



The Weaver's Pick

A magazine full of ideas for weavers

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The warp at Inkeroinen Folk High School was wound at the length of 35 m!

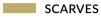
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To the last bit of yarn

At some point an enthusiastic craftsman must accept one fact. There's so much material for the hobby, that you must get rid of it in one way or another. To the weaver it means leftover yarns which you definitely have from every project. And yarns are tempting! You buy yarns even you if don't have any projects for those in mind. Oversized yarnstocks are a real problem also at weaving schools where people brings yarns saying: "You will have these woven in no time"

You can turn an excessive yarnstock to your advantage. By glancing over it you can have visions of future projects and find new inspiration. Creative and simple weaving techniques are now popular. If there is a thread in wrong place or the edge is not neat, it is all right. Leave out unnecessary restrictions and start weaving boldly. At the same time your yarn stock will diminish nicely.

We designed and weaved two new pattern in which you can utilise your overleft yarns. There are complete instructions for the patterns but you can also just take an idea from those and start to create and weave in you own style. A transparent weave sounds like a surprising background for rya knots, but we tried it and liked it. We weaved a long and elegant wall hanging *Light and Shadow* based on that idea. We didn't use any bright or dark colours in this project and gave a chance for the light to play on the pale surface of the fabric.

There is no lack of colour in our second rya project. Set of three small rya rugs is bursting colours. The idea is to weave the lowest and two uppermost rows of rya knots in the same colour. The rows in the middle are woven with colours of yarns found in the stock. Layers rya is easy to modify and it is beautiful also in natural colours and even with just one colour.

Be creative this Spring! - Marjatta





Combine fringes full of volume with a light background

RELEASE YOUR CREATIVITY

Light and transparent fabric is easy and quick to weave if you remember a few basic rules. Wind the sparse linen warp tightly on the beam and dress the loom carefully. Weaving goes smoothly and nicely after proper preparation.

This time we knot rya pile in a light and wide sett warp usually used for transparent weaves. The colours are light and pale, which allows the light to make it own magical tricks over the fringe rows. Hang it from the ceiling as a room divider or a wall hanging. Leave some space between the weave and the wall to allow light to travel through the cloth.

The fringes are made of wool and linen yarns. Choose only yarns with a fine surface and beautiful shades. The fringes have two layers, the lower layer is knot with dark yarns and the upper with light coloured yarns.

Cut the fringe layers leaving the lower layer a little longer as a shadow under the upper lighter one. The knots are also visible and form a continuing pearl string.

Weave the background sparsely because the knots must fit between the two plain weave threads. In this way the cloth becomes straight and airlike.







Transparent rya Finished size 44 x 154 cm

Light and Shadow 3709

The warp Esito Line linen Nel 8, wet spun

½-bleached, tex 206, 1 kg = n. 5120 m

Warp width 46,4 cm

density 5 threads/cm number of yarn ends 232

length 4,8 m

amount of warp yarn needed 218 g

Reed 50/1

Weave Plain weave and rep

WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Weave the background with 1/2-bleached linen Nel 8. The density is 4 threads/cm, which is slightly less than in the warp. The woven length is 180 cm.

CUTTING YARNS FOR THE PILE

Pre-cut the yarns to the length of 20 cm. Cut a 10 cm high piece of cardboad. Wind the yarn around the cardbord and cut the threads along the other edge.

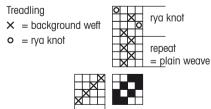
1 LIGHT TUFT:

- 1 bleached linen yarn
- 1 unbleached linen yarn
- 1 light grey/off-white wool yarn (alternate light gray and off-white in tufts)

1 DARK TUFT:

- 1 bleached linen yarn
- 1 unbleached linen yarn
- 1 natural black/dark gray wool yarn (alternate black and dark gray in tufts)



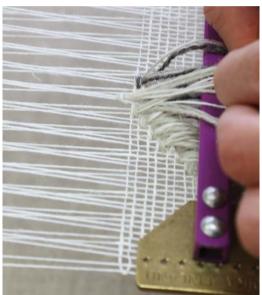


OR Plain weave



NB! You can weave transparent rya also in a plain weave warp.







Thickness of the linen yarn is Nel 8 (8/1). The thickness of the wool yarn varies. We used 1-ply wool yarn in light tufts and 2-ply in dark tufts. Also slightly mottled yarns look nice in fringes.

KNOTTING THE RYA TUFTS

Tie the rya knots by following the pattern on the next page. Two rows of knots overlap. The lower row is darker and the upper is lighter. Rows travel upwards diagonally either to the right or to the left. Two treadles on both edges lift up two adjacent warp threads. It helps with the knotting, but they are not necessarily needed.

The space between rows is approximately 4 cm. The rya knot is made around two warp threads.

Tying the rya knots: Take the bundle of threads and place it across two warp ends, take them to the back and bring them to the front from between the two ends underneath the float. Pull towards the fell of the cloth to tighten and finish the knot. Throw the background weft. Knot the next tuft diagonally to the next two warp ends. Throw the background weft etcetera. Follow the drawn pattern.

It is important to weave with a wide set. Background wefts should pass the knots in a straight line, this means that the hight of the knot is the maximum space between the two weft threads.

Cut the pile to an equal length after one sequence is ready. Place a cardboard under the pile. Straighten the pile with fingers or for example with a coarse comb. Place a ruler or a cardborad on the pile and cut along the edge. Cut with sharp scissors.

The pile length is 7 cm after finishing.

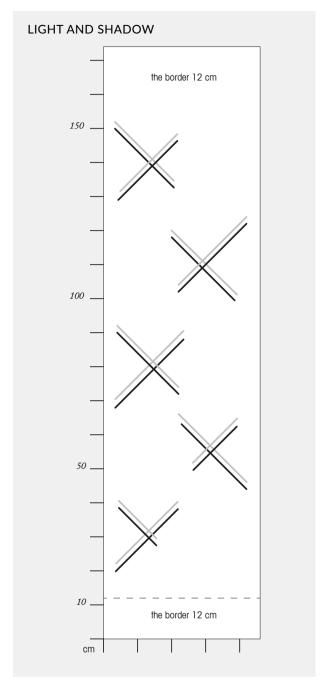
AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Background weft
50 g Esito Line Linen Nel 8, wetspun
½-bleached, tex 206, 1 kg = n. 5120 m, Lankava
Linen yarns in a same thickness are also suitable.
For example Lintow 8, Nel 8, ½-bleached, 1 kg = 4800 m – 5600 m.

For the pile
Linen yarn Nel 8, unbleached 31 g
Linen yarn Nel 8, 1/2-bleached 32 g
Wool yarns for the dark tufts 32 g
Wool yarns for the light tufts 29 g

FINISHING

Sew the ends with 3-step zigzag stitches. Sew the borders by hand using linen sewing thread. Fold the inside allowance to the same width as the border, leave the edges open. The width of the finished border is 4 cm. The width of the border is the same at both ends.



WEAVING TIPS FOR THE LINEN WARP

Dress the loom carefully. Keep the warp under a firm and even tension while rolling and place in enough warp-sticks between layers of the warp. Press a warp-stick to the point where the warp leaves the beam and keep it there during weaving.

Ensure that the warp ends runs straight without rubbing against the reed or the heddle. Use the temple and adjust it to the same length as the width of the warp in the reed.

Press the weft in lightly with the beater.







A linen scarf Finished size 36 x 158 + fringes

Your Own Path 3710

Easy pattern for inlaying!

A skyblue scarf reminds of winds of the spring, fresh and clear. The scarf is woven with a plied linen yarn. You need only two tiny spools of piled linen yarn for one scarf and a small amount of wool or wool roving for the pattern weft. Those who are interested in spinning can spin the pattern weft themselves!

The warp Linen 16/2, tex 103x2, 1 kg = n. 4900 m

Warp width 40 cm

density 5 threads/cm number of warp ends 200

length 2,3 m

Reed 50/1

Weave Plain weave and rep

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WINDING THE WARP

24 threads light blue

76 x $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ thread light blue} \\ 1 \text{ thread blue} \end{cases}$

24 threads blue

200 threads in total

AMOUNT OF WARP YARN NEEDED, length 2,3 m

Linen 16/2, tex 103x2, 1 kg = n. 4900 m, Garnhuset i Kinna (or Lappajärven Värjäämö) 79 light blue 48 g

80 blue 48 g

96 g in total







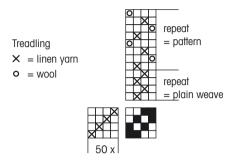
The narrow inlay patterns in the scarf are woven with soft wool. We spun the pattern weft, but you can also use wool roving or soft wool yarn. By mixing different colours you will get the perfect colour that fits the warp. The pattern weft can be soft and bulky.





AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED FOR ONE SCARF

Linen 16/2, tex 103x2, 1 kg = n. 4900 m, Garnhuset i Kinna (or Lappajärven Värjäämö) 79 light blue 25 g 80 blue 24 g 49 g in total



WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

The density of the weave is only 4 threads/cm. Don't beat in too closely! Leave around 15 cm of the warp at each end of the scarf for the fringe. The woven length is 179 cm.

Weave 91 cm with light blue 2-plyed linen yarn and the rest of the scarf with blue yarn. Use two outmost treadles for the pattern. Throw one plain weave weft between the pattern wefts. Turn the pattern weft ends back in the shed as usual or insert with needle into to the pattern after the cloth is taken off the loom.

Linen warp threads stir easily when rolled on the cloth beam. Place corrugated cardboard between the layers of the warp to prevent movement.

THE PATTERN WEFT

Spin the wool yarn for the pattern or weave with wool roving or soft wool yarn. Thickness of the pattern yarn is suitable when it fills the space between the two background plain weave wefts. The pattern weft stays tightly between wefts and warp ends even if it is loose and soft. Weave narrow and long freehand inlay patterns on the surface. Design the patterns and sketch them on paper. Felt or press the fabric while it is still damp to fasten the pattern.

FINISHING

Make a twisted fringe with 2 + 2 warp threads. The length of the finished fringe is 8 cm. Felt the pattern areas or just press with an iron through a damp cloth.



The width of pattern stripes is 1,5 - 3 cm. Draw pattern lines on paper and measure the starting points. You don't have to follow the design precisely, but with it you get patterns evenly throughout the scarf.







Finishing with felting or pressing with iron

Felt the soft pattern weft to fasten it in the plain weave background.

- 1. Cover the table with a piece of plastic.
- 2. Stretch the scarf on a bambu curtain. Moisten the other end of the scarf with soap wather. Cover with bubble wrap.
- 3. Roll with the bambu curtain as in the picture.

Felt the other end of the scarf in a similar way.

4. Rinse with plenty of water. Press the fabric through an ironing cloth while it is still slightly damp.

Instead of felting you can also just iron the scarf. Press the scarf through the damp ironing cloth twice. Let the scarf cool down between the ironing.





Silkwool scarf Finished size 36 x 158 + fringes

Summer Memories 3711

We designed and weaved this scarf while reminisching last summer and dreaming of the next. Colours for this scarf are from the dyepots steamed last summer.

The weave of this light and narrow scarf is only a plain wave. The smooth surface is checkered with one thread stripes which are thicker than the other yarns. These different weighted yarns have been in the same dyebath.

The spring is coming and nature is waking up - a perfect time for a little trip to the nature. Pick young leaves from ferns and briches while wandering in the forests and fields. They give vibrant green shades to your next dye projects. These greenish and yellow colours in this scarf are from goldenrod, cow parsley, tansy and lupines picked in midsummer and late summer. The brown colour is from St John's wort. All this loveliness can be found from the nature. Remember to respect the nature and also nearby local residents while gathering plants. Take only the amount your need and don't disturb the ground.

Silkwool yarn balls in colours from coldenrod and cow parsley.

- Picture left above.Dried flowers from tansy. - Picture left below.

The warp Plant dyed silkwool yarn tex 50 x 2,

50 g = 500 m and

one thread stripes plant dyed wool yarn

tex 140 x 2, 100 g = n. 350 m

Warp width 41 cm

density 6 threads/cm

number of yarn ends 246

Reed 60/1 Weave Plain weave













Design the stripes from the colours you have in use. Take a darker shade or a different colour from the others for one thread stripes.



Wind the yarns as balls and start to pull out from the center. The yarn ball stays steady in place and warping is fast and easy.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WINDING THE WARP

Wool yarn = tex 140x2, 100 g = n. 350 m. The other yarn is silkwool yarn tex 50x2, 50 g = n. 500 m.

- 6 threads brown
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 2 threads brown
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 10 threads brown
- 1 thread dark yellow wool yarn
- 4 threads brown
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 4 threads brown
- 1 thread yellow wool yarn
- 2 threads brown
- 1 thread light yellow wool yarn
- 4 threads brown
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 24 threads brown
- 1 thread dark yellow wool yarn
- 2 threads brown
- 1 thread dark yellow wool yarn
- 18 threads brown
- 6 threads yellow
- 1 thread yellow wool yarn
- 6 threads yellow
- $1\ thread\ yellow-wool\ yarn$
- 6 threads yellow
- 1 lanka dark brown wool yarn
- $2 \ threads \ yellow$
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 38 threads yellow
- 1 thread light yellow wool yarn
- 6 threads yellow
- 1 thread yellow wool yarn
- 6 threads yellow
- 1 thread dark yellow woo yarn
- 38 threads greenish yellow
- 1 thread dark yellow wool yarn
- 6 threads greenish yellow
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 2 threads greenish yellow
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 16 threads greenish yellow
- 6 threads brown
- 1 thread dark brown wool yarn
- 12 threads brown

246 threads in total

AMOUNT OF WARP YARN NEEDED, length 2,3 m

Silkwool yarn, tex 50x2, 50 g = n. 500 m brown 23 g yellow 16 g

greenish yellow 15 g

Wool yarn tex 140x2, 100 g = n. 350 m

dark brown 4 g

dark yellow 2 g

yellow 3 g

light yellow 1 g

AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED for one scarf

Silkkivillalanka, same as in the warp

brown 4 g

yellow 11 g

greenish yellow 25 g

Wool yarn, same as in the warp

dark brown 2 g

dark yellow 1 g

yellow 1 g

light yellow 1 g



You need only two shafts and treadles for this scarf! Weave lightly.

WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Use for the weft same yarns as in the warp. The density of the weave is 6 threads/cm. The woven length is 175 cm.

Leave around 15 cm of the warp for the fringe.

Weave at the beginning same colour stripes as it is form the end of the warp (12 therads brown) to the 18 threads brown (don't weave the brown stripe)

repeat 4 x

greenish yellow

1 thread dark brown - wool yarn

2 threads greenish yellow

1 thread dark brown – wool yarn

16 cm greenish yellow

1 thread dark brown - wool yarn

2 threads greenish yellow

1 thread dark brown - wool yarn

Weave similar colour stripes as at the beginning but reversed. Weave the rest of the warp with yellow (in this scarf 23 cm).

FINISHING

Make a twisted fringe with 3 + 3 warp threads. The length of the finished fringe is 8 cm. Iron throught the damp ironing cloth.



Draw thread slowly into place with the beater. The weave has same number of weft picks to warp threads per cm.





Small rya rugs in a new style Finished size 40 x 40 cm, 3 pcs

Layers rya 3712

Weaving these rya rugs is easy and fun!

There are only five rows of rya knots in the rya so this is a fast project. Use yarns of different weight in the pile. Go through your yarnstock and choose the most beautiful yarns for the fringe layers of the rya. The pattern is easy to modify with colours. Weave one or more ryas, use lots of colours or choose only neutral colours.

The strong linen warp gives solid support for the weft which makes it easier to weave straight and neat ryas. The light and beautiful background is woven of plied linen yarn tex 103x2 (16/2) which is used doubled. The background weft can be also for example linen or towlinen 6/1 or 8/1 doubled.

Layers of piles are cut in a curved forms either during weaving or afterwards when finishing. If you prefer a straight and even look, cut the layers evenly.

The warp Linen 8/2 (= 8/2 Linvarp) unbleached,

tex 210x2, 1 kg = n. 2400 m, Garnhuset i Kinna

/you can order from Mallikerta

Warp width 41 cm

density 4 threads/cm

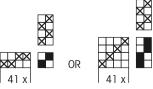
number of yarn ends 164 + 2 threads

length 4,8

amount of yarn needed 310 g

Reed 40/1

Weave Weft-faced rep, knotted pile







YARNS FOR THE RYA PILE

The lowest row of knots is greyish black in every rya, the second is made of dark colours, the third is of light colours, the fourth is greyish white and the uppermost is white.

1 TUFT = 3 - 5 wool threads + 2 linen threads. There is a little colour in the greyish white pile. Cut the yarns to the length of 25 cm. Wind the yarn around the cardboard and cut along the edge.

WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Use unbleached linen 16/2, tex 103x2 for the background. The density of the weave is 12 doubled yarn/cm. The length of one rya is approximately 53 cm with the borders. Leave around 6 cm for the fringes on the both ends. Start and finish by weaving a few shots of extra weft. Weave 9 cm for the borders by alternating with the unableached and coloured linen 16/2. The colour is same as in the pile.

HOW TO MAKE THE RYA KNOTS

After the border weave 10 cm with unbleached linen 16/2 and then make the first row of knots. The warp divides into groups of two yarns. The tuft is knot around two groups of two yarns. Leave two outermost pair of warp ends unknotted and make knots around the next two pairs. See the next page for more information on rya knots.

Weave 5 cm of ground and make the second row of knots. Cut the curved edge to the yarn layers now or later when finishing. Leave also 5 cm between the rest of the rows of knots.

After the last row of rya knots, weave 1 cm and then 9 cm for the border alternating the unbleached and coloured threads as in the beginning. At the end, finish with a few shots of scrap weft. Leave around 8 cm of the warp between ryas for the fringe. Weave the space with warp rods for a firm support. Cover the woven fabric with a cloth to prevent any damage while weaving. Place corrugated cardboard between the layers of fabric when it reaches the cloth beam.

FINISHING

Tie 2 + 2 warp threads with tight weaver's knots. Cut the warp ends shorter if necessary. Sew the borders with a strong linen thread. Leave only the knots and some fabric as the inside allowance for the border. Hang the ryas side by side on the same rod.



The pile is long and it lies flat over the background weave. The long pile layers are cut into the curved line which gives the impression that it continues from one rya rug to another. Design and draw the lines on paper and cut them out from cardboard.







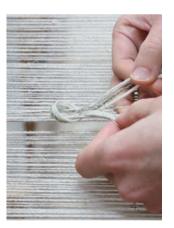
How to make rya knots

- 1. ja 2. Cut yarns to the length of 25 cm or to the length you need for the rya knots. Wind the yarn around a piece of cardboard and cut from the edge.
- 3. Leave the 2 outermost warp ends unknotted (+ 1 extra edge thread) and also the 2 following warp ends.
- 4. Gather a bundle of threads from the cut yarn strands for one knot. Make the knot around the two pairs of warp ends.
- 5. 7. Make a row of rya knots from edge to edge. Leave the 2 outermost warp ends unknotted and 2 following ends (1 extra edge thread). Fill the empty spot at the edge by winding the background weft around the two pairs of warp ends. Open the shed with treadle and shoot the weft to the other end. Fill the empty spot on the edge in the same way as on the first edge. Continue by weaving background to the next row of knots, in these ryas we weaved 5 cm. Make the next rows in the same way.





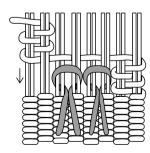












Make a rya knot around two pairs of the warp ends. Fill the empty spot at both edges with the background weft.





CUTTING THE RYA PILE

The rya pile can be cut either while weaving or after the cloth has been taken off the loom. The idea is to cut a continuous curved line into the two adjacent rya rugs. There is one same curved line in one rya.

Cut two pieces of cardboard in same width and length as one row of knotted yarns. Draw a curved line on the lower part in both and cut along the line. Place a larger cardboard under the row knotted yarns for covering the ground weave. Straighten the yarns carefully with fingers or with a coarse comb. Place one curved cardboard under the row or yarns and the other on the yarns. Cut the yarn ends along the curved edge. You can press the cardboards against the base or squeeze the yarns between them. Remove the cardboards, straighten the rya pile and tidy up with scissors if necessary.

Turn the cutted row of yarns up and cut the second row in the the same way. Cut with sharp scissors.

Note! Before cutting check that the length of the pile is long enough to cover the knots of the lower row pile. The length of the pile is 6 - 9 cm in these rya rugs.



CHOOSE THE YARNS FOR THE PILE

These rya rugs has five rows of knots. In every rya the lowest dark row and the two upmost light rows are knot with the same colours. The coloured rows get lighter upwards. There are 3 – 5 wool yarn and 2 linen yarn in one knot.

Layers ryas are woven with leftover yarns found from the stock





















A warp for pillow cases Finished size 35 x 35 cm

Large shapes 3713

The warp 6-ply black cotton twine, tex 30x6,

1 kg = n. 5300 m

Warp width 74,4 cm

density 5 threads/cm

number of warp ends 372+4 threads

length 10 m

amount of yarn needed 710 g

Reed 50/1 Weave Overshot

Wefts **Background weft Poppana**

Pattern weft Chenille yarn, doubled

In this wide warp you can weave pillow cases for small as well as large pillows. Weave a piece as high the pillow for a small pillow and fold it in half and for a large pillow a piece twice high as the pillow. In the threading there are four large units and between those smaller motifs. The longest float of a pattern weft is 2 cm. Weave the background with poppana or narrow cotton strips. Use Chenille Yarn doubled or similar thicker cotton yarn as the pattern weft.

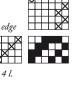


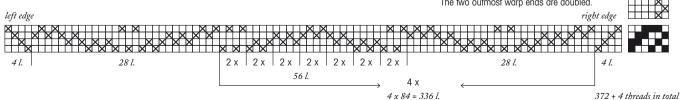
Treadling:

X = Poppana (= background weft)

O = Chenille yarn, doubled (= pattern weft)

The two outmost warp ends are doubled.



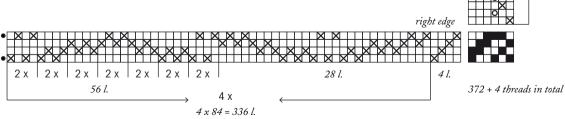


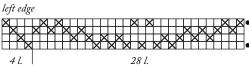


• Chenille yarn (= pattern weft)

The two outmost warp ends are doubled.

repeat





WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Weave the pillow cases according to the treadling instructions. Use poppana for the background weft and chenille yarn doubled for the weft pattern. The density of weave is approx. 4 poppana + 4 chenille yarn doubled/cm. The woven length of one pillow case is approx. 37 cm. Start and finish by weavin a few shots of cotton twine or similar strength cotton yarn. Weave 1 cm of plain weave with poppana at both ends. If you want to secure the warp ends with knots, leave around 6 cm of the warp for the fringe.

AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED FOR 1 PILLOW CASE

Poppana approx. 130 g Chenille yarn, doubled approx. 160 g The width of poppan 10 mm. Chenille yarn tex 750, 1 kg = n. 1300 m tai tex 555, 1 kg = n. 1900 m.

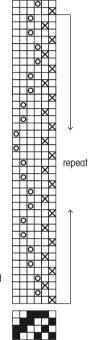
FINISHING

Sew the ends with 3-step zigzag stitches twice. If you left the warp for fringes, tie the warp threads with tight weaver's knots. Steam the fabric. Fold the fabric in half right sides in and sew the upper and bottom seams. Insert the pillow and sew the open edge by hand using strong botton thread or 6-ply cotton twine.

Green background and light green pattern

Treadling:

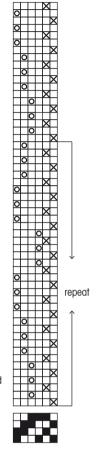
- X Poppana (= background weft)
- Chenille yarn, doubled (= pattern weft)



Blue background and grayish lilac pattern

Treadling:

- X Poppana (= background weff)
- Chenille yarn, doubled (= pattern weft)









Cotton hand towels Finished size 41 x 40 cm

Pearl 3714

Small hand towels are woven with a waffle weave which has diamond shaped cells instead of typical deep squares. The warp for the towels is from antique white mercerized cotton yarn and the weft is same but coloured. Unmercerized cotton and linen cotton yarns are also suitable for the weft.

The Warp Eko Mercerized Cotton 8/2, antik white tex 74x2, 1 kg = n. 6800 m, Garnhuset i Kinna

Warp width 44,8 cm

density 10 threads/cm number of warp ends 448

length 2,8 m

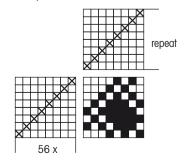
amount of yarn needed 176 g

Reed 50/2

Weave Waffle weave

AMOUNT OF YARN NEEDE FOR 1 towel 26 g

Eko Mercerized Cotton 8/2, tex 74x2, 1 kg = n. 6800 m, Garnhuset i Kinna Weft colourst: antik white 813 rosa 868 grayish green 8281 blue (this one is not mercerized)











The weave is flat while weaving. The interesting texture with cells comes up after the weave has been taken off the looms.

WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Take the outmost warp thread out of the heddle eye on both sides. Shoot the shuttle in the shed over the outmost thread and take it out from underneath the thread to bind the edges.

Start and finish by weaving a 2 cm inside allowance for the border using antik white cotton 16/2. Weave the towel usin the mercerized cotton 8/2. Unmercerized cotton and linen cotton yarn are also suitable for the weft.

Density of the weave is 10 threads/cm.

The woven length of one towel is 51 cm + inside allowance.

FINISHING

Sew the towel ends with 3-step zigzag stitches and cut the pieces apart. Sew the borders by hand. The inside allowance is the section woven with thin white yarn. Sew a hanging loop inside one end of the border. Washing 60°C or according to the washing instruction for the yarn you used.







Crochet the hangin loops

Crochet the hanging loops with yarns used in the towels.

The length of the loop is 11 cm. Crochet hook number 1.25.

- 1. Start with the colour you have in the weft and make 60 chain stitches.
- 2. Continue with the same colour and make the first row with double/single crochet.
- 3. Change the colour to white and make trible/double crochet on both edges.
- 4. Insert the ends of the loop to open end of the border. Sew the border, the loop fastens at the same time.

3715 A Folk school weave

Kati Peltonen designed a striped warp for weaving course at Inkeroinen Folk High School. Weavers of the course have woven it with several different weighted and coloured yarns. The length of the warp was 35 m!

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WINDING THE WARP

62 threads dark blue

2 threads sand

4" dark blue

4" sand

4" dark blue

4" sand

4" dark blue

8 threads sand

4" dark blue

8" sand

4" dark blue

8" sand

4 lankaa ¼-bleached

8" sand

4" ¼-bleached

8" sand

4" ¼-bleached

4" sand

4" ¼-bleached

4" sand

4" ¼-bleached

2" sand

130 threads ¼-bleached = *the midddle*Wind the other edge of the warp as a mirror image.
454 threads in total

AMOUNT OF WARP YARN NEEDED, length 10 m

Bockens Cottolin 22/2, tex 80x2, 1 kg = n. 6400 m 2000 ¼-bleached 275 g 2031 dark blue 265 g 2049 sand 195 g



Wind a striped warp for sauna textiles, towels and table runners

The warp Cottolin 22/2, tex 80x2, Bockens, 1 kg = n. 6400 m

Warp width 50 cm

density 9 threads/cm number of yarn ends 454

Reed 45/2 Weave Batavia twill





The long sauna seat cover

Finished size 50 x 147 cm The woven length 1,65 m Density of the weave 9 threads/cm.

AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED for 1 cover

Tow linen 8/1, tex 206, 1 kg = n. 5600 m light gray 144 g

+ few grammes some thick unbleached tow linen yarn

WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

30 cm light gray
2 shots of unbleached tow linen 4 or handspun linen yarn
26 cm light gray
2 shots of unbleached
30 cm light gray

The small seat cover, blue

Finished size 50 x 45 cm The woven length 57 cm Density of the weave 9 threads/cm.

AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED for 1 cover

Tow linen 8/1, tex 206, Bockens, 1 kg = n. 5600 m 731 blue 50 g

The small seat cover, white

Finished size 50 x 45 cm The woven length 57 cm Density of the weave 9 threads/cm.

AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED for 1 cover

Linen 8/1, tex 206, 1 kg = n. 5120 m ½-bleached 55 g

FINISHING

Sew the towel ends with 3-step zigzag stitches. Sew the borders by hand using strong yarn. Press. Washing according to the washing instruction for the yarn you used, $40-60^{\circ}$ C.

This pattern is perfect for a multipurpose warp with many weavers. Several different strength cotton and linen cotton yarns are suitable for the weft. Warp has colours which adapt well with light and dark wefts and the shade can be neutral or bright.



Hanging loops

Weave a band for the hangin loops using a rigid heddle loom. Warp the loom with the same yarns you have in the woven cloth. Finished width of the band is 1,5 cm and the length woven for one loop is 15 cm.

THREADING ORDER

18 threads white/dark blue 8 threads sand Use doubled!

The weft is white linen yarn in the white band and light blue in the dark blue band.





Rag rug in the style "Kiikala" Finished size 79 x 140 cm

Ombré stripes 3716

The warp 12-ply Liina cotton twine, tex 30x12,

unbleached, 1 kg = n. 2560 m

Warp width 84 cm

density 2 threads/cm

number of warp ends 168 + 4

length 10 m

amount of warp yarn needed 665 g

Reed

20/1 or 40/1,0

Weave Plain weave









WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Blended stripes from dark to light and back from light to dark runs on the rug from end to end. The stripes of one colour are only about two shoots high and the thread ends are not turned back into the own shed as usual, but the second colour weft starts from where the first ended. The cotton rags are cut into short pieces, knot and wound into a ball. One colour stripe repeat is from dark to light or vice versa. Repeat the similar colour units to the length of the rug. See the illustrated instructions on the next page.

Wind the cotton rag strips into a ball you can pull the first rag end out from the centre. In this way you can start either from the dark end or from the light end of the cotton rag.



MEASURES FOR THE RUG

- o The width of the cotton rag weft is approx. 2 cm.
- o Amount of cotton rags needed is 1,5 kg / 1 m².
- o Cotton rags needed for a rug width of 84 cm is approx. 1,25 kg / 1 m.
- o 1 cm woven rug is approx. 4 shoots of cotton rags.
- o The number of cut pieces of cotton rags is approx. 20 for 10 cm high woven stripe, when one piece is 2,4 x width of the warp.
- o 1 ball for this rug = 1 colour repeat, the weight is 130 g and there are 20 pieces of 2,10 m long cotton rags.









How to weave ombré stripes

GATHER THE COLOUR REPEATS

Cut all cotton rags into a length of approx. 2,4 x the warp width. The width of the warp $84 \text{ cm} \times 2,4 = 205 \text{ cm}$.

- 1. Sort the cotton rags in order from dark to light = 1 colour repeat.
- 2. Bind the pieces together with a knot that is easy to untie.

One colour repeat in the rug is the distance between the darkest and the lightest point.

WIND INTO A BALL

- 3. Catch the tail of the cotton rag under your thumb and wind the rag around the palm.
- 4. Continue winding and keep your thumb still inside the ball.
- 5. Wind the entire colour repeat in one ball. The tail of the cotton sheet sticks out from the ball centre.

WEAVE THE RUG

A stripe from dark to light: Start winding the cotton rag on the shuttle from the light tail, in these pictures from the centre of the ball.

A stripe from light to dark: Start winding the cotton rag on the shuttle from the dark tail, in these pictures from outside.

While weaving, untie the knots and place the tails of the cotton rags onto each other, overlapping approx. 8 cm. The new starting colour is on the top and the old ending colour is underneath.











Weave a stripe from dark to light: Wind the weft on the shuttle from the light end from centre of the ball. The dark end turns last on the shuttle and colour repeat is from dark to light while weaving.



Weave a stripe from light to dark: Wind the weft on the shuttle from the dark end outside of the ball. The light end turns last on the shuttle and colour repeat is from light to dark while weaving.



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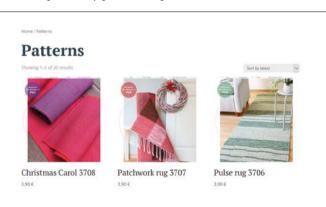
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Yarns

Linvarp 8/2, 100 % linen, tex 210x2 1 kg = 2400 m (Layers rug) 12,75 e/250 g rulla (= 51,00 e/kg)

Eko Merc. Cotton 8/2, antik, tex 74x2, 1 kg = n. 6800 m (Pearl towels) 15,75 e/250 g rulla (= 63,00 e/kg)



A rag rug brings the summer! This time we weaved a checkered pattern rug with self cutted cotton rags.

The summer issue 2/2020 is out on 27 May

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