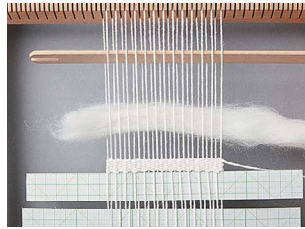
## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 26 threads starting at the 11th notch from the left. Insert one of the gridded construction paper about 2¾" (7 cm) from the lower frame, then rotate the heddle bar the opposite direction and insert the second gridded construction paper (the lower fringe will be about 6" (15 cm).

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 62 for the Soumak weaving technique.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and use two upper warp threads per knot to finish the top edge of the woven piece. Finish the bottom edge using the Shippo tie off method and trim to 4" (10 cm).

**4** Cut the hanging thread to 8" (20 cm) and tie the ends to the gathered warp threads about 3⅛" (8 cm) from the woven piece. Position the ends of the warp threads towards the back and refer to steps 2–4 on how to make tassels on page 73.

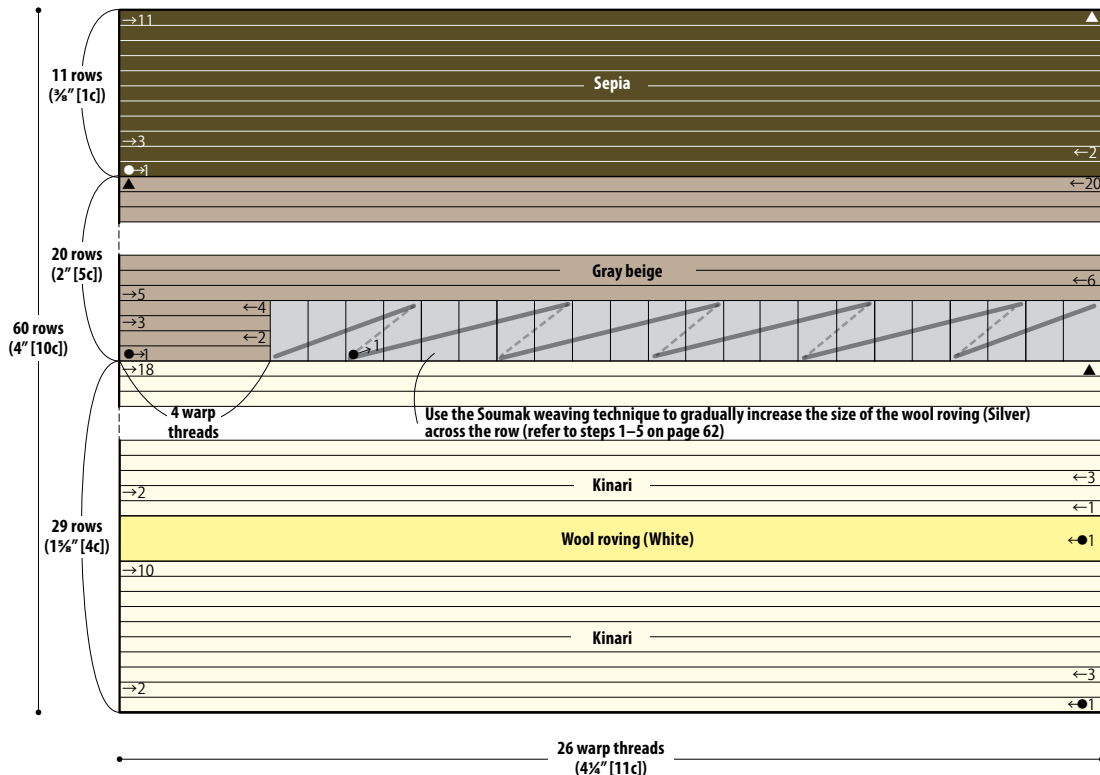


Insert and position the shuttle stick between the warp threads to create a shed, then insert the White wool roving through the shed.



Pull the wool roving from the spaces between the warp threads as desired.

## Weaving Chart





# Wool Roving Wall Hanging (B)

Photo on page 36 Finished size: app. 16 x 6¾" (40 x 17 cm) (includes tassels)

## Thread

**Warp** [DARUMA] Knitting cotton / Beige (2) 35g (includes weft)  
**Weft** [Hamanaka] Sonomono Fuwatto / White (131) 10g, Sonomono Loop / Gray beige (52) 9g, Real Flocked Wool Roving / White (551) 40 cm ½, Silver (555) 70 cm ⅓ [Naito Shoji] White basting thread 1 skein

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 10" (2.5 x 25 cm) x 2 pieces

## Other supplies

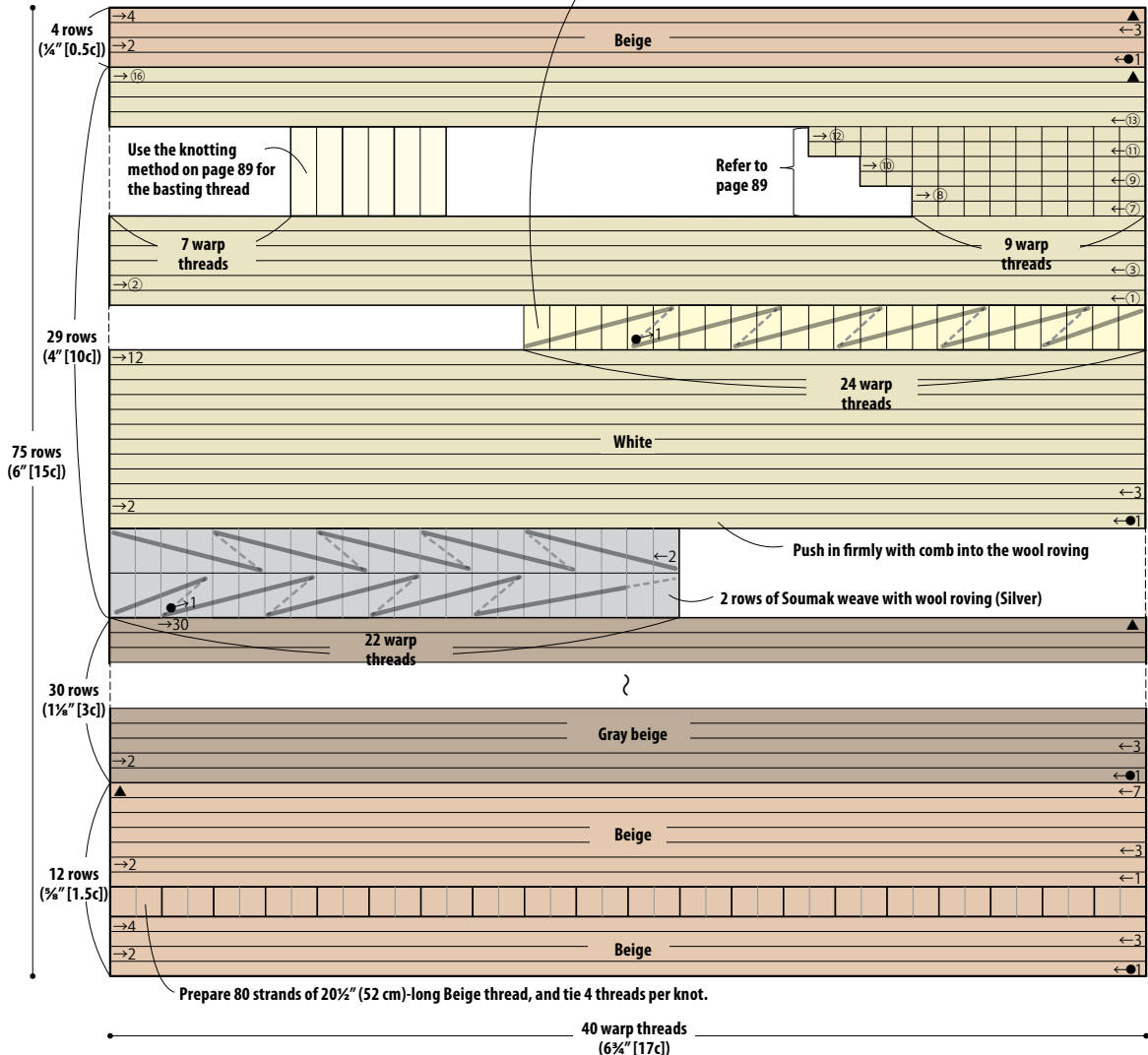
1 hanging dowel ⅜" (1 cm) diameter x 12" (30 cm), hanging thread

## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 40 threads starting at the 7th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 62 and page 89 for the Soumak weaving technique and general wool roving weaving.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.
- 4 Tie the upper warp threads to the hanging dowel. Tie the hanging thread to each end of the hanging dowel.

## Weaving Chart

Use the Soumak weaving technique to gradually increase the size of the wool roving (White) across the row (refer to steps 1–5 on page 62)



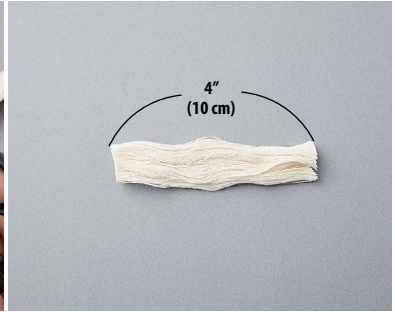
## How to weave the basting thread knots



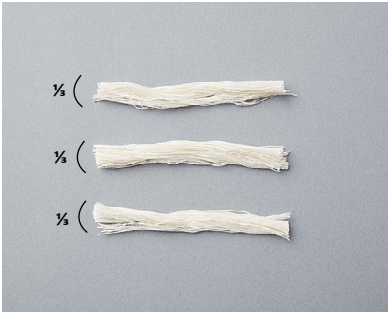
**1** Unwind the basting thread skein.



**2** Leave in a bundle and cut a segment into a length 4" (10cm).



**3** The cut segment.



**4** Divide the segment from step 3 into 3 equal parts. Knot each part.



**5** Trim the thread ends.



**6** Complete.

## Weaving the White weft for rows ⑦–⑫



**1** For rows ⑦–⑧, weave back at the 9th warp thread from the right edge.



**2** For rows ⑨–⑩, weave back at the 11th warp thread from the right edge.



**3** For rows ⑪–⑫, weave back at the 13th warp thread from the right edge. Once the weft has evened out on both the left and right sides of the basting tassels, continue weaving regularly from row ⑬.



# Framed Sheep

Photo on page 38 Finished size: app. 7 x 5½" (18 x 13 cm)

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g

Weft • Tufts [DARUMA] Extra heavy weight Merino style wool / Cork (304) 13g, Oatmeal (312) 10g, Kinari (301) 2g, Black (310) 4g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 11" (2.5 x 28 cm) 2 pieces (for woven piece),

1½ x 4" (3 x 10 cm) 1 piece (for tufts),

¾ x 4" (1 x 10 cm) 1 piece (for trimming tufts)

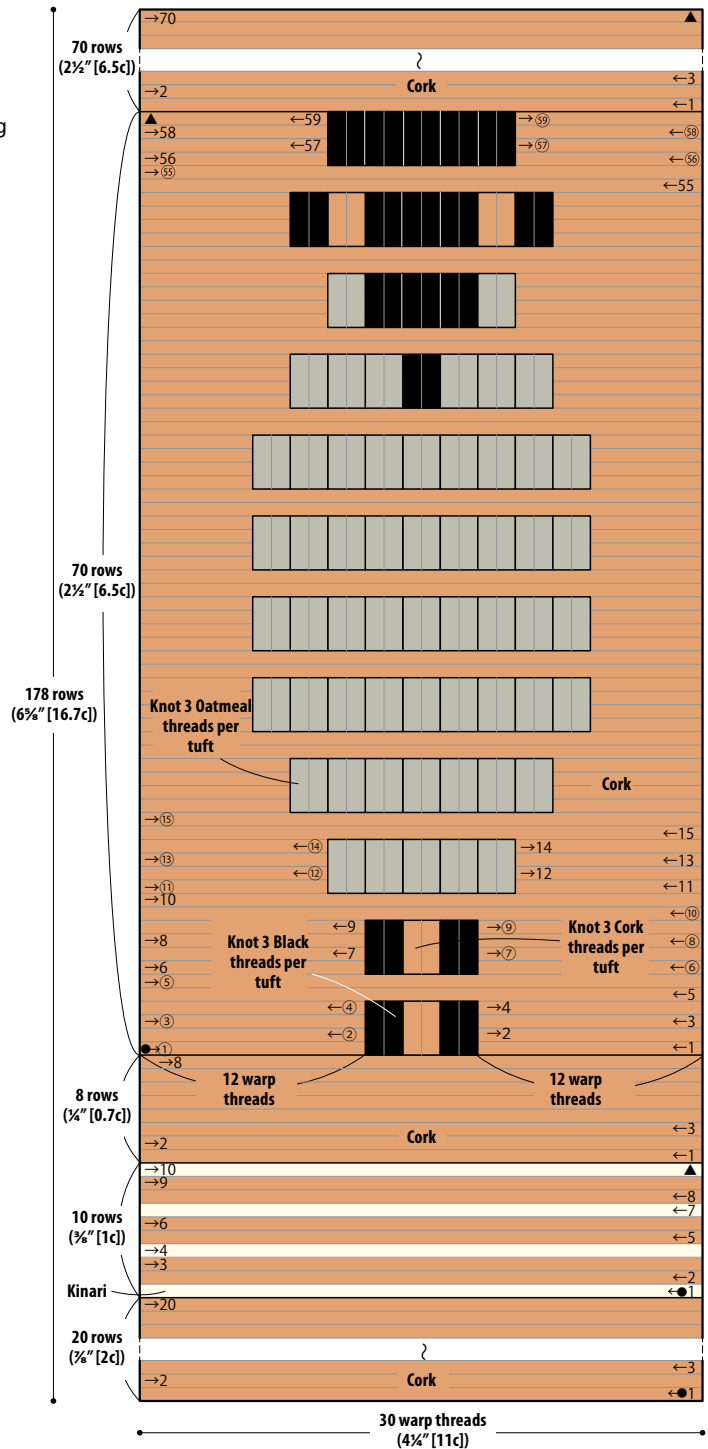
## Other supplies

Tapestry needle, photo frame (postcard size), push pins

## Instructions

- 1 Warp the loom with 30 threads starting at the 9th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper for the woven piece.
- 2 Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. When you have completed a row of knotting, alternate the left and right wefts to continue weaving. Refer to page 60 for the knotting technique.
- 3 Cut the warp to remove the piece and knot the warp threads to finish.
- 4 Secure the four corners to the photo frame backing board with push pins.

## Weaving Chart





# Bird Tapestry

Photo on page 39 Finished size: app. 4¼ x 4¼” (11 x 11 cm), excludes tassels

## Weaving Chart

### Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Lace yarn #20 / Kinari (2) 5g

Weft [DARUMA] Medium weight Merino style wool / Indigo blue (14) 5g, Water blue (8) 5g, Yellow (20) 5g

### Gridded construction paper

1 x 11” (2.5 x 28 cm) 2 pieces

### Other supplies

Hanging thread (yarn)

Tapestry needle (may substitute with yarn needle)

### Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 29 threads starting at the 9th notch from the left, then insert gridded construction paper.

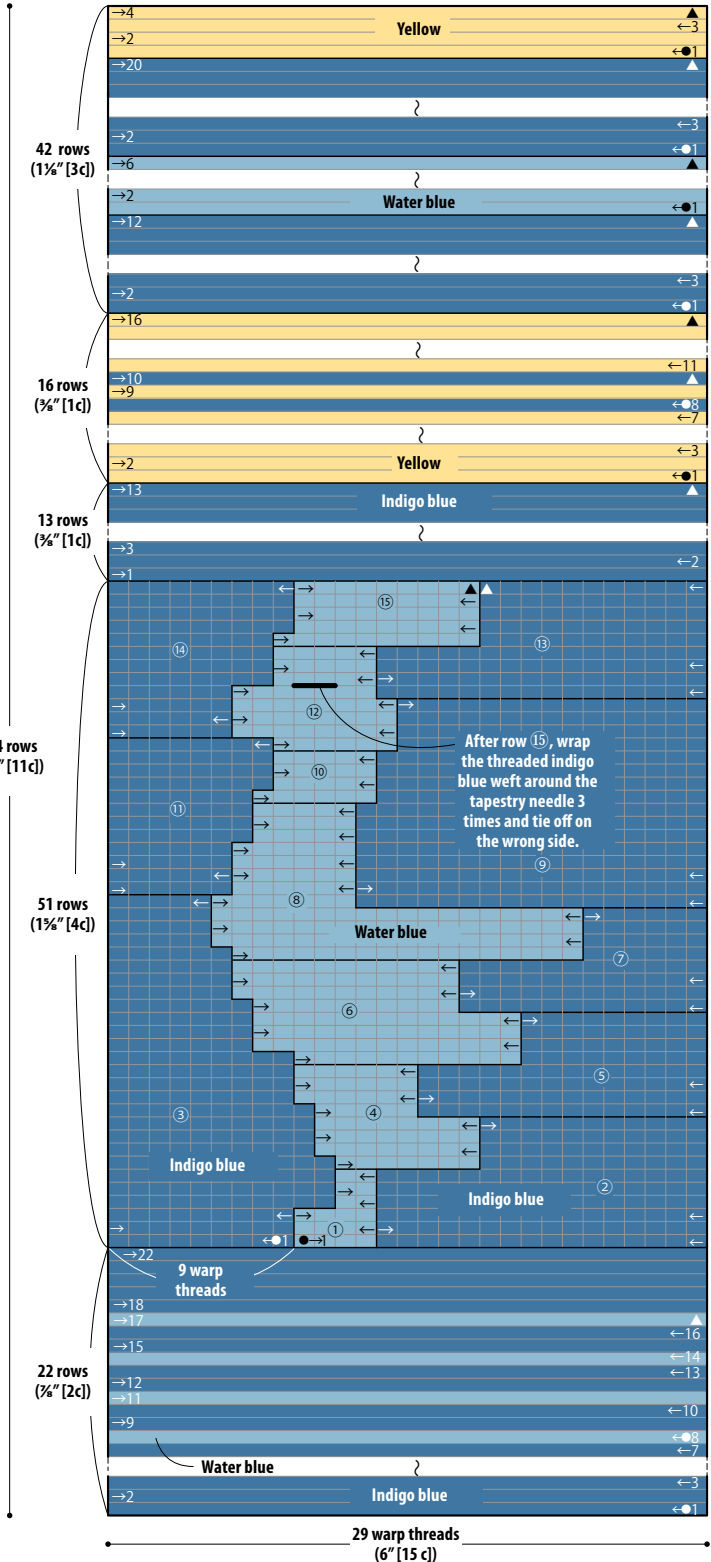
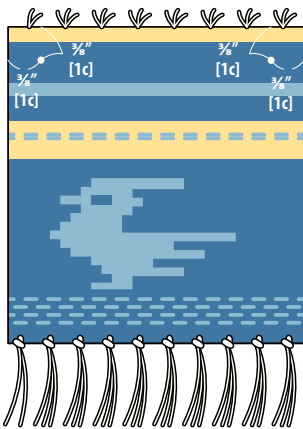
※ Because the loom will be warped with an odd number of threads, the piece will end at the upper frame.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified. Refer to page 58 for the Cartooning technique.

**3** Cut the warp to remove the piece and tie off the top of the woven piece. For the bottom of the piece, finish with a fringe tie off starting off with the first two warp threads, then proceeding with three warp threads per fringe. Trim the fringe to 1½” (4 cm).

**4** Thread the tapestry needle with the hanging thread and insert at the specified positions from back to front. Form a small loop and knot the ends on the right side of the tapestry.

### Hanging thread positions





# Reddish Brown Scarf

Photo on page 40 Finished size: app. 47¼ x 6¼” (120 x 16 cm), excludes fringe

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Extra heavy weight Merino style wool / Dark brown (305) 40g

Weft [DARUMA] #0.5WOOL / Mahogany (3) 70g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 10¼” (2.5 x 26 cm) 20 sheets

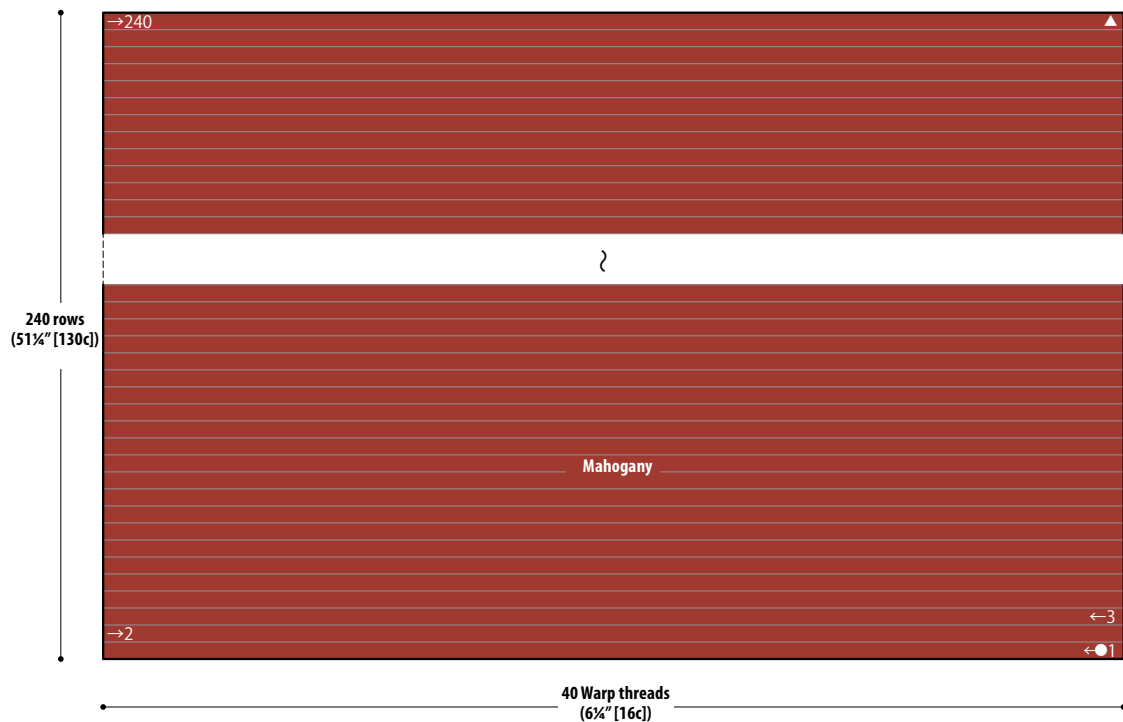
## Instructions

**1** Warp the loom with 40 threads starting at the 7th notch from the left. Insert one of the gridded construction paper about ⅝” (2 cm) from the lower frame, then rotate the heddle bar the opposite direction and insert the second gridded construction paper (the lower fringe will be about 4” (10 cm). Refer to page 94 for how to make a scarf.

**2** Follow the weaving chart.

**3** Leave 4” (10 cm) and cut the warp to remove the piece and tie off into a twisted fringe.

## Weaving Chart







# Gray Scarf

Photo on page 42 Finished size: app. 47¼ x 6¼” (120 x 16 cm), excludes fringe

## Thread

Warp [DARUMA] Extra heavy weight Merino style wool / Black (310) 27g, Gray (315) 19g

Weft [DARUMA] #0.5 WOOL / Light gray (2) 75g, Kinari (1) 13g

## Gridded construction paper

1 x 10¼” (2.5 x 26 cm) 20 pieces

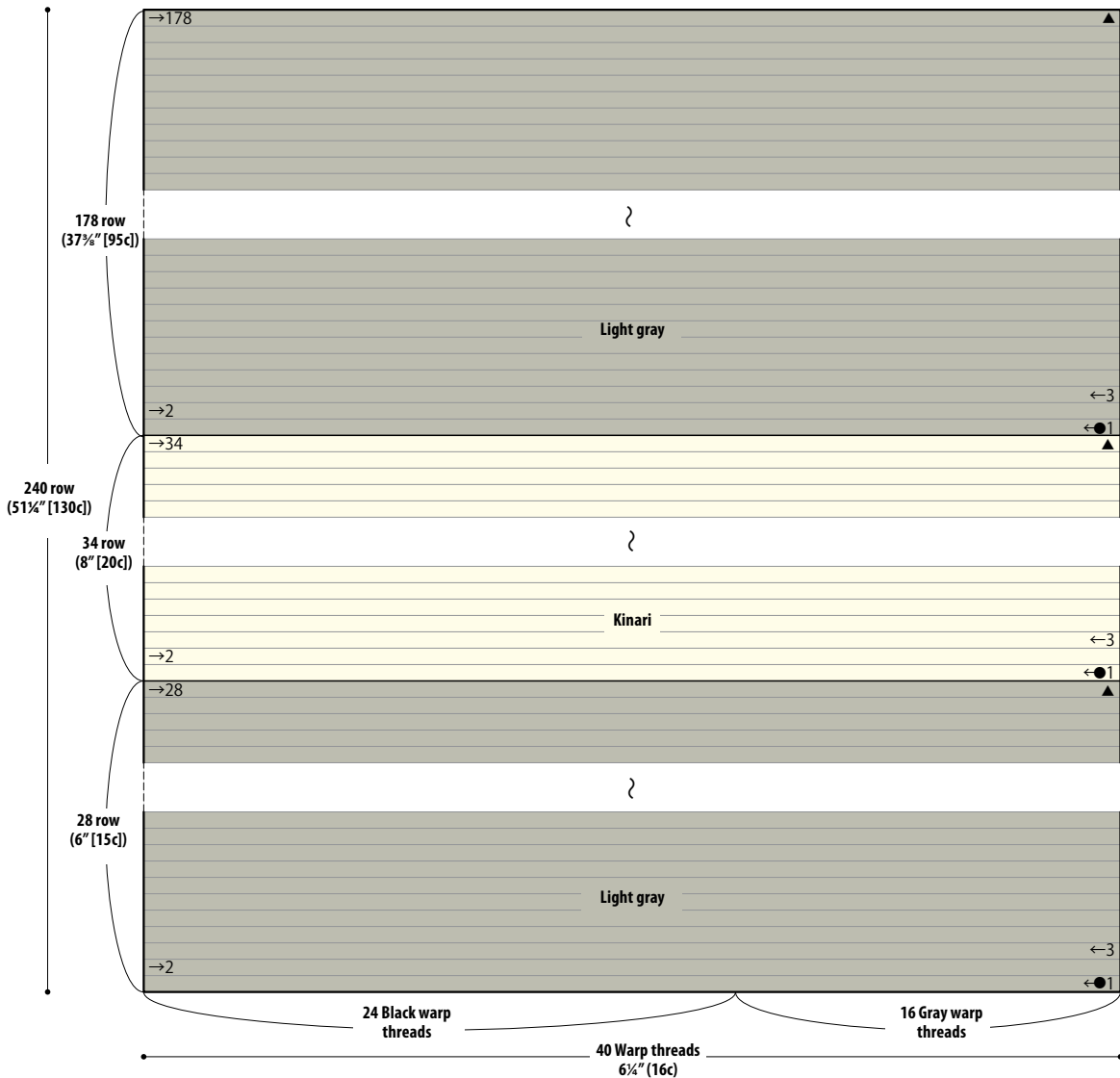
## Instructions

**1** Starting at the 7th notch from the left, warp the loom with 24 black threads and 16 gray threads. Insert one of the gridded construction paper about ⅞” (2 cm) from the lower frame, then rotate the heddle bar the opposite direction and insert the second gridded construction paper (the lower fringe will be about 4” (10 cm). Refer to page 94 for how to make a scarf.

**2** Use the weaving chart and change the weft thread colors as specified.

**3** Leave 4” (10 cm) and cut the warp to remove the woven piece and tie off into a twisted fringe.

## Weaving Chart



## How to make a scarf

The gray scarf is an example of how to construct a weave that is longer than the loom. First, calculate the total length required: the desired length of the woven piece + shrinkage (approximately 10%) + warp finishing (fringe). For the gray scarf, we will plug in the following: 47¼" (120 cm) + fringe of 4" (10 cm) on each side. In order to have enough space, we accommodated for 63" (160 cm) (which happened to be the length of our table).



**1** Loosen the screw in the upper frame and remove it from the loom. Secure the upper frame to the table edge with clamps.



**2** Wrap the black warp thread on the lower frame of the loom 3 times, then secure the loom on the opposite side of the table.



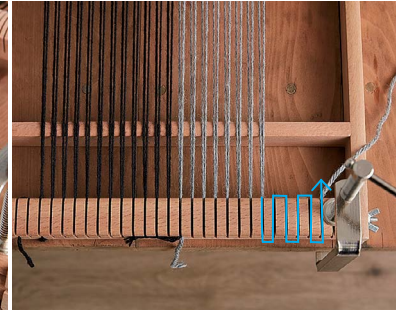
**3** Warp the upper and lower parts of the loom with the black thread, periodically checking the tension with your hands.



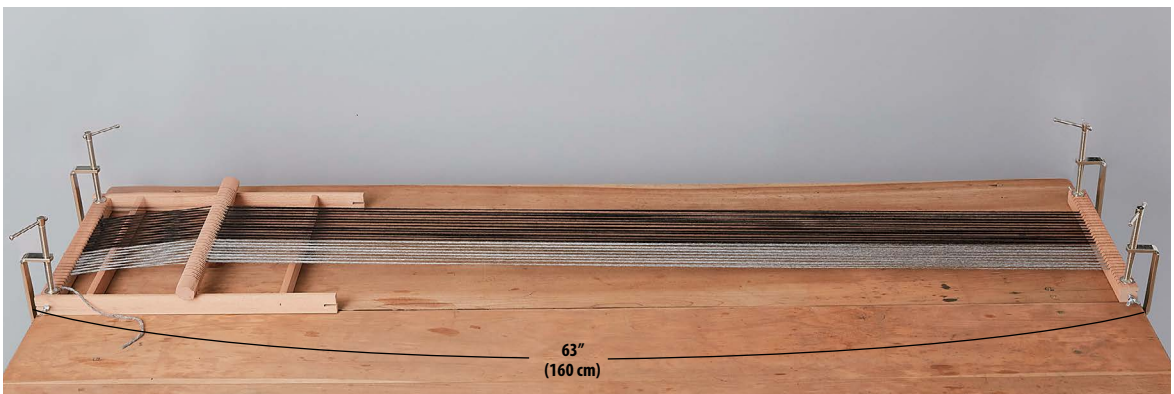
**4** 24 warp threads complete.



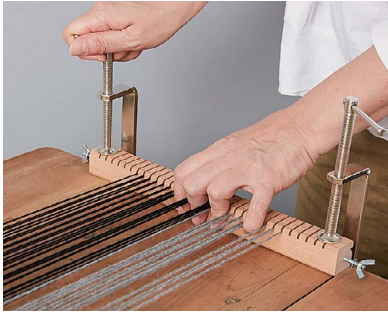
**5** Switch to the gray thread and tie the gray and black threads together at the lower frame.



**6** Repeat step 3 to warp 16 gray threads. Leave the thread end in a notch off to the side.



**7** Warping is complete.



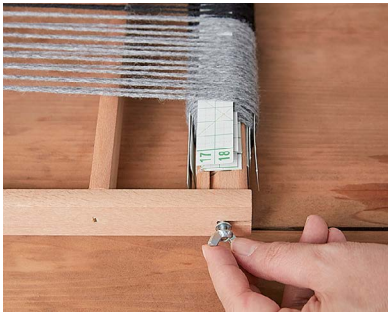
**8** Holding the upper frame securely, remove the clamps from the table.  
 ※ Make sure that the warp doesn't fall out of the frame.



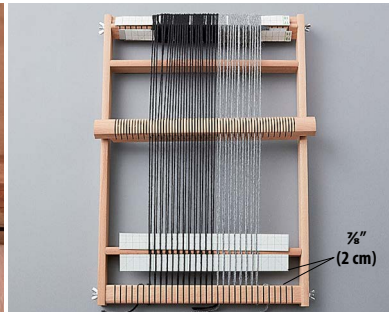
**9** Pull the warp tension taut and rotate the upper frame 2 or 3 times, then insert a piece of gridded construction paper to keep the tension uniform.



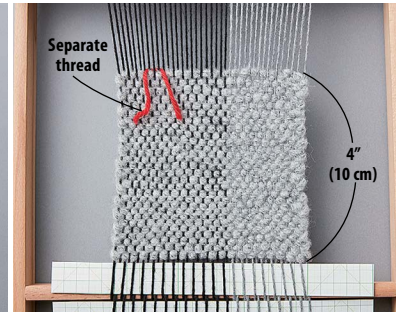
**10** Insert another piece of paper after rotating the upper frame 2 to 3 times.  
 ※ The warp thread may slip off the heddle bar, so it is helpful if someone could hold the thread down as you rotate the upper frame.



**11** Rotate and wrap the warp thread all the way up to the rest of the loom. Tighten the screw until the washer is on the outside of the frame.



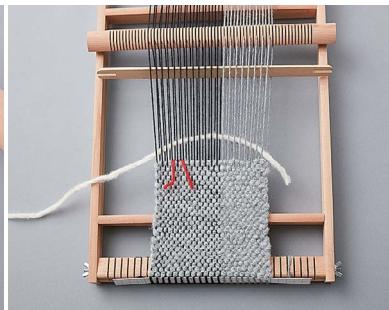
**12** Insert 2 pieces of gridded construction paper about 2 cm above the lower frame. The loom has been fully warped.



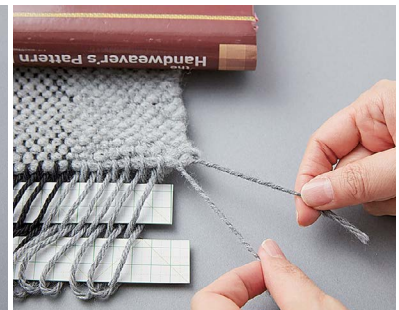
**13** Start weaving with the designated weft color. Every 4" (10 cm) or so, mark with a separate thread to track the length.



**14** Loosen the screws at the top and bottom of the frame, and rotate the woven piece and lower frame towards you.



**15** Continue weaving the weft. Repeat steps 13–15 all the way to the final row, rotating the lower frame and woven piece throughout.  
 ※ Because of the thick weft thread, you may want to create a shed with a shuttle stick to widen the space and to make weaving easier.



**16** Finish the warp threads with a twisted fringe tie off (refer to page 64). For long woven pieces, place a weight to make tying off easier.

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