



Digi *mallikerta*
The Weaver's Pick

Ideas for weavers

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Winter 2 | 2023

**FRINGED PLACEMATS**

*Weave easy linen table mats*

**RUGS in**

*large or round shapes,  
made of rag rug strips or  
linen*



*In this issue*

**4**

## ***A lot of fringes***

*Weave small linen cloths for the table or sauna benches using different colors and thicknesses of linen yarn.*

**10**

## ***Linen rug***

*A thick linen bath mat has been cut into a round shape!*

**18** ***Old treasures***

*Tell your story, old rug! The striped pattern of the rug is taken from an old rag rug.*

**22** ***Green diamond***

*The striped pattern of an old rug can also create a stylish checkered pattern covering the entire rug. Stars sparkle on the other side of the rug.*

**24**

## ***Narrow and wide leaf pattern***

*The Leafy pattern is adapted for large rugs in two different ways.*

# Digi The Weaver's Pick

A magazine full of ideas for weavers

WINTER  
2/2023

## TABLECLOTHS AND TOWELS

**FRINGED PLACEMATS** 3808 4  
Weave easy fringed table mats on table looms.

## RUGS

**ROUND LINEN RUG** 3809 10  
A rug woven entirely from linen cord.

**KORPIRANTA RAG RUG** 3810 18  
We reweave the stripes of an old rug.

**KORPIRANTA DIAMOND** 3811 22  
A rug with a diamond pattern.

**LARGE LEAFY RUG** 3812 24  
A big rug with a wide leaf border.

**LEAFY RUG** 3812 27  
A large rug with a narrow leaf border.

## ADDITIONAL

Wind a new warp onto the loom by tying it to  
the old warp. 14  
Woven hems on a rug. 29

The Weaver's Pick magazine is published twice a year. The last printed issue was 4/2022, after which the magazine is only available in digital format. Printed single copies from previous years can be obtained from the publisher. The magazine is not responsible for any printing errors or other content-related inaccuracies that may cause inconvenience, loss of time, or financial damage to our readers. Commercial use of weaving patterns and sharing of patterns on the internet are prohibited.

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## It's time for weaving rugs

The winter weaving season has kicked off, and in weaving workshops, rug looms have once again been warped with enthusiasm. We took an early start and wove a few rug patterns during the summer and fall. While visiting a friend, I noticed a beautiful stripe pattern in an old rug, which I wanted to preserve for weavers. On the other hand, Kirsi wanted to weave a wide Leafy rug. So, onto the looms went a wide black cotton twine warp for leaf patterned rugs, and on other looms, a narrow warp for "Korpiranta" rugs.

Linen is one of my favorite materials; you could weave endlessly beautiful things with it. This time, I came up with the idea of a round bathroom rug. The finishing is very easy, as straight stitching is only sewn onto the edges of the rug, and the extra weft and warp are removed. Another pattern woven from linen thread came as a bonus to the round linen rug. Its warp was originally created for the linen rug, but plans changed, and I set the warp on the table looms and wove it into fringed small table mats. Mistakes and errors are not a bad thing; they bring along new ideas!



*The old Korpiranta rug was now in use on the porch, but it may have been woven into a better rug that was used on Sundays and holidays.*

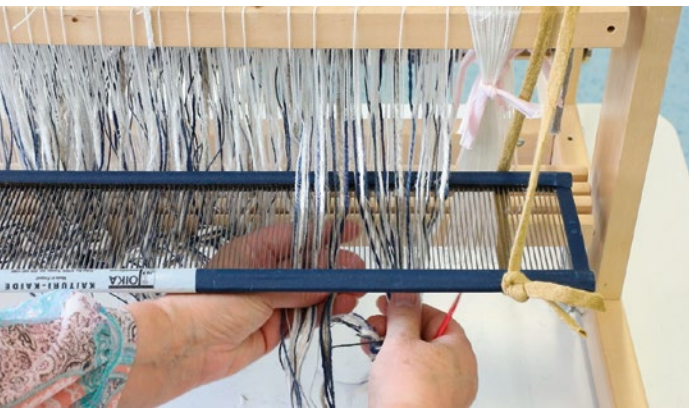












Leave every fourth dent empty in the reed.

You can use  
small cloths  
on the sauna  
benches



### AMOUNT OF WARP YARN NEEDED

Linen cord, tex 1250x2, 1 kg = 410 m, Lappajärven Värjäämö:  
white 100 g and unbleached 30 g.  
Various linen yarns 190 g in total.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED, 2 cloths

Linen cord, tex 1250x2, 1 kg = 410 m: bleached 80 g and  
unbleached 45 g. Various linen yarns 120 g in total.

Linen threads are warped and woven in a random order, so the  
need of yarn amounts vary.

#### Used linen threads:

Veera Linen yarn, tex 240x4, 1 kg = approx. 950 m: silver-grey,  
dark blue, and white.

Linen 16/4, tex 103x4, 1 kg = approx. 2400 m: silver-grey,  
medium grey, dark grey, and unbleached. Hemp yarn, blue, tex  
500, 1 kg = approx. 2000 m, Lankava.

Hemp yarn was also included in the warp and weft among the  
linen threads, even though it is not in the warp instruction.

**Tip** You can use the threads available to you for the pattern.  
The threads should be equally elastic, but they can be different  
thicknesses.

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

The sett of the weft picks is the same as the sett of the warp  
ends. Throw threads of different thicknesses and colors  
in a random order, just like in the warp. Pre-wind various  
combinations of linen threads on multiple shuttles. Each  
shuttle has two different colored linen threads. Thick linen  
cords are consistently in their own places, alternating 2 white  
and 1 unbleached.

Leave loops of about 12 cm from the edges of the weft. Cut  
the loops intermittently and loosely tie the threads to the  
edge of the fabric with a slipknot. It keeps the fabric edge in  
place. Weaving is easy because you don't have to finish weft  
ends in the shed.

Weave fringe allowance of about 15 cm between the small  
cloths. Weave the place with warp sticks or similar rigid  
sticks.

Remove the warp carefully so that the fabric does not unravel.  
Also, tie the ends of the fabrics with easily removable knots  
before finishing.

The woven length of one small cloth is 45 cm. Size before  
washing is 44 x 44 cm + fringes of 6 cm each = 56 x 56 cm  
with fringes. Size after washing is 41 x 41 cm + fringes of  
6 cm each = 53 x 53 cm.





## *This is how you finish Fringe placemats*

Remove the fabric from the loom, and immediately tie the warp threads at the ends of the fabric with easily untieable knots to keep the fabric in place.

Sew a straight stitch across the ends of the pieces over the warp threads next to the last weft. Sew with a sparse stitch. The stitches at the corners will be undone later. Use sewing thread that matches the color of the fabric, as the stitches will be visible in the finished cloth. Cut the fabrics apart at the center of the fringe allowance.

The corners of the small cloths are rounded. Sew a marker thread at the points of rounding. Sew a straight stitch around the entire piece right to the edge of the fabric over the fringes and at the corners to the marker threads. The last fabric thread stays on the inside of the seam, and the stitches attach only to the weft / warp threads. Gently pull knots out of the way as you sew.

Remove the stitches from the outside of the rounding that you sewed first. Unravel the warp and weft threads at the corners into fringes. Cut the fringes about 6 cm long.

Sew a decorative stitch around the small cloth with double dark blue Veera linen thread or another strong linen thread you used in the fabric, on each edge. Measure a double thread long enough to go around the piece generously. You can also take a shorter thread and continue the stitch; in that case, you can leave the ends of the threads as fringes. Sew running stitches according to the fabric's weave, always over and under one group of threads. In one thread group, there is 1 thick linen cord with two linen threads on each side. You don't need to finish the thread; you can leave the thread ends as fringes.

Hand wash the placemats in plenty of water, use a little laundry detergent. Dry flat. Press through the damp cloth. Smooth the ends of the fringes







Marjatta Hirvi

## *One design turned into two*

One design turned into two. Typically, designing and weaving patterns follows a specific formula from start to finish. The process involves developing an idea, creating a finalized pattern from the idea, warping, and weaving. However, in this case, during the warping process, doubts about the success of the design arose so significantly that I abandoned the initial warp and created an entirely new one for the pattern. The unfinished warp became a completely new second design, still retaining the original idea's fringes and rounded shape.

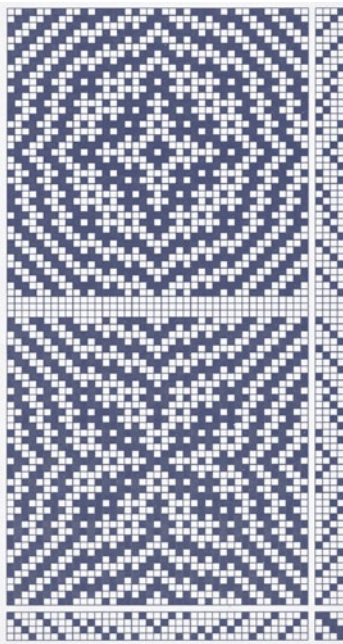


Round linen rug 3809, instructions on page 11.



Fringed placemats 3808, instructions on page 5.

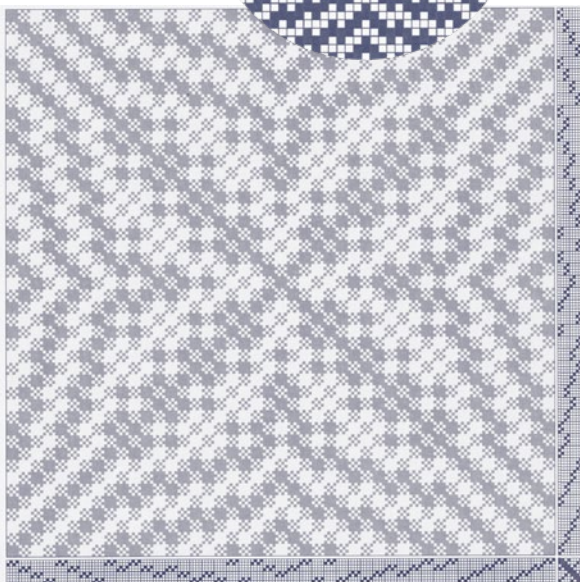
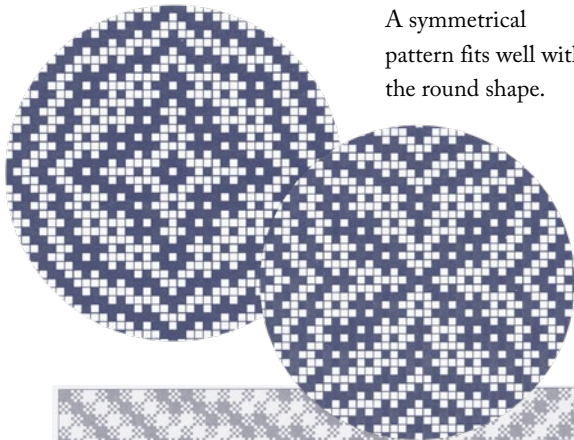




The idea was to weave a round rug with a central motif using multiple strands of linen for both warp and weft. The rug would be cut into a circular shape with fringes along the edge. Initially, I planned to use a twill weave for the pattern, but it didn't create a large enough design. Considering different weaves, I recalled a table runner we had woven long ago, combining panama and plain weave. Although the original design was a two-part checkered pattern, I wondered if I could adapt my initial twill pattern. Indeed, it worked. The shaft number increased, but with this weave structure the floats wouldn't be too long. Upon closer examination, I realized it was the same weave commonly used with color effects, deflected double weave. I began warping, but then doubt set in. While this technique could create an interesting texture on the rug, the pattern might not be visible. I halted the warping, deciding to start afresh with a thick white linen cord for the warp and a natural-colored linen cord as the weft. This way, the pattern would undoubtedly be visible.

The unfinished warp could be used for, say, weaving placemats for table settings or on sauna benches. I hesitated to use the thick, multiple strands of linen yarn in same heddle on the tableloom, so I separated the threads into different heddles and opted for a lighter mock leno weave. It often happens that mistakes and uncertainties lead to new ideas and patterns that wouldn't have been created otherwise. I wouldn't have designed the playful Fringed placemats without the abandoned warp.

A symmetrical pattern fits well with the round shape.



The initial idea of twill progressed into a combination of panama and plain weave, allowing for a much larger pattern.









DESIGN OF PATTERN AND WEAVER **Marjatta Hirvi**

*Finished size 72 cm with fringes  
(diameter)*

## Round Linen rug 3809

**The Warp** Linen cord, bleached, tex 1250x2,  
1 kg = approx. 410 m, Filona  
**Warp** width 81,3 cm  
sett 3 ends/cm  
number of yarn ends 244  
length 1,75 m  
**Amount of warp yarn needed** 915 g

**Reed** 1 per dent in a 30-dent reed (metric) = 30/1  
**Structure** Combined panama and plain weave,  
Deflective double weave

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Use floating selvages. Weave a few shots at the beginning and the end with an extra weft to support the fabric's end.

Weave according to the treadling instructions with unbleached linen yarn.

Beat tightly so that the weft sett is 3 picks/cm or almost 3 picks/cm. The fabric will be very dense, but this ensures its structure remains beautiful. Weave a square from the fabric, from which you can cut a round rug.

The woven length is 83 cm. The size of the fabric when woven is 80 x 81 cm. The round rug, when cut, has a diameter of 79 cm, including fringes with a length of 5 cm. After washing, the rug size is 72 cm, including fringes.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED, 1 rug

Linen cord, tex 1250x2, 1 kg = approx. 410 m, Filona,  
Lappajärven Värjäämö  
unbleached 500 g



### FINISHING

Remove the fabric gently from the loom. If the end of the rug is at risk of unraveling, sew it with sparse stitches.

You can create fringes for the rug as shown here, or alternatively, you can bind the edges. If you choose to bind the rug, use bias-cut strips from the fabric or ready-made wide bias tape. Shrink the materials before sewing.

Cut and finish the rug into a round shape following the illustrated instructions on the next page (steps 1-7).

Hand wash the finished rug in lukewarm water (40°C), use a small amount of laundry detergent. Dry flat. You can place the rug, for example, on a drying rack. The rug dries slowly, so dry it in a well-ventilated place. Do not dry in direct sunlight.

Press the rug slightly while still damp through a pressing cloth. Trim the ends of the fringes neatly.





## Tip

If you're not enthusiastic about fringes, you can bind the rug. In that case, mark the point on the rug's edge as far as possible towards the fabric's edges. Sew a straight stitch at the marked point. Trim the corners of the fabric outside the seam. Bind the edge with a bias-cut strip from the fabric or ready-made bias tape.



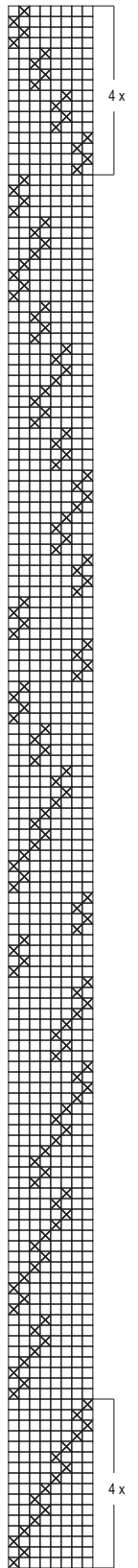
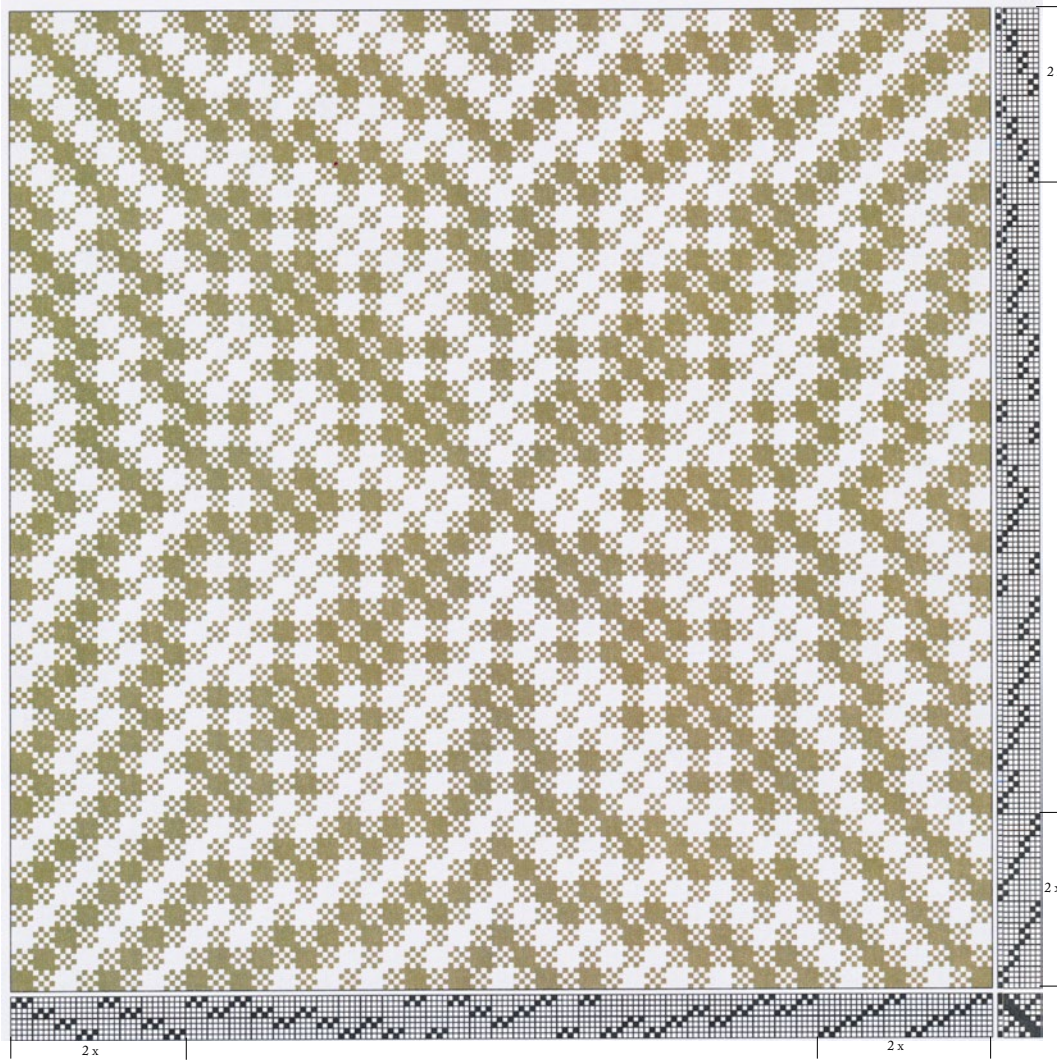
## Here's how to cut a Round linen rug

1. Measure the center of the fabric. You can quickly find the center of the fabric woven into a square by folding it: Fold the fabric in half lengthwise and then in half widthwise. The corner of the folds is the center of the fabric. Attach a long non-stretch thread to the center of the fabric.
2. Measure with the thread a round piece reaching to the edges of the fabric.

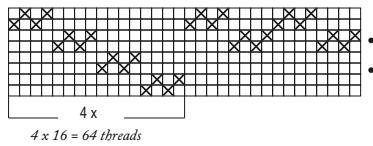


3. Baste a marker thread to the edges of the round piece = the rug with fringes. Baste another marker thread 6 centimeters away from the first = the edge of the rug.
4. Sew with a sewing machine at the location of the second marker thread = the edge of the rug with a straight stitch.
5. Cut the fabric into a round shape from the first outer marker thread = rug with fringes. You now have a round piece. Remove the marker threads.
6. Unravel the weft and warp threads from the edges of the fabric up to the seam of the rug to create fringes along the edge.
7. Smooth the fringes to be the same length.



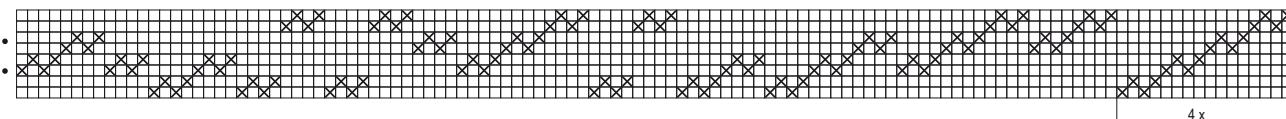


Left edge



ROUND LINEN RUG

Right edge



116 threads

4 x 16 = 64 threads

244 threads in total





## *Wind a new warp on the loom*

BY TYING IT TO THE END  
OF THE OLD WARP

### *2 ways*

1. Tie the threads of the new warp to the threads of the old warp in front of the reed. Pass the warp through the reed and the heddles to the warp beam.

2. Wind the warp onto the loom using a raddle in the usual manner. Tie the threads of the new warp to the threads of the old warp behind the heddles. Pull the warp threads through the heddles and the reed until you can tie the knots onto the apron rod with the threads of the new warp.

The image demonstrates method 1. The new warp has been woven almost to completion, and the old warp has become visible from the warp beam.





Do you want to weave the same fabric for another warp and perhaps a third one? You can achieve this by pulling the threads through the heddles and the reed, tying a new warp to the old one. This way, you don't have to build the fabric entirely from scratch again! It saves time, especially when the pattern involves many threads, shafts, and treadles. Additionally, threading and slewing errors are eliminated in the second warp, as they have already been corrected during the setup of the first warp.

The new warp can be tied to the old warp in front of the reed and pulled through the reed and the heddles to the warp beam. This method is suitable for warps with smooth and durable threads.

Another method is to draw the warp onto the beam first, and then tie it to the old warp behind the shafts. Afterward, the threads of the new warp are drawn through the heddles and the reed, and the apron rod knots are made. Only the end of the warp is pulled through the heddles and the reed, not the entire warp. This method is suitable for warps with coarse, very thick, or so weak threads that they might wear and break when passing through the heddles and the reed.

## Method 1

### TIE A NEW WARP TO THE OLD ONE IN FRONT OF THE REED

1. Weave the old warp to completion. Cut the warp and tie the warp threads in bundles in front of the reed with easily untyeable knots. Cut the warp evenly. Do not pull or comb the threads with your fingers. The warp end is now close to the shafts, making it easy for the threads to slide out of place.
2. Wind a new warp. Place the warp on the table. Open the warp and insert the lease sticks. Hang the lease sticks at a height where the working position is comfortable while sitting at the bench. In the picture, the beater's upper beam has also been removed to adjust the right height. Cut the threads of the new warp from the end as you tie them to the old warp.
3. Tie the threads of the new warp individually to the threads of the old warp with secure reef knots or weaver's knots. You can see the order of the old threads from the reed and the order of the new warp threads from the lease sticks.

If there are only a few threads in the warp, you can place the lease sticks on the knee beam and tie the threads while standing. Feel free to use any work methods that make your job easier :)

4. Remove the lease sticks when all the threads are tied. Pull the warp onto the beam through the reed and the heddles. You cannot take the warp from under the looms to the back as usually, because the tie-up and treadles are in place there. Take the warp as far forward as possible in front of the loom, and you can also thread it over the knee beam, allowing you to keep it more evenly tensioned. Watch that the knots pass through the heddle and the reed smoothly at the beginning.
5. Cut the threads from the warp end and tie the knots onto the apron rod.



The new warp has been wound onto the beam and is ready for tying the warp on apron rod.





In the instruction's images show a new warp tied to the Round linen rug 3809. The warp thread is very thick, making it challenging to wind a long warp. If you want to weave multiple rugs, you can wind another warp and draw it to the loom using the old warp threads as assistance. The pattern is an 8-shaft, saving a lot of time as you don't have to redo the tie-up.

Since the warp thread is very thick, and the warp is dense, pulling the entire warp through the heddles and reed would be slow and could wear out the threads. It is advisable to wind the new warp onto the warp beam first using a raddle, and then tie the threads behind the shafts to the old warp threads. This way, you only need to pull the end of the warp through the heddles and the reed, not the entire warp.



## Method 2

### WIND A NEW WARP ON THE WARP BEAM AND TIE IT BEHIND THE SHAFTS

1. Leave the old warp on the loom. Tie the warp threads in bundles with slip knots in front of the heddle. Wind a new warp in two equal parts. In this case, the loom is a counter-march loom with center cords. One warp goes to the right of the center cords, and the other to the left. The number and density of warp threads are the same as in the existing warp on the loom. The new warp can be narrower but not wider.
2. Cut the threads of the old warp at the warp's end. Tie the threads in bundles with slip knots. Keep the lease sticks in





## Words tangled

KANKURINSOLMU,  
SQUARE KNOT,  
REEF KNOT



WEAVER'S KNOT, SHEET BEND,  
JALUSSOLMU

In Finnish language weaving instructions, the "Kankurin solmu" is often mentioned. Kankurin solmu is Weaver's Knot translated in English. However, the Weaver's Knot and the Reef Knot are one and the same knot in Finland. Both knots are securely fastened, but they can also be opened if needed.



place. If there were no lease sticks in the warp during weaving, tie the threads behind the heddles. You can then see the order of the threads from the heddles.

3. Hang the warp beam so that its bottom is higher than the shafts. Divide the warp on the raddle, one part to the right of the center cords, and the other to the left.
4. Draw the warp onto the warp beam over the shafts. In these images warp is short, and a long back beam crank is in use making it easy to draw the warp onto the loom alone. For a longer warp, draw it onto the loom in the usual way with two people. Keep the warp in front of the loom and open it as far as possible. You can not pass the warp under the loom to the back due to the tie-up cords. Wind the warp over the breast beam and then over and under the knee beam to keep it more consistently tensioned.
5. Tie a rod or a shaft stick firmly onto the back beam over the warp threads; it keeps the warp threads in place during tying.
6. Insert the lease sticks into the new warp.
7. Hang the lease sticks of the old warp and the lease sticks of the new warp so that you can see the lease sticks well, and your working position is comfortable.
8. Cut the threads at the warp's end. Find the exact spot by pulling all the threads equally tight.
9. ja 10. Tie the threads of the old warp to the threads of the new warp, thread by thread. You can see the order of the threads from the sheds formed by lease sticks, and if the old warp does not have lease sticks, from the heddles. Tie with a secure weaver's knot or reef knot.

11. Draw the threads through the heddles and the reed so that the knots come to the front of the reed. Draw the threads individually if the knots are large and do not easily pass through. Pull gently if the warp thread is easily breakable.
12. Release the warp from the warp beam as much as needed so that the new warp reaches the apron rod. Tie the warp knots. In this design, no fringe is added, so the knots made to connect the old and new warps are left near the apron rod. This saves the length of the new warp. Do not place the knots too far onto the fabric side, as they may interfere with beating in the first weft threads.



PS. From the pictures, you can see that I wound the new warp slightly narrower than the first one and removed the excess old warp threads from the edge. At the same time, I also tried a less dense 25-dent reed. The fabric became loose when it was less dens, and its structure was no longer beautiful, so the recommended sett of 3 ends/cm in the instructions is just right. The instructions for the Round linen rug 3809 are on page 11.







Finished size 74 x 192 cm

# Korpiranta rag rug 3810



The stripe patterns look different on the other side of the rug.

The Warp 12-ply cotton twine Liina, tex 30x12,  
1 kg = approx. 2 560 m  
Warp width 81 cm  
the sett 2 ends/cm  
number of yarn ends 162 + 4  
length 5,8 m (2 rugs)

Reed 2 per dent in a 20-dent reed (metric) = 20/1  
Structure Plain weave and Overshot

## WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Start by weaving a few extra wefts that can be easily unravel. Weave three throws of cotton twine at the beginning of the rug.

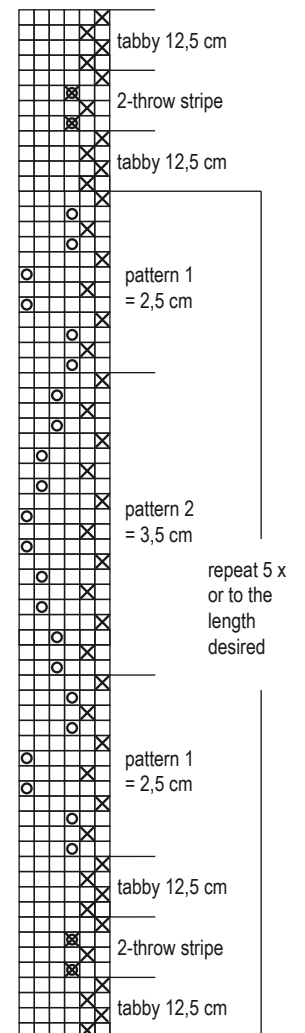
The rug is woven with rag strips, and a tightly twisted mop yarn, Moppari, is used for the pattern weft. Weave the plain weave sections with three shuttles. Weave the pattern section with two shuttles, throwing the rag strips with the plain weave treadles and the mop yarn with the pattern treadles.

The pattern stripes are woven with two different-colored pattern wefts. The beginning and end of each stripe (pattern 1) have different colors than the center (pattern 2). The colors alternate in the stripes: Rose at the beginning, green in the center, rose at the end. The next stripe has a green beginning, a rose center, and a green end, and so on. In the beginning and end of the pattern (pattern 1), the plain weave rag weft is one of the wefts from the previous plain weave stripe. In the center (pattern 2), the base weft is a very light blue, almost white, rag strip.

The two-throw pattern stripe is made of rag strips. Before the first pattern weave, the plain weave weft is on the right treadle. The pattern will look slightly different if the plain weave weft is on the left treadle.



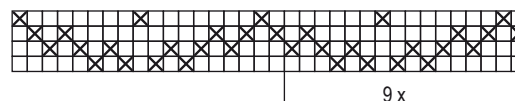
The pattern weft is a thick tightly twisted cotton mop yarn, Moppari.



### KORPIRANTA RUG

- × = rag strip
- = Twisted Mop yarn
- ⊠ = rag strip as a pattern weft (2-throw)

The outermost 2 warp ends are doubled.



18 threads

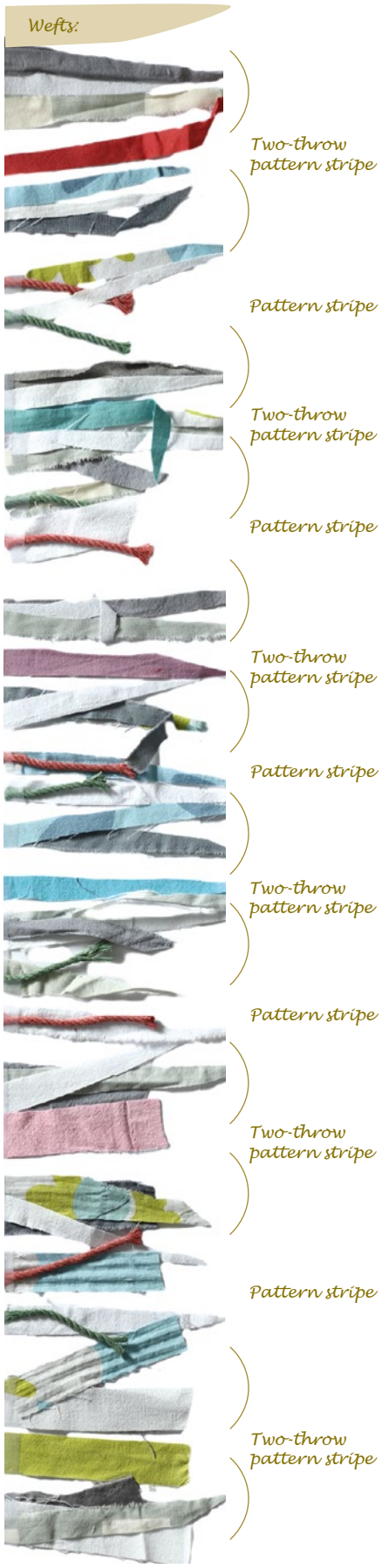
9 x

9 x 16 = 144 threads



162 + 4 threads in total





**AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED, 1 rug**

Moppari Twisted Mop yarn, tex 110x10x3, 1 kg = approx. 310 m,  
Suomen Lanka

- 17 rose red 165 g
- 10 eucalyptus green 155 g

Rag strips, 2 cm wide, cutted from cotton sheets

- light colours 550 g
- green variegated 370 g
- gray-blue 230 g

One of the rag wefts is consistently the same colour, a very light blue, almost white. The second weft consists of various shades of gray, and the third weft includes either blue variegated or green variegated patterns.

In the small two-throw pattern stripes, the weft is a brightly coloured rag strip, and each stripe is a different colour.

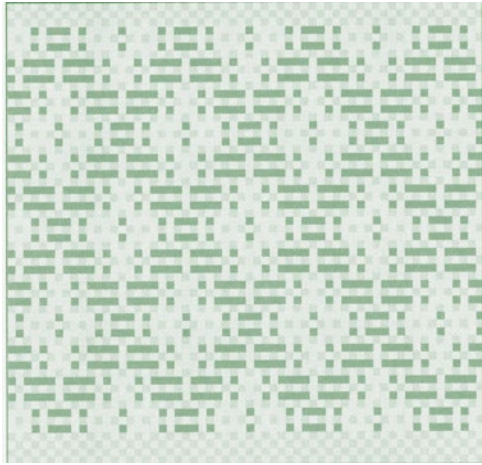
**FINISHING**

Tie the warp threads with tight weaver's knots or reef knots, 1 + 1 thread. Make twisted fringes with 2 + 2 threads. Even out the ends of the fringes. Press the rug.



The two-throw pattern stripes in the middle of the plain weave stripes are made of rag strips. Each pattern stripe is a different color. Weave the pattern wefts in a "ring" without tying them off at the edges: Throw the first pattern weft and leave long ends over the edges. Turn the ends of the weft into the second pattern shed and tie off in the middle of the fabric by thinning the ends of the wefts and placing them overlapping. Plain weave weft is thrown between the pattern wefts.





## ***Tell your story, beautiful rug***

It would be nice to hear the stories of old rag rugs. When I see an old rug, I would like to ask it who wove you, when, and where. Did the weaver plan the colors and cut the strips in the light of a summer evening or in the winter dusk? Often, all that remains is the rug, and there is no information about the weaver or the story of the rug.



I saw this old rug when visiting my friend in Luumäki. There was a long, long carpet on the porch, and its patterns caught my attention. The rug was a rag rug, with a bright appearance and beautiful patterned stripes. The stripes were cleverly woven with two colors, and in every other stripe, the colors were reversed. The weaver of the rug is likely the old mistress of the Korpiranta estate, affectionately called "mammaska" / "Gram" The rug was probably woven in the 1950s.

I photographed the rug and took a pattern of the weave. The weave is a four-shaft pattern, like in most traditional Finnish rug designs. We wove a new Korpiranta rug 3810 according to the original composition but with lighter rag strips. As the pattern weft we used a twisted thick yarn, similar to the original rug.

The basic pattern of the stripe forms diagonal squares, and on the other side of the rug, there are individual star patterns that overlap. The next page features a diamond-patterned rug woven with this basic design.









# Korpiranta Diamond 3811

|                  |                                                                                           |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>The Warp</b>  | 12-ply cotton twine Liina, tex 30x12,<br>1 kg = approx. 2 560 m                           |
| <b>Warp</b>      | width 81 cm<br>the sett 2 ends/cm<br>number of yarn ends 162 + 4<br>length 5,8 m (2 rugs) |
| <b>Reed</b>      | 2 per dent in a 20-dent reed (metric)<br>= 20/1                                           |
| <b>Structure</b> | Plain weave and Overshot                                                                  |

## WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Use floating selvages: Remove the outermost heddle from the shaft on both sides or leave the threads out of the heddle. Throw the weft over the floating selvage thread and under, so the edges bind nicely. Start by weaving a few extra wefts at the beginning to be removed later. Leave fringes at the beginning or weave a hem.

*Fringes:* Leave fringe allowance approximately 12 cm. Throw three shots of 12-ply cotton twine at the beginning and end of the rug.

*Hem:* Leave 7 cm of warp for tying. Weave 1 cm with warp thread at the beginning and end of the rug. Weave the hem with Mini Tube yarn, which is the same as the rug's pattern weft. Weave 7 cm for the hem.

Weave the rug with Eko Tube yarn as the tabby (background) weft and green Mini Tube yarn as the pattern weft. Throw the right tabby before the first pattern weft. A rug woven entirely with tube yarns narrows significantly. The width of the finished rug is 73.5 cm.

## AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED, 1 meter

Eko Tube yarn, 1 kg = approx. 270 m, Lankava  
colour no. 37 greige approx. 950 g /1 meter

Mini Tube yarn, 1 kg = n. 355 m, Lankava  
colour no. 10 green approx. 470 g /1 meter

You can weave this Diamond pattern with a variety of yarns. Here, we have used tube yarns, but feel free to try rag strips, mop yarn, cotton tricot yarn, fuzzy yarn, linen cord, jute twine, and so on.

With the same warp, you can also weave a regular plain weave rug since the warp sett is 2 ends per centimeter.

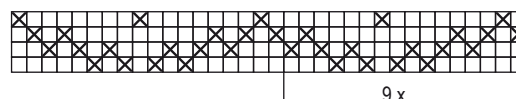


In the pattern experiment, the tabby weft is Eko Tube yarn. We tried the same green Moppari twisted cord used in Korpiranta's rag rug and blue Mini Tube as the pattern weft. The flexible Eko Tube yarn narrowed the fabric strongly, so we chose Mini Tube yarn as the pattern weft. It settled nicely in place with the equally flexible Eko Tube tabby weft.

### KORPIRANTA DIAMOND

- × = tabby weft
- = pattern weft

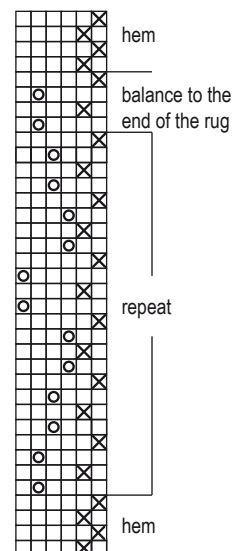
The outermost 2 warp ends are doubled.



18 threads

9 x 16 = 144 threads

162 + 4 threads in total









DESIGN OF PATTERN AND WEAVER **Marjatta Hirvi***Finished size 141 x 220 cm*

# Large Leafy rug

## 3812

The Warp 18-ply Cotton twine, tex 30x18,  
1 kg = approx. 1 680 m

Warp width 148,3 cm  
sett 3 ends/cm  
number of yarn ends 445 + 4  
length 6,7 m (2 rug)

Amount of warp yarn needed 1920 g = 287 g/meter

Reed 1 per dent in a 30-dent reed (metric) = 30/1  
Structure Overshot

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Weave a few centimeters at the beginning and the end of the rug some extra weft to support the ends of the rug. Weave a 9 cm hem using tabby. Weave the hem by alternating two throws of Eko Tube yarn and one throw of Linen cord.

Weave the rug according to the treadle instructions, using Linen cord as the tabby weft and Eko Tube yarn as the pattern weft. There is one tabby weft between the pattern wefts.

### FINISHING

Leave about 7 cm of warp for tying knots. Handle the rug carefully, as the wefts can easily unravel from the end of the rug. Tie the warp threads with tight weaver's knots or reef knots, 2 + 2 threads. At the same time, remove the extra weft from the edge. Shorten the warp ends to about 3 cm long.

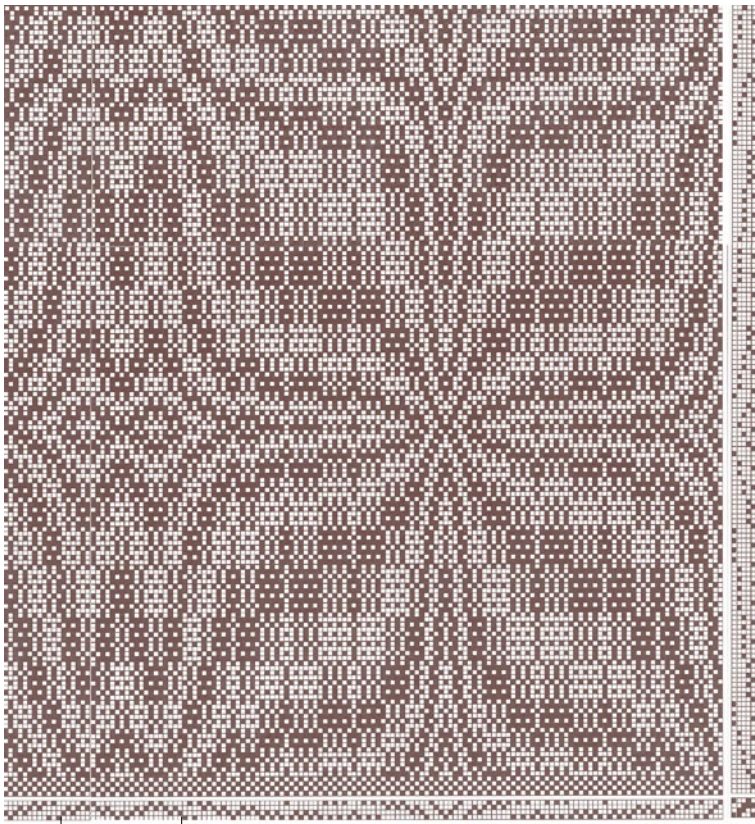
Sew the hem with 12-ply or 6-ply cotton twine using slip stitches. Leave only 2 Eko Tube weft for the inside allowance.

If the edges of the rug are uneven, press the carpet. You can press a large rug on the floor, protecting the floor with another rug. Do not press on floor surfaces that may be damaged. The carpet will also smooth out with use.

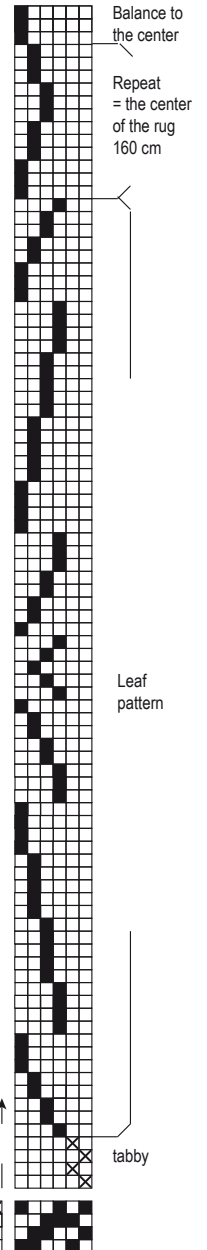
Wash in warm, ample water at 30-40°C, do not scrub with a brush. Use regular laundry detergent. Rinse thoroughly with water. Dry flat in a well-ventilated shady place.







Weave the leaf pattern at the other end of the rug, just like at the beginning.



LARGE LEAFY RUG, with a wide border pattern

Pattern weft: Eko Tube yarn, beige  
Background weft (tabby): Linen cord, burgundy

Treadling:

■ = pattern weft

Throw a tabby weft between each pattern weft.

Threading: The two outermost threads of the warp are doubled.

## Large Leafy rug, with a wide border pattern

The woven length is 232 cm + hems á 9 cm.

Finished size is 141 x 220 cm, with the hems sewn.

The reverse side of the fabric has been chosen as the right side of the rug.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED, 1 rug

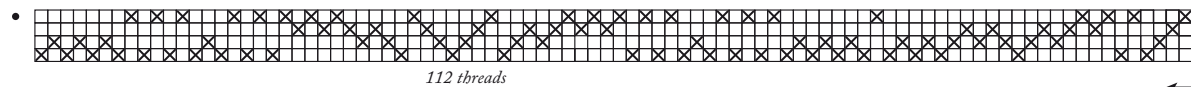
Eko Tube yarn, 1 kg = approx. 270 m, Lankava

colour no. 3 beige 3,3 kg

Linen cord, tex 1250x2, 1 kg = approx. 400 m, Lappajärven Värjäämö

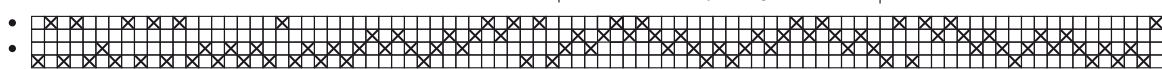
colour 5 burgundy red 1,79 kg

Right border of the rug 37 cm



112 threads

Center of the rug 74 cm

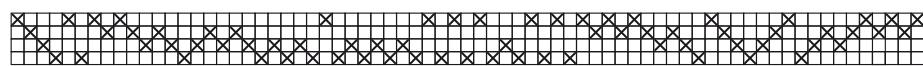


11 threads

15 x

15 x 14 = 210 threads

Left border of the rug 37 cm

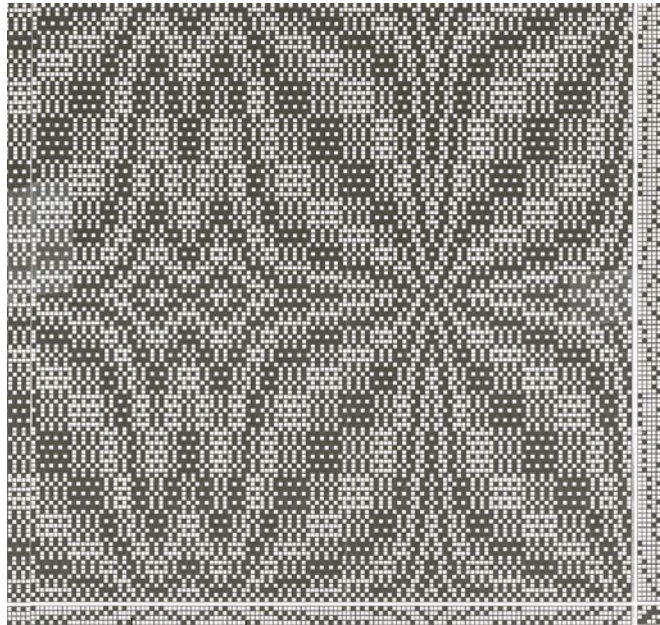


445 + 4 threads in total

112 threads



The red Large Leafy rug and the black Leafy rug are woven on the same warp, but with different threading and treadling. Warp details can be found on page 25.



The border patterns of the Black Leafy rug is the same as in the narrow Leafy rugs in issue 4/2018.

## Leafy, with a narrow border pattern

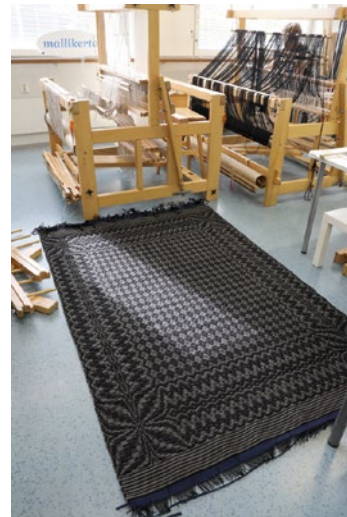
The woven length is 215 cm + hems á 10 cm.  
Finished size is 144 x 196 cm, with the hems sewn.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED, 1 rug

- Cotton tricot (T-shirt yarn)
  - black 2,94 kg
- Jute cord , tex 280x8, 1 kg = approx. 450 m, Filona colour no. 11 grey 1,47 kg



Weave the leaf pattern at the other end of the rug, just like at the beginning.



LEAFY RUG, with a narrow border pattern

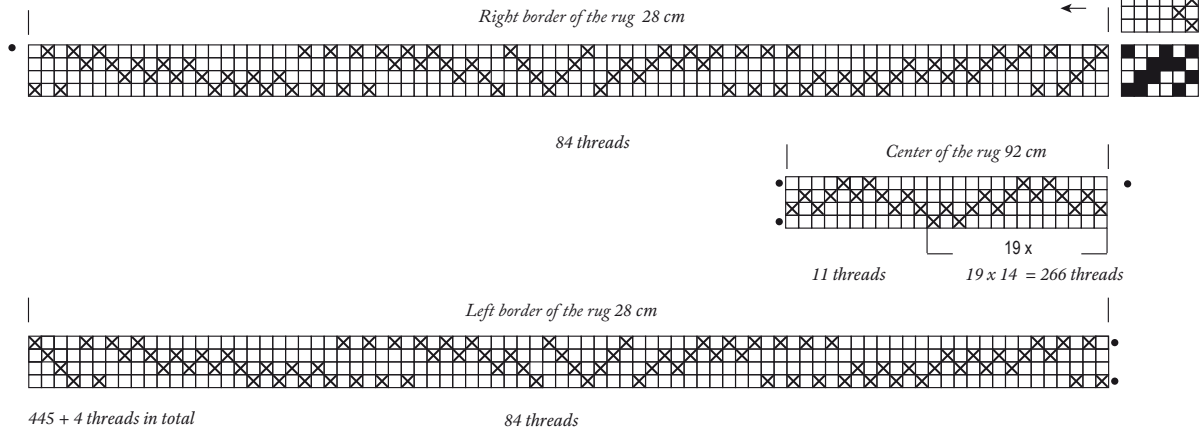
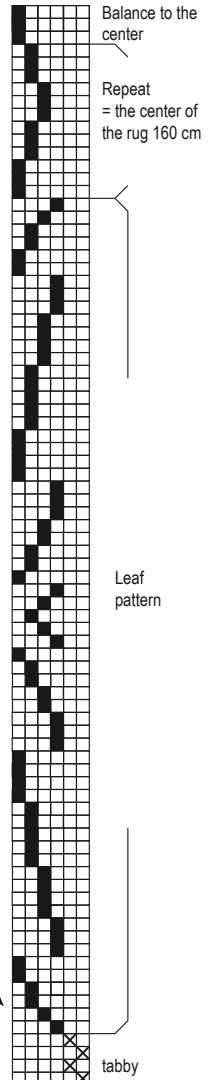
Pattern weft: Cotton tricot (T-shirt yarn), black  
Background weft (tabby): Jute cord, grey

#### Treading:

■ = pattern weft

Throw a tabby weft between each pattern weft.

Threading: The two outermost threads of the warp are doubled.





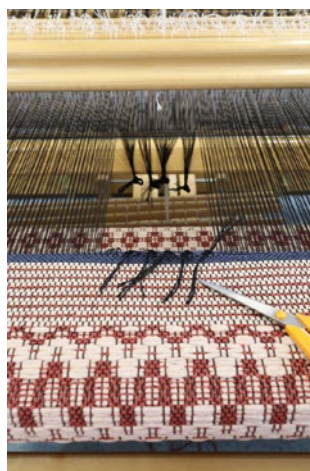


## CONTINUATION OF THE WEFTS

Continuing Tube yarn weft can be challenging, especially with long pattern weft floats on the fabric's surface. You can thread the ends of the Tube yarns into each other if you want a particularly neat and secure joining point. Alternatively, you can sew the yarns together. In this rug, the Tube yarn weft has been continued in the usual way by thinning the ends of the weft: Place the thinned weft ends overlapping in the shed and beat them in with the beater. Open the same shed again, stretch the ends, and arrange them so that the unraveling edge is hidden between the yarn ends. Place the weft ends overlapping for a sufficient distance so that they stay securely in place during use and washing.

Linen cord is stiff and tends to rise in loops if the weft is too much arched. On the other hand, Eko tube yarn weft is very flexible, which can result in too much looseness if the weft is not tightened slightly. Draw the weft arches evenly across the entire width of the fabric. Tighten the weft at the edge after each beat to keep the edge more even.

Weave according to your own style and in a way that feels natural and good to you. This way, your style remains consistent throughout the entire length of the rug. There is not one correct way :)



## Woven Hems

It is challenging to achieve hems of the same width as the rug itself, especially when weaving the first rug on the warp. At the beginning of the warp, the hem can easily be wider than the rest of the rug because the tied warp threads knotted on the apron rod keep the warp wide. Weave a few centimeters at the beginning of the warp with extra weft, preferably with the same weft as the rug's background weft if it is flexible. This causes the fabric to narrow, making it easier to achieve the correct hem width.

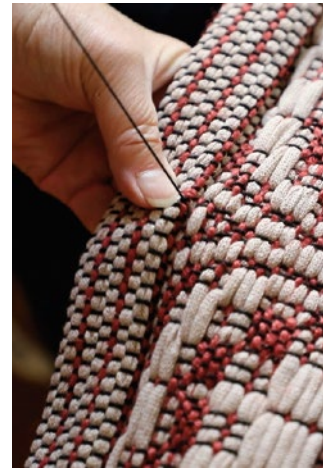
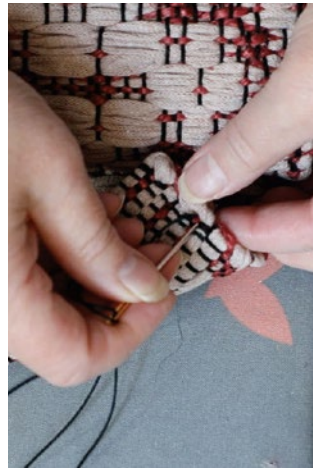
Typically, it is advisable to weave about 1 cm with warp yarn at the beginning and end of the rug. This supports the end of the rug and provides a smooth and neat finish. The hem becomes thin when only this section woven with warp yarn is left as the hem allowance. In this Large Leafy rug, no warp yarn weft threads were thrown at the beginning, as the flexible Tube yarn is used, which narrows the rug more than usual. In such cases, it is safest to start and finish with the Tube yarn and weave additional extra wefts to support the ends of the rug.



### Tip!

Place the rug on an ironing board and adjust its height suitable for you. This way, knotting the warp ends does not strain your hands and shoulders.



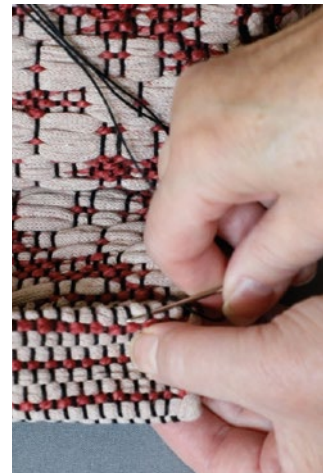


## HERE'S HOW TO SEW THE HEM

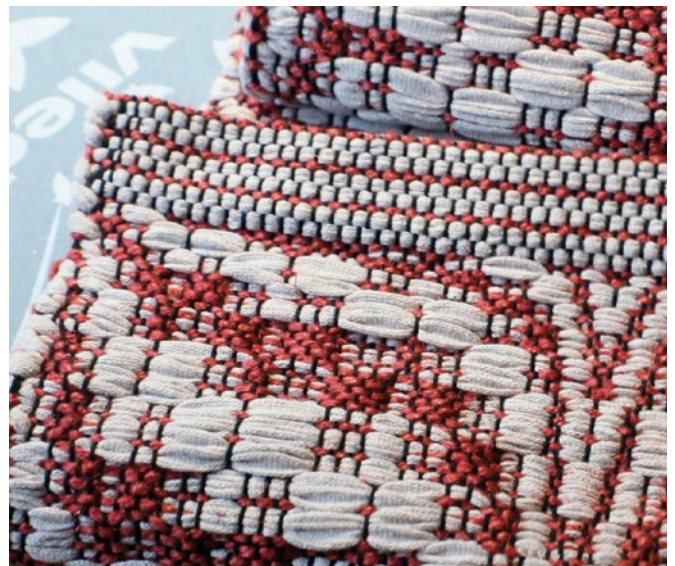
1. Remove the rug from the loom, leaving some knotting allowance in the warp. Tie the warp threads lightly with simple knots here and there immediately after cutting, so that the end of the rug does not unravel.
2. Tie the warp threads with sturdy Weaver's knots or Reef knots. Tie 2 + 2 threads together in one knot. Simultaneously remove the extra wefts from the edge.
3. Shorten the warp threads to about 3 cm.
4. Leave only a few wefts as the hem allowance; in this case, two Tube yarn wefts. If warp yarn has been woven at the beginning, leave only that portion as the hem allowance.
5. Use a blunt-pointed large-eye needle for sewing. Start by leaving a tail inside the hem. Begin sewing by tying the thread to the lower corner of the hem to the warp yarn. Sew the end of the hem together with a few short, invisible stitches through the fabrics.
6. Sew the hem by always picking up one warp yarn, alternating from the edge of the hem and the last plain weave row before the pattern weft. Stay on the same weft rows all the time to create a smooth and beautiful hem on both sides. Do not pierce the needle through the wefts.

Continue the thread by leaving a new tail inside the hem and sewing a few centimeters over the threads of the old stitches.

Press the finished hem and rug.



Take turns picking up the warp yarn from the fabric and the edge of the hem on the needle







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