

*Digi* *mallikerta*  
***The Weaver's Pick***

*Ideas for weavers*

PILE | 2025

**WEAVE PILE**

*Tie rya knots*

*Weave a rya backing yourself*

*Weave fluffy pile-weft bands*

*Throw the pile weft with a shuttle*



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*Use different type of rya knots and weave different pile surfaces.*

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## ***A popular weaving style from the 90s***

*You can create numerous color combinations, makin the weaving proress of these wall hangings enjouable and refreshing!*



# Digi mallikerta

A magazine full of ideas for weavers

Theme: PILE  
2025

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## Pile weaving on a Loom

At some point, the most common method of making rya rugs shifted from loom-woven ryas to sewn ryas, to the extent that instructions could only be found for the sewn versions. This needed to be corrected, so I began creating instructions for tying pile knots.

First, I must admit that I hadn't tied pile knots since my student days. But how enjoyable it was to tie knots, one by one! At first, the process felt frustratingly slow since I wanted to complete the instructions quickly. My initial plan was to create just a few rows of knots as examples, but I couldn't resist exploring the various knotting techniques. And there were so many—an overwhelming number! I had to narrow my focus to just a few of the most common knots used in Finland.

Tying pile knots is a subject that could keep one happily occupied for a lifetime. The possibilities are endless, just as they are in weaving. However, pile can also be woven on a loom without knotting. The pile yarns can be placed in position with a shuttle and then cut into pile during finishing. This technique was popular in the 1990s, but, like all innovations, it faced significant resistance. "These are not real ryas, and they cannot be woven in this weaving course!" Fortunately, weavers are independent and creative, so these so-called "lazy ryas" were woven everywhere.

Pile weft can be woven using a corduroy weave, where long weft floats remain on the fabric surface. The structure can be easily modified by changing the binding points. We also wove checked and diagonal-patterned wall hangings using this technique.

The popularity of sewn rya rugs is understandable, as anyone with a needle, thread, and a rya backing can make them. Looms, on the other hand, are no longer found in every home. For a sewn rya, a rya backing is required, which must be purchased—unless one weaves it oneself on a loom. Instructions for weaving a rya backing can be found in this magazine, along with guidelines for sewing the pile.

A loom can also be used to weave fluffy pile-weft bands. This woven fuzzy weft can then be used as a material for rugs, pillows, and other textiles. It's a very fun technique—give it a try! Enjoy your time working with pile.

*Marjatta Hirvi*







*Small rya Flaming Hearts*  
Finished size 30 x 36 cm

## Tie Rya Knots 3828

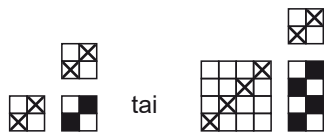
**The Warp** 12-ply Cotton twine, 1 kg = n. 2560 g  
(15- ply or 18-ply with wider ryas)

**Warp** width 32 cm  
the sett 3 ends/cm  
amount of warp threads 96 + 4  
length 2,2 m  
amount of warp yarn needed 80 g

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

**Selvages** Thread two outmost warp ends doubled

**Structure** Plain weave



### BACKGROUND WEAFT

Carded wool yarn, 140x2 Sport, doubled,

100 g = approx. 350 m, Pirtin Kehräämö

Consumption 70 g (= 160 g/m)

### PILE YARN

Sirkka rya yarn, 100 g = approx. 230 m, Taito Pirkanmaa

### Flaming Hearts Stripe Yarns

3023 Carrot 26 g

2261 Christmas 8 g

3023 Plum 9 g

2233 Mallow 4 g

1853 Gooseberry 5 g

Total 52 g

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Start by weaving a few passes with the warp thread. At the bottom edge of the rya, weave 4 cm of plain weave with the background weft. At the top edge, weave approximately 6 cm of plain weave. The finished hem at the top will be 2 cm high, allowing space for a thin hanging rod. If you want a more spacious hem, weave more plain weave. Leave about 13 cm of warp at the bottom for fringe.



*Design your own  
pattern and draw  
it on graph paper.*

For the sample piece, tie Stripe 1 at the beginning, weave 4 cm of plain weave, then tie Stripe 2. Weave another 4 cm of plain weave and start the heart stripe. The heart stripe is 12 cm high. After that, weave 3 cm of plain weave and finish with the final stripe using a continuous pile weft. See page 8 for reference.

### FINISHING

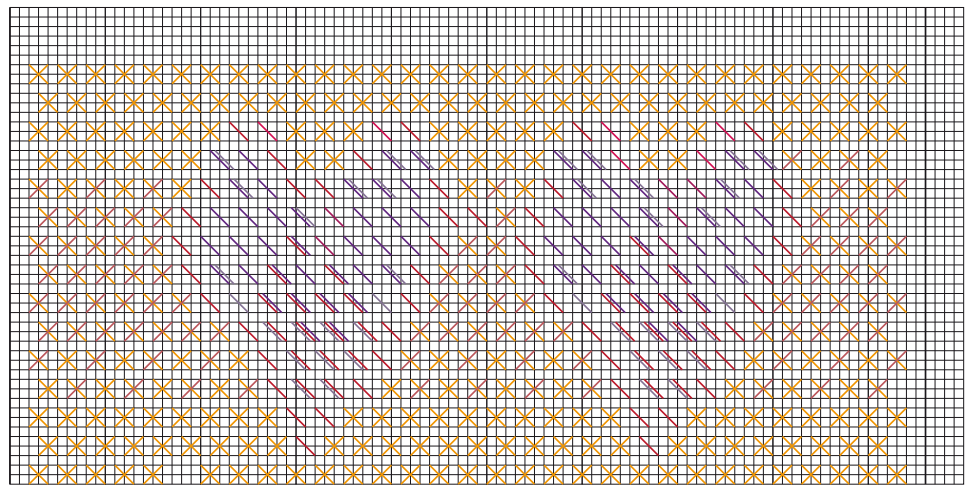
Tie the warp threads with tight sailors knots (1 + 1).

Bottom edge: Tie additional overhand knots at the bottom.

Trim the warp ends to an even length.

Top edge: Cut the warp threads to approximately 3 cm and sew the hem by hand using a 6-ply cotton twine thread or other strong thread.



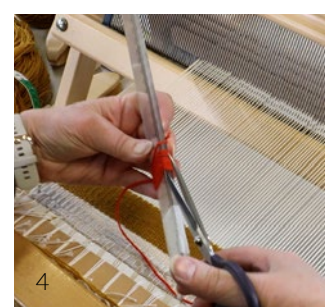
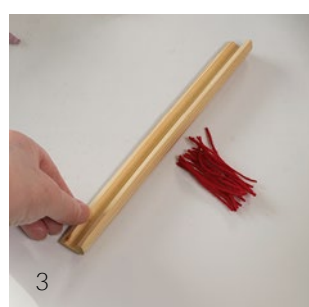
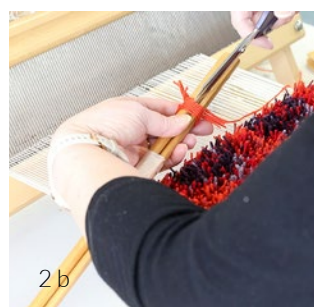
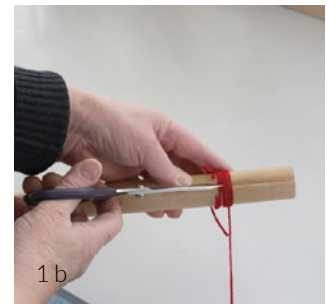


- ✕ orange 3 x
- ✕ orange 2 x, rose 1 x
- red 3 x
- light lilac 3 x
- dark lilac 3 x
- light lilac 2 x, red 1 x
- l.lilac 1 x, red 1 x, d.lilac 1 x
- light lilac 2 x, red 1 x
- dark lilac 2 x, red 1 x



### PILE GAUGE OR OTHER CUTTING TOOL

To achieve an even pile, the pile yarns must be of the same length. Specialized pile gauges (1 a, b) for cutting rya piles are available in craft stores. You can also create your own cutting tool using narrow lease sticks: Tape two sticks together, leaving a small gap between them. Wrap the yarn evenly around the sticks, then cut through the gap to create uniform pile lengths (2 a, b). You can cut and sand a wooden strip to make a custom pile gauge (3). A quick alternative is taping two rulers together back to back. The small gap between them provides a guide for cutting the yarn evenly (4).





## How to Tie Rya Knots

The pile yarns should be cut to equal lengths. Use a pile gauge or another tool with a suitable circumference for the desired pile length and a cutting edge to guide your scissors. Wrap the yarn around the pile gauge and carefully cut along the edge. You can wrap and cut multiple colors at the same time if they will be used in the same pile.

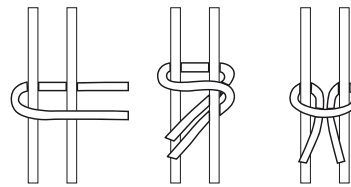
Gather the required number of yarn strands for each pile. Preparing piles in advance will speed up the knotting process.

Knotting Steps:

1. Take one pile and pass it under two warp threads.
2. Fold the pile in half, aligning the ends evenly.
3. With your right hand, bring the pile ends over the right-hand warp thread and pull them up through the space between the two warp threads, using your left hand for support.
4. Grasp the pile with your right hand and pull it tightly down to secure it against the woven fabric. At the same time, use your left hand to tighten the warp threads the pile is tied around.

### EDGES

At the edges, wrap the background weft around the two outermost warp threads (doubled threads) in a figure-eight pattern as many times as needed to match the height of the pile knots. On the opposite edge, wrap the weft in the same manner, pressing the threads slightly downward to ensure they tightly cover the edge.



1.



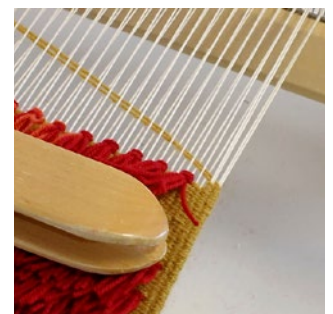
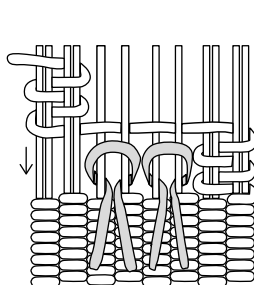
2.



3.

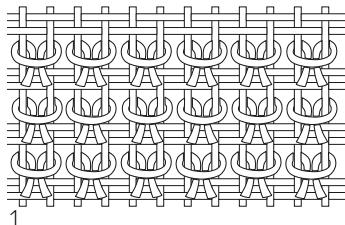
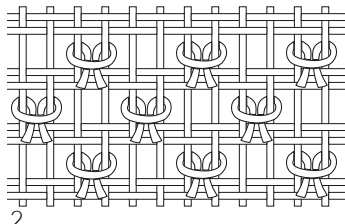
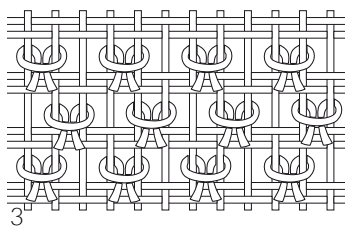


4.





## Different Pile Surfaces



Pile tied onto adjacent warp threads is the most common method (Stripe 1). Two warp threads are left untied between knots (Stripe 2). One warp thread is left untied between knots (Stripe 3).

### FACTORS AFFECTING PILE STRUCTURE

- Number of yarn strands per pile
- Length of pile yarns
- Different knot types
- Spacing between piles
- Spacing between pile rows



The pile structures used in the small rya Flaming Hearts.



### DENSE, UPRIGHT PILE – Stripe 3

Cut pile yarns to 6.5 cm in length. Each pile consists of 3 yarns. Tie the pile to two warp threads, leaving one warp thread untied between each pile. On the next row, shift the piles one warp thread to the right. On the following row, return to the original alignment. Alternatively, shift the third row one warp thread to the right and the fourth row back to the original. In this sample, the first method was used. Weave 1 cm of plain weave between pile rows. Weave 3 rows.

### LOOSER, SLIGHTLY RAISED PILE – Stripe 2

Cut pile yarns to 8 cm in length. Each pile consists of 3 yarns. Tie the pile to two warp threads, leaving two warp threads untied between each pile. On the next row, tie the pile onto the warp threads that were left untied in the previous row, creating an alternating pattern. With a rib weave, two warp threads always rise while two lower. Weave 1.5 cm of plain weave between pile rows. Weave 3 rows.

### FLAT, LYING PILE – Stripe 1

Cut pile yarns to 8 cm in length. Each pile consists of 2 yarns. Tie the pile to two warp threads without leaving any gaps. Weave 1.5 cm of plain weave between pile rows. Weave 3 rows.



### PILE WOVEN WITH A ROD

The pile knot is made the same way as in Stripe 2. Create a butterfly with the pile yarn. Pass the yarn over the rod, under the left warp thread, over both the left and right warp threads, and finally under the left warp thread again, bringing it under the rod. Repeat this process. Once a row is complete, cut the loops open. If left uncut, the loops will remain intact, creating a looped texture.

Pile woven with rod is easier to trim evenly if the knots are placed closer together, as seen in Stripes 1 and 3. In this sample, the rod was made from parts of the broken skein winder. Tip: This technique can be used to create a short, velvet-like pile surface.

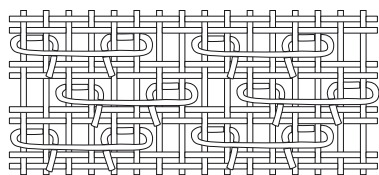




## Different Types of Knots

A pile surface can be created using various knots. There are no restrictions—experiment with your own variations and mix different knots in the same piece.

To assist in knotting the pile, you can use twill or rep weave, which allows you to raise two warp threads and lower two with each treadling.



For example, you can create a sparse pile by tying it onto six warp threads, as shown in the diagram above. Wrap the yarn under two warp threads, leave two threads in between, and wrap under the next two. In the following row, shift to the opposite groups of warp threads. This knot works well in a dense warp.

You can also tie *pile knots underneath the fabric*. Here, pile rows are alternately knotted on the upper and lower sides of the fabric. In the images, there is one pile row on the upper side and two on the lower side.

*A left-turning pile knot tied to a single warp thread.*

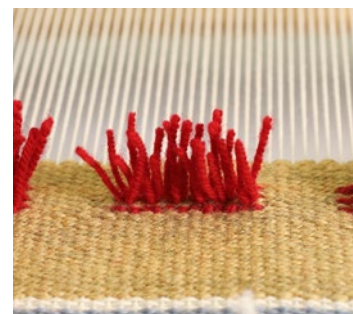
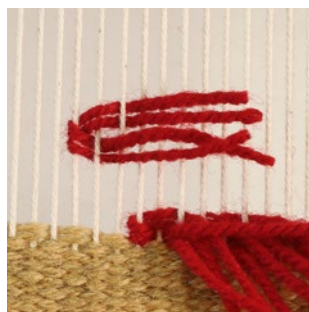
- ▶ All these pile knots have only 4 ground wefts between the pile rows (approx. 0.4 cm).

*A right-turning pile knot tied to a single warp thread.*

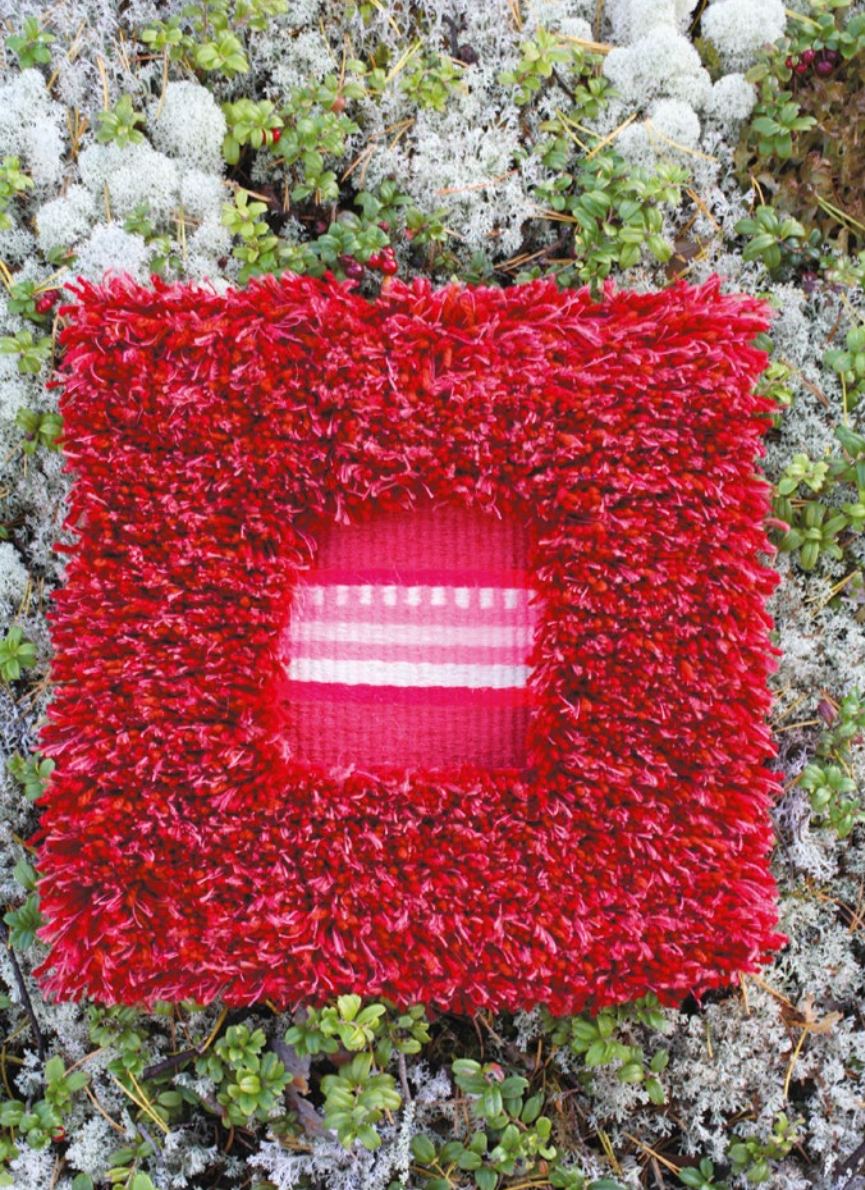
*Tie the pile knots facing right, left, or underneath the fabric*

*In a very dense pile, the next knot is tied partially over the previous one.*

*A slightly unconventional pile knot:* Pass the yarn under the middle warp thread, twist it around the left warp thread from underneath, pass over the middle warp thread, and then take it under the right warp thread. The pile will turn slightly to the right.







Design: Kati Peltonen  
Weaving: Textile artisan students of Hamina Vocational College,  
Instructor Marja Jumppanen 2008

## Lingonberry Forest 3240

### 3240 LINGONBERRY FOREST

Finished size 31 x 31 cm

*Each knot (one pile) consists of:*

- 2 strands of red wool yarn
- 1 strand of orange wool yarn
- 2 strands of dark red Tow Linen 6/1
- 2 strands of pink Tow Linen 6/1
- 1 strand of aniline red Linen Yarn 16/1

*Center Section (Pile-Free Area)*

Stripes are woven across the entire width, leaving them visible in the pile-free center:

- 3 cm dark red
- 1 cm bright red
- 1 cm unbleached
- 1 cm aniline red
- 1 cm light pink
- 1 cm aniline red
- 1 cm alternating unbleached + aniline red (ribbed stripe)
- 1 cm bright red
- 4 cm dark red

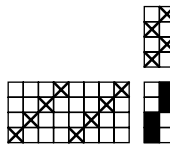
### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Wool yarn, 1 kg = approx. 2300 m  
red 130 g, orange 45 g

Tow Linen 6/1, tex 280, 1 kg = approx. 4200 m  
dark red 250 g, bright red 10 g, aniline red 10 g,  
light pink 5 g and unbleached 10 g

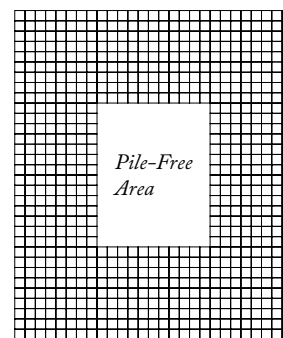
Linen Yarn 16/1, tex 103, 1 kg = approx. 11200 m  
Aniline red 10 g

The Warp 12-ply Cotton Twine  
unbleached, 1 kg = approx. 2560 m  
Warp width 32,6 cm  
the sett 3,5 threads/cm  
number of warp ends 114  
length 3,8 m (5 pcs)  
amount of warp yarn needed 175 g  
Reed 1 per dent in a 35-dent reed (metric) = 35/1  
Structure Weft rep, rya knots

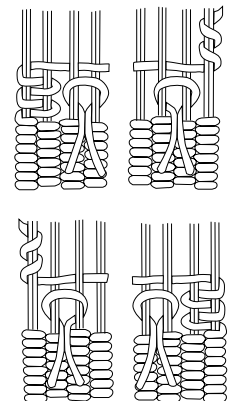


**BACKGROUND WEFT:** Tow Linen 6/1 dark red, doubled, with differently colored stripes in the center. **PILE:** 3 strands of wool yarn, 4 strands of Tow Linen 6/1, and 1 strand of Linen Yarn 16/1.

Height: 32 rows of knots = 32 cm

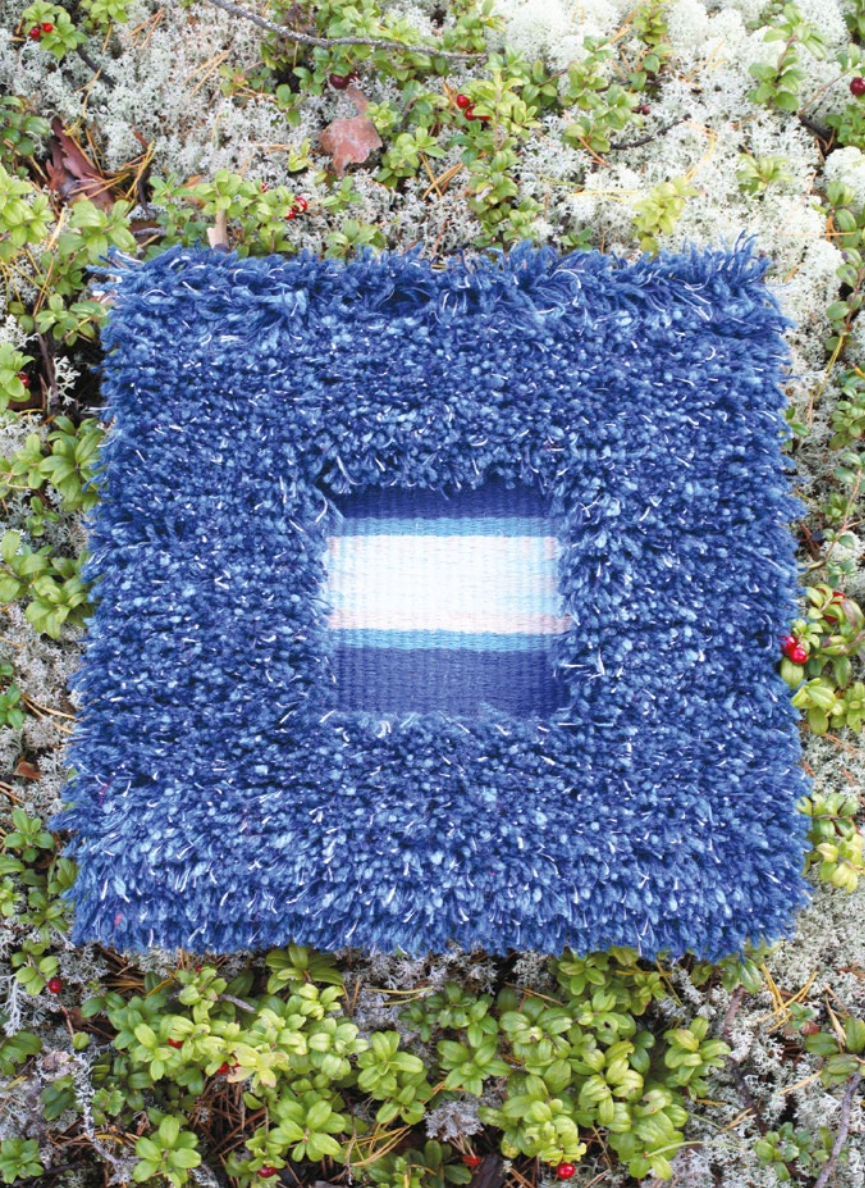


Width: 32 knots



Edges





## 3241 SPRING FOREST

Finished size 31 x 31 cm

*Each knot (one pile) consists of:*

- 2 strands of dark blue wool yarn
- 1 strand of blue wool yarn
- 3 strands of dark blue Tow Linen 6/1
- 1 strand of bright blue Tow Linen 6/1
- 1 strand of gray Linen Yarn 16/1

*Center Section (Pile-Free Area)*

Stripes are woven across the entire width, leaving them visible in the pile-free center:

- 3 cm dark blue
- 1 cm bright blue
- 1 cm unbleached
- 1 cm light blue
- 1 cm light gray
- 1 cm light blue
- 1 cm alternating unbleached + light blue (ribbed stripe)
- 1 cm bright blue
- 4 cm dark blue

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Wool yarn, 1 kg = approx. 2300 m  
 blue 130 g, light blue 55 g

Tow Linen 6/1, tex 280, 1 kg = approx. 4200 m  
 dark blue 270 g, bright blue 25 g, light blue 10 g, light  
 grey 5 g, unbleached 10 g

Linen Yarn 16/1, tex 103, 1 kg = approx. 11200 m  
 grey 10 g

## Spring Forest 3241

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

At the beginning and end, weave 6 cm with background weft for hemming. When weaving the hem, do not allow slack in the weft to prevent the hem from becoming wider than the piled section.

*Pile Knotting with Individual Knots:* Make the pile by wrapping yarn around sturdy cardboard. The knotted pile length is 8 cm; when tied, the finished pile length is 2.5 cm. The pile is tied to four warp threads (= two pairs). On the first pile row: Leave 4 warp threads (= 2 pairs) unknotted on the right edge and 2 warp threads (= 1 pair) unknotted on the left. On the next pile row, leave 2 warp threads unknotted on the right and 4 warp threads unknotted on the left. This staggered arrangement creates overlapping knots. Between pile rows, weave base weft so that pile row + base weft = 1 cm. At pile row edges, wrap background weft around the unknotted warp threads to support and cover them.

Additional weft layers are woven in the center's pile-free area to maintain an even surface between the center and the pile-covered edges.

*Pile Knotting with a Gauge:* Make a yarn bundle. Insert the yarn under the left warp pair from the right side, then under the right warp pair from the right side, so the pile yarn rests on top of the warp pairs. Pass the yarn around the ruler and repeat the knot. Once the row is complete, remove the gauge and weave base weft layers between rows. Gauge height = desired pile height × 2.

### FINISHING

Tie the warp threads into overhand knots. Fold the hem to the back and sew it by hand, leaving about 1 cm of the hem visible on the front.





The round shaggy rug was woven at the end of a warp. The base weft of the rug is wool yarn unraveled from an old rug. The edges outside the rug are made from leftover cords from macrame projects and T-shirt yarn. The pile is a mix of all kinds of leftover yarns.

Use the yarns and wefts you have on hand for your own rug. You can affect the density of the pile by changing the thickness and amount of the background wefts. The more background weft, the sparser the pile. By experimenting, you will find a good mix for the pile and the appropriate amount of background wefts.



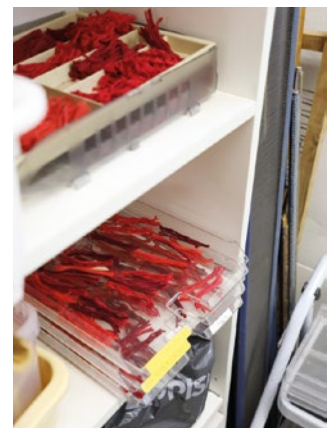
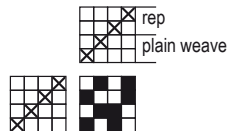
The rug was woven to the end of the warp. The warp was threaded into the loom by tying it to the previous warp. The knot area remained in this rug but is hidden under the pile.

Notice how conveniently you can recycle old office organizers! You can prepare the pile threads in the organizer and lift one level at a time for weaving.

*Diameter when finished: 75 cm*

## Shaggy Rug 3820

The Warp 12-ply Cotton twine, tex 30x12,  
1 kg = approx. 2 560 m  
Warp number of warp ends 160 + 4  
width 80 cm  
sett is 2 threads/cm  
Reed 1 per dent in a 20-dent reed  
Structure Plain weave and rep





DESIGN OF PATTERN and WEAVER Maarit Windt

## How to Recycle

### ALL YARN SCRAPS FOR THE SHAGGY RUG

1 tuft = 4-5 threads. The tuft includes wool yarns, cotton yarns, and blended yarns.

The tuft length is 8 cm. 40 tufts = 10 g.

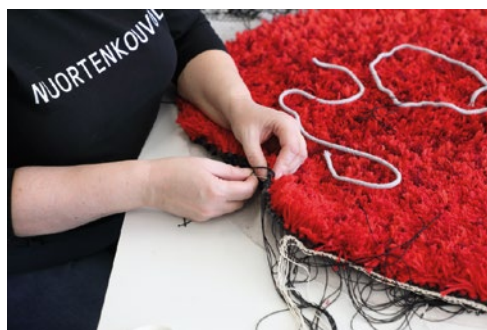
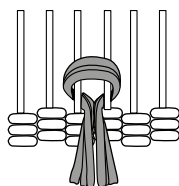
The tuft threads include leftover knitting yarns, ply yarn, mop yarn, and thick rug wool yarn. Thick yarn is used in the tuft groups at the edges of the rug to provide support.

The tuft is tied around two warp threads, leaving two warp threads in between. Press down the weft-rip treadle and tie the tuft to all the raised pairs of threads. For the next tuft row, press the other weft-rip treadle and tie again to the raised threads in the same manner.

Between the tuft rows, weave 3 throws of woolen rug weft in plain weave.

Weave thick removable weft at the edges outside the rug so that the fabric remains at the same height in both the rug and the edges. Do not intertwine the woolen plain weave weft and the edge wefts, so you can remove the extra wefts from the edges during finishing.

You can make the rug round using a template. Draw a round template with the same diameter as the warp width. Measure the rug's edges while weaving using the template to ensure the edges are even. Weave the edge as accurately as possible following the template to make it evenly round.



### FINISHING

Remove the extra weft at the edge. Tie the warp threads to the rug's edge with secure, tight Weaver's knots as you remove the weft. Thread the ends of the warp threads back into the rug's base and lift the ends as tufts if the color matches.



*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.

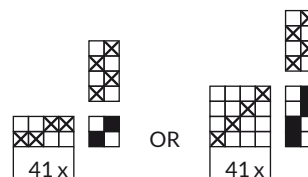
The strong linen warp gives solid support for the weft which makes it easier to weave straight and neat ryas. The light and beautiful background is woven of plied linen yarn tex 103x2 (16/2) which is used doubled. The background weft can be also for example linen or towlinen 6/1 or 8/1 doubled.

Layers of pile 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 unbleached 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.

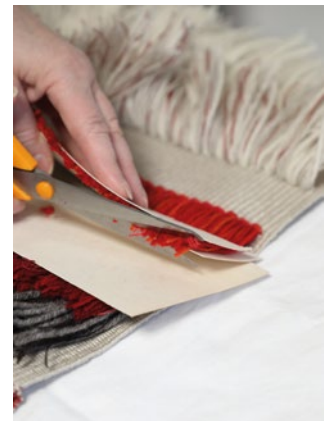
After the last row of rya knots, weave 1 cm and then 9 cm for the border alternating the unbleached and coloured threads as in the beginning. At the end, finish with a few shots of scrap weft. Leave around 8 cm of the warp between ryas for the fringe. Weave the space with warp rods for a firm support. 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.





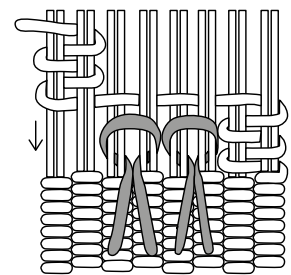
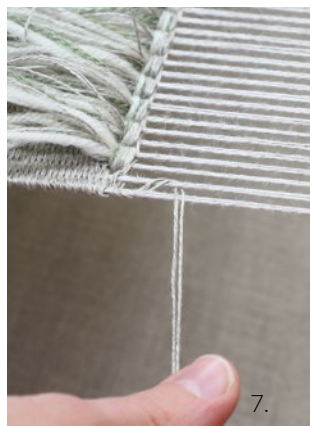
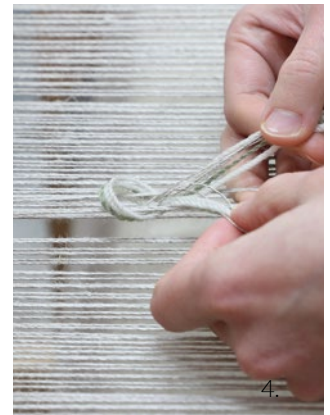
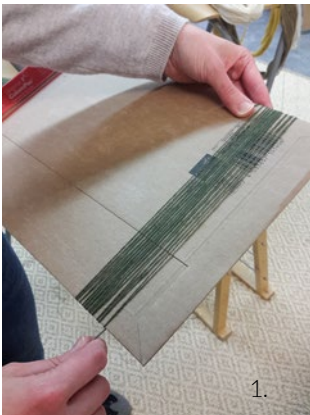






## How to make rya knots

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.





*Layers ryas are woven with leftover yarns found from the stock*

### 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.



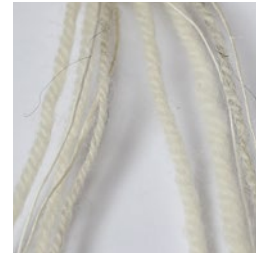
*Note!* Before cutting check that the length of the pile is long enough to cover the knots of the lower row pile. The length of the pile is 6 - 9 cm in these rya rugs.

### 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. Amount of yarn needed for one rya: Wool yarn approx. 80 g and linen yarn approx. 15 g.

The pile yarns of the green rya. The top light and bottom dark layer in each rya are made with the same pile blend. Images on the right.







## ***Weave Your Own Rya Backing!***

The rya backing woven with a linen warp is smooth and firm. Various wool yarns can be used as weft, either single or double-stranded.

The different-colored backings are woven as a continuous fabric without gaps. The rya fabrics are cut apart, and some of the weft threads are unraveled at the edges so that the warp threads can be tied off. Quick and easy!

You can tuft the rya backing at home after weaving. The tufts are sewn row by row onto the backing using a needle. Tufting instructions are on the next spread.





Finished width 29 cm

# Rya Backing 3572

The Warp Linen 8/2 (= 8/2 Linvarp) unbleached, tex 210x2,  
1 kg = n. 2400 m, Garnhuset i Kinna, [www.garnhusetkinna.se](http://www.garnhusetkinna.se)  
or

Linen 16/4, tex 103x4, 1 kg = n. 2400 mm  
Lappajärven Värjäämö, [www.lappajarvenvarjaamo.fi](http://www.lappajarvenvarjaamo.fi)  
Warp width 31 cm  
the sett 6 threads/cm  
number of warp ends 192  
length 4,8 m (woven cloth approx. 3,9 m)  
amount of warp yarn needed 390 g

Reed 3, 0, per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/3,0  
Edges: 40/3,3,0,3,0,... 3, 3 Twice three ends at both edges  
Structure Rep and plain weave

Treading:

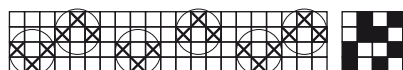
○ = wool yarn

× = Linen 8/2

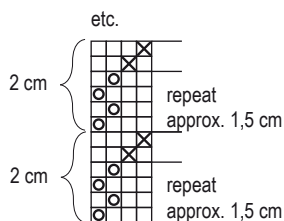
(thick linen yarn)

Weave the edges with wool yarn  
at the tufting row (3 + 3 ends.)

Insert the circled threads into  
the same dent in the reed.  
Leave an empty dent in  
between, except at the edges.



left edge 30 x right edge



## WEAVING THE TUFTING ROW

The tufting row consists of two plain-weave linen weft throws. The rest of the fabric is woven in rib weave with wool yarns.

Throw the linen weft into the plain-weave shed, leaving the outermost 6 warp threads outside the weft at both edges.



Connect the weft ends in the middle of the fabric with a second plain-weave throw to avoid visible start and end points at the edges.



For the tufting row, weave the 6 outermost warp threads with wool yarn using an over-3, under-3 pattern. Fill the edge, throw the weft to the other side, and fill the opposite edge. Continue weaving with wool yarn.



## WEFT YARNS

The weft consists of double-stranded yarn: 1 x wool yarn, 1 kg = 2300 m + 1 x wool yarn, 1 kg = 3500 m. The blue fabric is sock yarn: 1 x 7 Veljestä + 1 x Nalle yarn.

Tufting row: Linen 8/2, tex 210x2, unbleached

## WEFT CONSUMPTION PER METER

Wool yarns: approx. 220 g/meter

Linen 8/2, tex 210x2, unbleached: 20 g/meter.

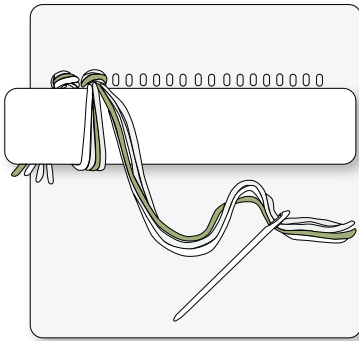
## WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Weave a rib weave with wool yarn according to the treading instructions, and use plain weave with linen yarn for the tufting row. Weave approximately 1.5 cm of plain backing between

tufting rows. The backing + tufting row should measure 2 cm in total. Ensure an even distribution of tufting rows—e.g., over 6 cm, there should be three backing sections and three tufting rows. Keep the weft density loose enough so that the tufting row remains slightly open and does not become too compact. The outermost 6 warp threads should be woven with wool yarn at the tufting row to prevent gaps along the edge. See the illustrated instructions above. The wool yarn weft is left waiting at the edge while the linen weft is woven. The rya backing can be woven as a continuous fabric and then cut into the required lengths, as done here. After cutting, some weft threads are unraveled at the edges to allow for fringe knotting. If the rya's final size is known in advance, the edges can be finished with a hem woven in linen yarn.



## Tufting the Rya Backing



### MATERIALS

- Rya backing
- Large, blunt-tipped needle
- Tightly spun wool yarn
- Narrow slat or sturdy cardboard



**1** The first, outermost tuft is started without the slat. Insert the yarn under the outermost warp thread group, threading from the center outward.



**2** Leave the yarn ends at the edge as a tuft and sew a second stitch under the next warp thread group, threading from the center outward. Tighten the loop.



**3** Wrap the yarn around the slat and insert it under the next warp thread group, threading from the center outward.



**4** Insert the yarn under the next warp thread group, threading from the center outward, without wrapping it around the slat.



**5** Tighten the yarn. Repeat steps 3-5 until the end of the row.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Thread the large, blunt-tipped needle with multiple strands of wool yarn—here, the yarn is used fivefold.

You will also need a narrow slat or a piece of sturdy cardboard around which the tufting yarns are wrapped. The height of the slat determines the length of the tufts; in this case, a 3 cm high cardboard slat was used.

On the tufting row of the rya backing, the warp threads form distinct groups of three. Each tuft is sewn into two adjacent warp thread groups. Work from left to right along

the tufting row.

Cut the finished tufts along the edge of the slat using sharp scissors to ensure clean edges on the tufting yarns.

The most beautiful tufts are made with rya yarn or similar multi-ply, round, and non-fraying wool yarns. Linen yarn can also be included for variation.

The final tuft length is usually between 2.5 – 3.5 cm. Test different yarns to find the best length and thickness.



**6** Cut the tufts along the edge of the slat.



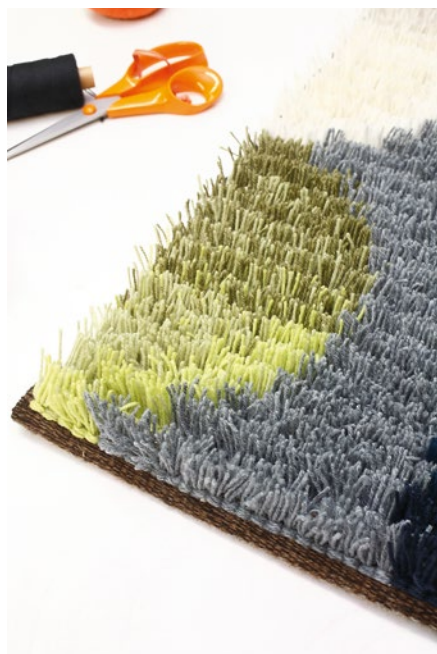
## FINISHING A TUFTED RYA

The rya backing was woven as a continuous length of fabric. In this case, the rya was the first piece on the warp and was cut off from the rest of the fabric after tufting.

When multiple weavers share a warp, individual pieces are cut apart immediately after weaving. In such cases, the fringes can be tied before tufting, or other measures can be taken to prevent the fabric from unraveling during tufting.

Remember to leave enough allowance for tying and hemming each piece!

Some weft threads are unraveled to free the warp threads for tying. The hem is sewn by hand and pressed flat in areas without tufts.



**1** Cut the fabric - Leave approximately 15 cm in total for tying and hemming.



**2** Unravel the weft - Remove the weft threads up to the hem allowance, stopping at the tufting row.



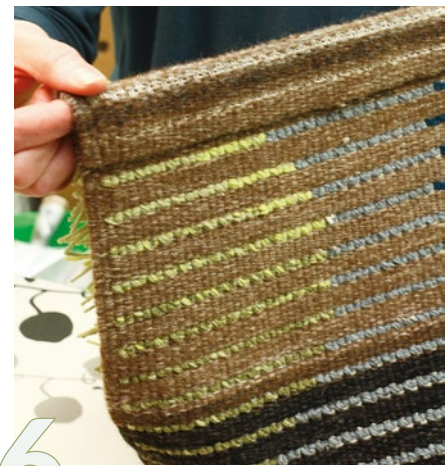
**3** Tie the warp threads - Use overhand knots or sailors knots along the edge.



**4** Press and trim - Fold the warp threads to the back, trim them, and sew the hem by hand with strong thread, without an inner fold.



**5** Press the hem - Flatten the hem's edges and sides from both the back and front, but avoid pressing the tufted sections.



**6** The hem is complete!







DESIGN and WEAVER **Kati Peltonen**

*Tufted rya*

*Finished size 29 x 83 cm*

## Half Moon 3573

The rya backing fabric is handwoven, and the instructions can be found on page 21. One section of the backing fabric + one tufting row is 2 cm high. The backing fabric measures 29 x 113 cm, including the tying allowances.

The packing fabric consists of: 1 x wool yarn, 1 kg = 2300 m + 1 x wool yarn, 1 kg = 3500 m. (Yarns from Pirtin Kehrämmö). The colors range from natural gray to shades of brown and green.



For tufting, you only need a large blunt needle and a narrow stick or a sturdy piece of cardboard.

### TUFTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cut the required piece from the rya backing and tie the warp threads. Leave approximately 15 cm at both the beginning and the end of the piece without tufts for hemming.

The tuft yarn is used fivefold. The rya backing fabric has rows with holes, where the warp threads form distinct groups of three threads. The tufts are sewn onto two adjacent warp thread groups using a tufting stick. Each row is sewn from left to right, filling it completely. The tufts are carefully cut open along the edge of the stick with sharp scissors. Illustrated instructions can be found on pages 22–23.

Mix the colors as you sew the tufts. Continuation points can be placed anywhere.

Sew the hems so that there is minimal excess fabric inside, leaving only the knots of the warp threads and the necessary part for sewing. Press the hems after sewing.



The cushion fabric was woven to match the ryjy using the same yarns and colors.

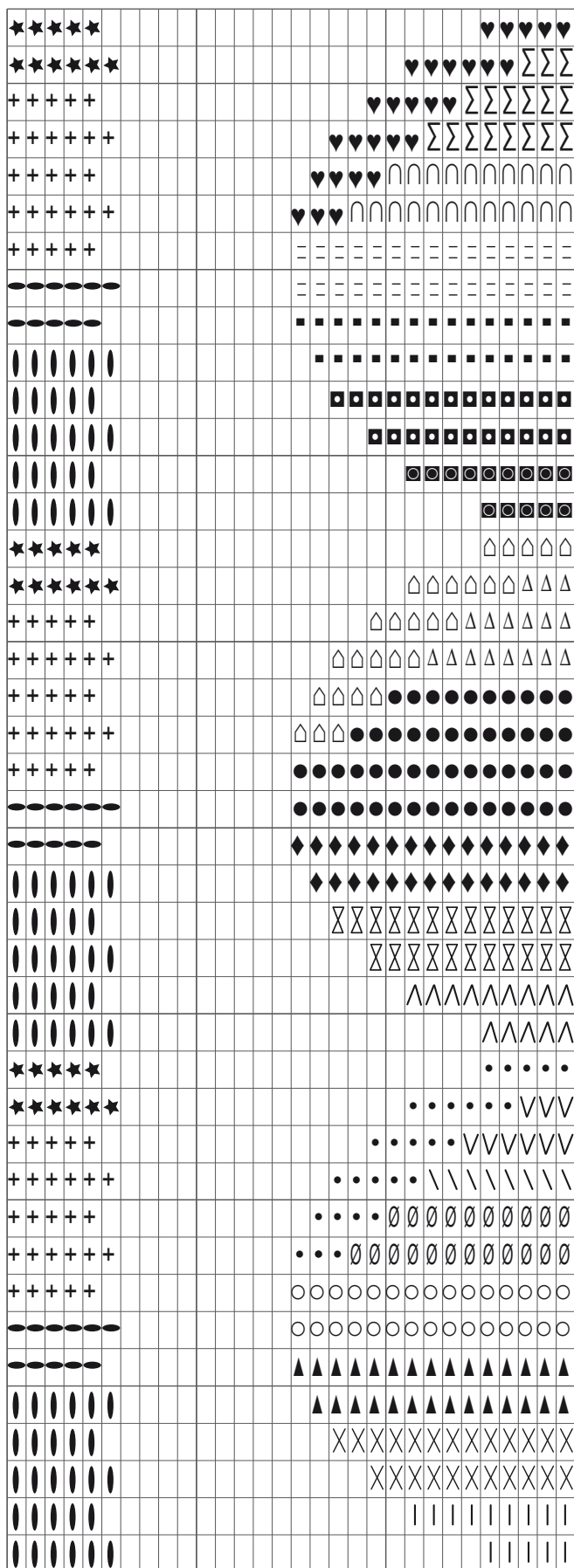


# 3573 Half Moon

Finished size 29 x 83 cm

The ryjy base fabric is handwoven. One tuft row is 2 cm high, and the total height of the piece is 84 cm. Each row has 30 tufts side by side.

The tufting stick is 3 cm wide.



Green Circle

White Circle

Turquoise Circle

} 1 tuft row

## Tufts: Turquoise Circle

- | 2 strands silver willow (3593)
- 3 " navy blue (2141)

- X 2 strands silver willow
- 2 " navy blue
- 1 " lagoon turquoise (3591)

- ▲ 2 strands navy blue
- 1 " silver willow
- 1 " lagoon
- 1 " light turquoise (1121)

- 2 strands lagoon
- 2 " light turquoise
- 1 " navy blue

- ∅ 2 strands lagoon
- 2 " light turquoise
- 1 " silver willow

- \ 4 strands light turquoise
- 1 " silver willow

- ∨ 5 strands light turquoise

- 5 strands lagoon

## Tufts: White Circle

- ∧ 4 strands plaster gray (1021)
- 1 " natural white(1011)

- ⊗ 3 strands plaster gray
- 2 " natural white

- ◆ 2 strands plaster gray
- 2 " natural white
- 1 " white(1001)

- 3 strands natural white
- 2" white

- △ 5 strands natural white

- △ 5 strands white



**Tufts: Green Circle**

- ◉ 5 strands laurel green (1913)
- ◼ 4 strands laurel green  
1 " pistachio green (1321)
- 3 strands laurel green  
2 " pistachio green
- ▬ 3 strands laurel green  
1 " pistachio green  
1 " apple green (6431)
- ∩ 3 strands pistachio green  
1 " laurel green  
1 " apple green
- ∑ 5 strands pistachio green
- ♥ 4 strands apple green  
1 " pistachio green

**Tufts: Dark Edge**

- ◌ 3 strands ink (3141)  
2 " dark sea blue (3343)
- 4 strands dark sea blue  
1 " ink
- ⊕ 5 strands dark sea blue
- ★ 5 strands ink
- ◻ 5 strands weathered gray (2123)  
in the middle

**YARN CONSUMPTION for One Rya**

Sirkka Rya Yarn, tex 140x3, 100 g = 230 m

<https://kauppa.taitopirkanmaa.fi>

2123 Weathered Gray – 148 g

3593 Silver Willow – 19 g

2141 Navy Blue – 16 g

3591 Lagoon Blue – 24 g

1121 Light Turquoise – 22 g

1021 Plaster Gray – 28 g

1011 Natural White – 26 g

1001 White – 25 g

1913 Laurel Green – 27 g

1321 Pistachio Green – 21 g

6431 Apple Green – 21 g

3141 Ink – 35 g

3343 Dark Sea Blue – 49 g

*Total: 461 g*







*Weave,  
cut and  
weave  
again*



DESIGN OF PATTERN Marjatta Hirvi WEAVER Kirsi Vakkari

*Warp for self-made chenille strips*

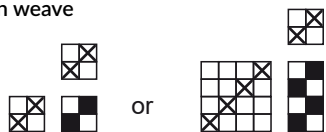
## Chenille Strips 3771

The warp Cotton 8/2, unbleached, tex 74 x 2,  
1 kg = approx. 6 800 m  
Warp width 34 cm  
the sett 16 ends/cm  
number of warp ends 64 + 1 cotton twine at both edges\*

Length 9,8 m (finished length is approx. 8,4 m)  
amount of warp yarn needed 90 g

Reed Two times 2 per dent in a 80-dent reed (metric), 16 empty dents, two times 2 per dent... The empty space is 2 cm.  
= 80/2, 2

Structure Plain weave



\*We added one 18-ply cotton twine in both edges of the warp. The cotton twine is not threaded in the heddle. The twine is threaded in the reed 2 cms from the edge of the fabric (=equal to the distance of the empty spaces in the reed). The twine is not tied in the beginning with the other warp ends, as it is tied alone in to the apron rod. In this way the cotton twine stays tight and in the right place.

The warp will make 16 pieces of chenille strips.

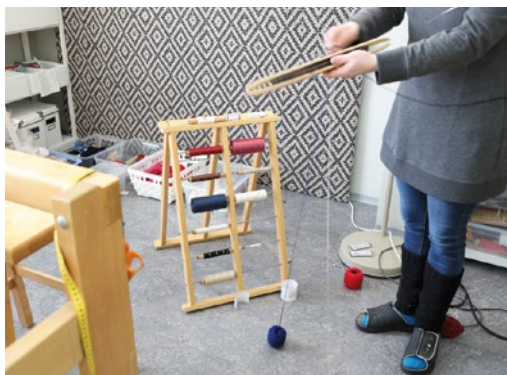
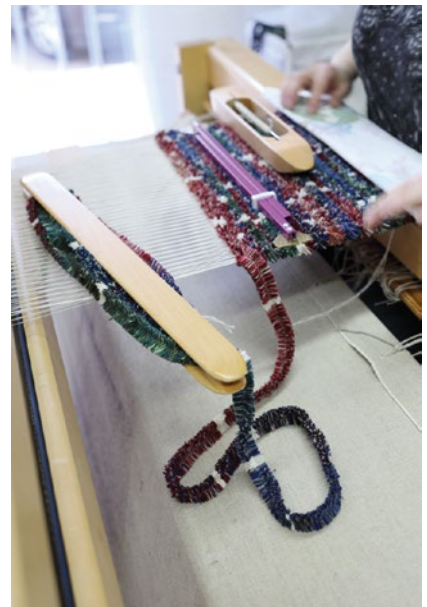
The chenille strips will be soft and light or hard and tight based on the threads and materials used. We made very sturdy chenille strips using wool and linen threads, and these are good for rugs. If you want to make chenille strips for bed covers, we recommend a variety of cotton threads mixed with self cut cotton strips.

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

The fabric will shrink when it's woven. Weave a couple of cms with extra weft that will be unraveled later. You should use thick weft to ensure the beginning is wide enough. Please don't use a stretcher. Beat with an open shed so the weft has room in the edges and it's not too tight. Leave a little extra weft in the edges. The extra cotton twine in the edges will help weaving the edges.







## *Chenille strips for a rug or pillowcase*

*on page 32*

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

wool yarns 485 g

linen yarns 190 g

cotton yarns 35 g

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Wind on the shuttle simultaneously around 3 wool yarns + 4 linen yarns, but occasionally change 1 linen yarn to 1 cotton yarn. Use colours you want into the final weave. Weave 3 – 8 throws with white weft in a random order otherwise dark coloured fabric. The narrow white stripes form the white “snowflake” spots on the final weave. The woven length is 2,50 m. The length of the fabric off the loom was 2,43 cm. You get 14 pcs of chenille strips + strips from selvages from the fabric.

Take the fabric off the loom and tie the warp ends to avoid unravelling. Cut the fabric between the warp groups.

*NB!* The finished fabric may have spots where the warp threads are broken while rolling onto the cloth beam. You can machine-sew the broken section before cutting the strips apart. Sew a straight stitch two times side by side.



## Chenille strips for a double width weave bed cover

on page 36

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

- Cotton yarns 580 g in total.

Cotton 8/2 bleached 109 g, Cotton 16/2 bleached 62 g, Cotton twine 12/4 beige 174 g, Cotton 8/2, unbleached 140 g and Cotton 16/2 unbleached 95 g. Join one thread of each quality to the weft.

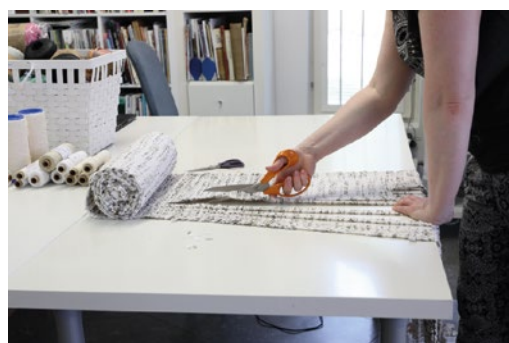
- Cotton strip 590 g. Width 10 mm, cut from a chequered fabric. Cotton strips for the bed cover weft is cut from the same fabric.

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Weave alternating 2 self-made multiple strand yarn and 1 cotton strip as weft. The sett is 8 multiple strand yarn + 3 – 4 cotton strip picks/2 cm. The woven length is 6,13 m. Finished length of the chenille strip is 5,98 m. You get 14 pcs of chenille strips + strips from selvages from the fabric.

Take the fabric off the loom and tie the warp ends to avoid unravelling. Cut the fabric between the warp groups.

The length of the chenille strips has been calculated so that it can be used for two throws into the upper and lower layers of the double width weave cover. The width of the cover is 130 + 130 cm. From one chenille strips was left over about 45 cm. Extra length went to the fact that the chenille strips were cut after one throw in both layers, the end of the strip was unravelled and knotted. When calculating the required length, leave the strips at the edges in reserve. If you need them, cut their edges open and trim even.









DESIGN OF PATTERN **Marjatta Hirvi** WEAVER **Kirsi Vakkari***"Twice woven" fabric*

## *First Snow on Mountains 3772*

Weave tight chenille strips of wool and linen threads and weave a sturdy little rug and pillowcase with them. You can weave both in the same 6-ply cotton twine warp.

**The warp** 6-ply Cotton twine, tex 30x6,  
1 kg = approx. 5 300 m, unbleached

**Warp** width 42 cm  
the sett 4 ends/cm  
number of warp ends 168 + 4  
length 10 m  
amount of warp yarn needed 325 g

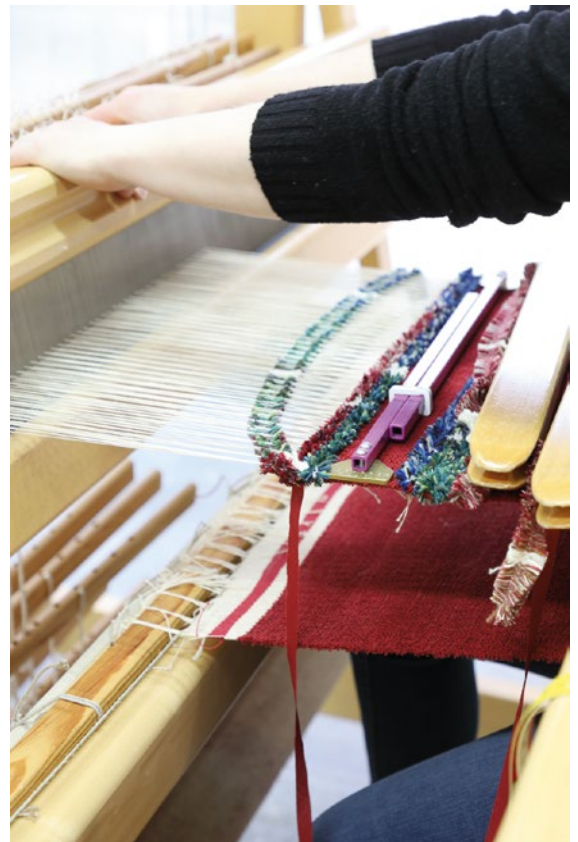
**Reed** 1 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/1  
**Structure** Plain weave and rib weave

### *Twice woven little rug*

*Finished size 40 x 42 cm*

Start and finish the rug by weaving á 3 cm hem with doubled unbleached 6-ply cotton twine. Weave the rug with chenille strips and 6-ply cotton twine (single). Throw the chenille strip in the rib weave shed and the cotton twine in plain weave shed.

Weave 4 picks of cotton twine between every Chenille strip pick. Attach the stretcher as soon as possible to prevent narrowing. Make sure that the strip is not twisted. The woven length is 43 cm + hems.







## AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

8 pcs Self-made chenille strips made of wool yarns and linen yarns á 2,43 m = n. 19,5 m. (instructions on page 21)  
 6-ply cotton twine, tex 30x6, 1 kg = approx. 5 300 m unbelached 29 g

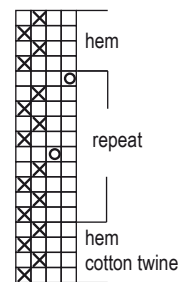
## FINISHING

Tie the warp ends 2 + 2 with overhand knots. Fold the warp threads on top of the hem and sew with a 3-step zigzag stitch. Shorten the threads and sew the hem by hand using a strong sewing thread. Sew in slip stitches close to the chenille fabric.



TWICE WOVEN  
LITTLE RUG

○ = chenille strip  
 × = 6-ply  
cotton twine



## HOW TO WEAVE WITH CHENILLE STRIPS

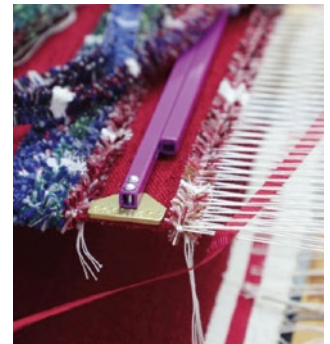
Start: Tie the warp ends of the chenille strip. Shoot the weft in the shed and turn the tails of the warp threads over the outmost warp end and finish in the shed. Pictures 1. and 2.

End the chenille strip: Unravel the end of the strip to the edge of the fabric. Tie the warp ends of the strip. Turn the tails over the outmost warp end and finish in the shed. Pictures 3 - 5.

Join the chenille strips: Tie together the warp ends of the chenille strips. Cut the tails of the warp threads into same length as the chenille strip tufts. Picture 6.



1.



2.



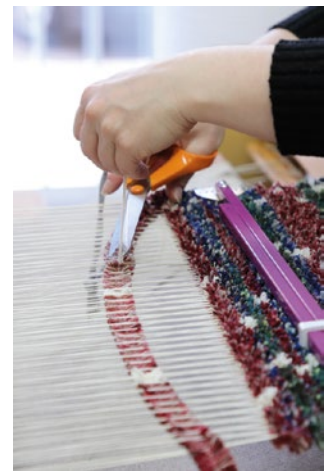
3.



4.



5.



6.



## Twice woven pillow case

Finished size 40 x 46 cm

Start and finish the rug by weaving 1 cm with doubled unbleached 6-ply cotton twine for the seam. Throw the chenille strip in the rib weave shed and poppana strip in the plain weave shed. Weave 4 picks of poppana between every chenille strip pick. The zipper is sewed to the backside of the pillow.

- 1 cm doubled cotton twine for the seam.
- 25 cm plain weave with poppana (half of the backside).
- 45 cm front side of the pillow: Weave 5 cm chenille strip stripe (5 shoots with chenille strips, 4 shoots of poppana between each chenille shot). Weave 5 cm plain weave with poppana between every chenille strip stripe. Weave 5 chenille stripes in total.
- 25 cm plain weave with poppana (half of the backside).
- 1 cm doubled cotton twine for the seam.

The woven length is 95 cm + seams á 1 cm. The size off the loom is 40 x 93,5 cm.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Poppana strip, width 10 mm, Poppanavakka  
5708 cherry red 340 g

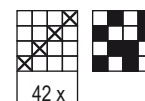
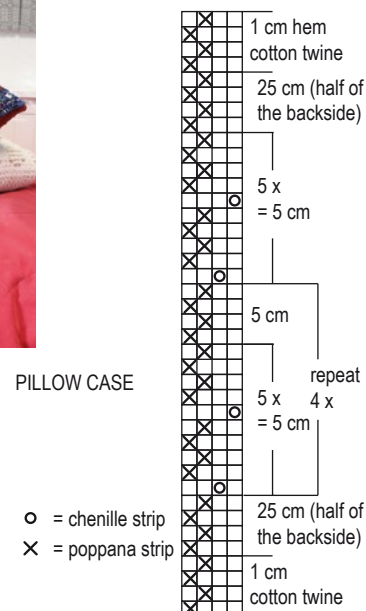
5 pcs self-made chenille strips made of woolyarns and linen yarns  
á 2,43 m = approx. 10,5 m (instructions on page 21)

6-ply cotton twine for the seams 3 g



### FINISHING

Tie the warp ends. Machine sew the thread tails on the reverse side of the seam. Trim the threads. Sew the zipper to the backside of the pillow case. Sew the seams by hand with close stitch. Zipper is in the middle of the backside. Sew or buy matching sized inner cushion.









DESIGN OF PATTERN **Marjatta Hirvi** WEAVER **Kirsi Vakkari***Double bed cover**Finished size 246 x 267 cm*

## Chenille Strip Bed Cover 3770

This double bed cover has been woven as a double width weave structure. The tufted stripes that soften the surface of the cover are made with chenille strips that we have woven ourselves, and the rest of the weft is cotton fabric strip. The warp is 6-ply cotton twine. The cover can also be woven from poppana or chenille yarns

The warp 6-ply Liina Cotton Twine, tex 30x6,  
1 kg = n. 5 300 m, unbleached

**Warp** width 130 cm  
the sett 8 ends/cm  
number of warp ends 1040  
length 4,72 m (on cover and pillow cases)  
amount of warp yarn needed 945 g

**Reed** 2 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/2  
Space out the left selvage: 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2...

**Structure** Double width weave

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

The colored stripes and tuft chenille stripes doesn't repeat in the same way in the fabric. Use the cotton fabric strips between the chenille strips according to the color scheme, see page 16. This softens the pattern in the cover and the overall look is calmer.

The chenille strip is cut after one throw in the upper layer and one throw in the lower layer and finished in the edge. Unravel the fabric from the chenille strips that hang outside of the cover selvage and finish with a knot. Finish the ends of the knots in the shed. The chenille strip can also be continued in the middle of the fabric, but it is more practical to cut the strip after each weft in this cover fabric.







Leave 10 cm of the weft for finishing in both ends of the fabric.  
 The sett is 3 + 3 picks/cm (3 picks in one fabric layer).  
 - 2 cm inner hem allowance with doubled unbleached Cotton 8/2  
 - 32 cm with multicoloured cotton strips (includes the hem 2 cm)  
 Start now the first \*Chenille stripe. Weave a chenille stripe at a distance of 27 from each other. In these chenille stripes the color of the cotton strip (between chenille stripes) is what is in turn in the color order.

- 31 cm multicolored cotton strip
- 7 cm white cotton strip
- 7 cm multicolored cotton strip
- 7 cm white cotton strip
- 46 cm multicolored cotton strip
- 7 cm white cotton strip
- 7 cm multicolored cotton strip
- = the middle of the cover

Weave the other end of the cover as a mirror image.  
 Remember to weave 32 cm with cotton strips after the last chenille stripe as in the beginning. There will be 7 chenille stripes in total. The woven length is 281 cm + inner hem allowance 2 + 2 cm.

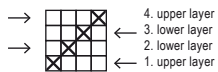
**DOUBLE WIDTH WEAVE  
 CHENILLE STRIP BED COVER**

Treadling:

- × = cotton strip
- = chenille strip

Cut and finish in the shed the chenille strip after one weft (1 throw in upper layer and 1 throw in lower layer).

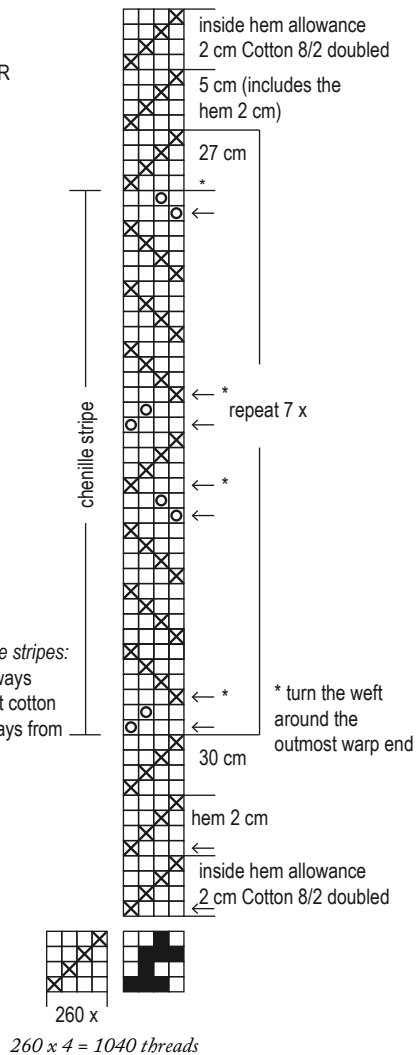
Direction of the throw



Exception: Directions in *chenille stripes*:  
 Throw the first chenille strip always from the right edge and the first cotton strip after the chenille strip always from the right edge.

The right edge is open and the left edge is closed.

Sleying the reed:  
 Space out the left edge  
 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2 ...



\* *Chenille stripe 7 cm*: (1 chenille weft = 1 throw in the upper layer and 1 throw in the lower layer)

- 1 chenille weft
- 6 cotton strip wefts (= 6 throws in the upper layer and 6 in the lower layer according to the treadling order)
- 1 chenille weft
- 2 cotton strip wefts
- 1 chenille weft
- 6 cotton strip wefts
- 1 chenille weft

The required length for one chenille strip is 5,98 m. The leftover of one chenille strip is around 45 cm. Please see page 23 for weaving instructions of chenille strips.

**FINISHING**

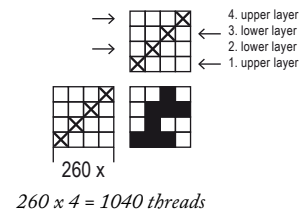
Tie the warp ends 2 + 2 with overhand knots. Sew the borders so that only the cotton section is inside the hem. The height of the border is 2 cm. Remove the lint that may come out of the fabric. The cover will shrink approximately 5 – 8 % after washing.

**DOUBLE WIDTH WEAVE  
 WITHOUT THE CHENILLE STRIPS**

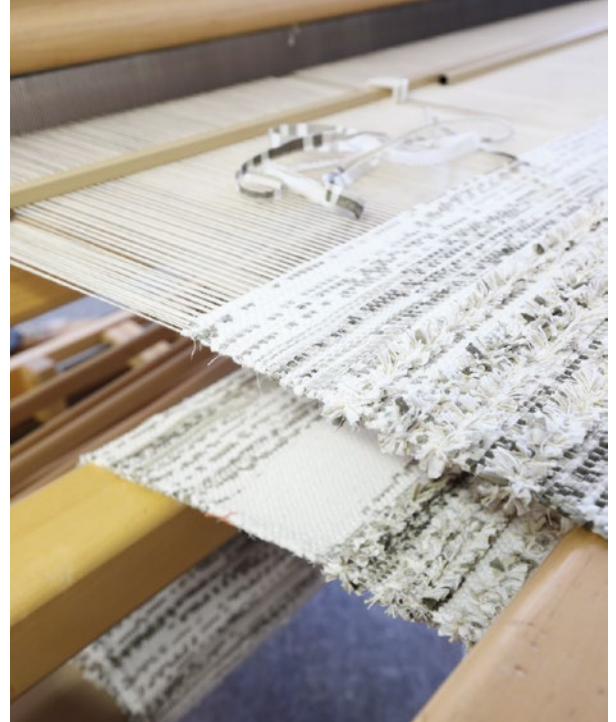
PILLOW COVER FABRIC on page 19

The right edge is open and the left edge is closed.

Sleying the reed:  
 Space out the left edge  
 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2 ...







The cotton strip is cut 10 mm wide from thin but dense fabric. The cut is straight along the threads but cut thick fabrics diagonally. The same cotton fabric is used in the chenille strips and as the weft in the bed cover. Please see the page 23 for weaving instructions of the chenille strips.

#### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Cotton 8/2 boubled, unbleached 35 g (inner hem allowance).

Self cut cotton strip, width 1 cm, thin cotton sheet fabric

- white 0,46 kg
- multicoloured (checkered) 2,27 kg

Cotton strips 2,73 kg in total

Chenille strips, self-made multi-strand yarn made of cotton yarns and cotton strips (see page 23 for weaving instructions)

- 14 pcs á 5,98 m chenille strip

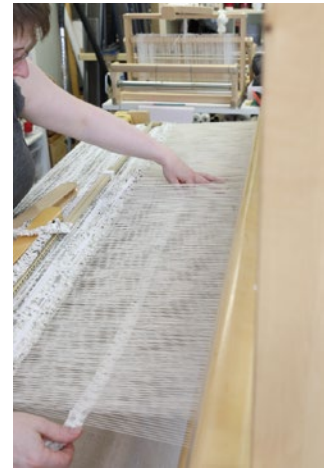
The thin and soft fabric can be cut straight along the threads creating lighter strips and fabric. The fabric can also be cut diagonally. The fabric that has been cut diagonally will make the fabric denser and heavier. Choose which one is better for your project! You can also weave from ready made poppana weft.







1.



2.

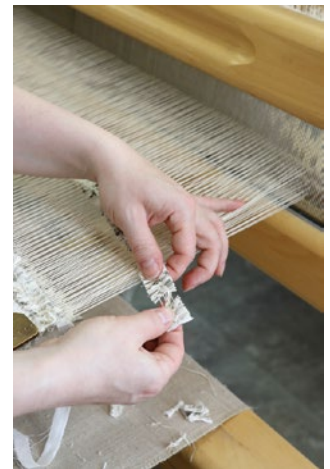
## *How to weave chenille strips into the cover fabric*

The cover fabric has been made with chenille strips alternated with throws of self cut strips. Cut the chenille strip after one throw in upper shed and one throw in lower shed to avoid a loop in the edge of the fabric.

1. Throw the chenille strip into the upper shed. Finish the end of the chenille strip in the shed. Make sure that the strip is not twisted. Beat the weft in.
2. Throw the weft into the lower shed.
3. Cut the weft but leave a few cms of material for finishing the edge.
4. Unravel the end of the weft to the edge of the fabric. You're left with only the warp ends.
5. Tie the warp ends of the strip.
6. Finish the warp ends in the shed and beat the weft in.



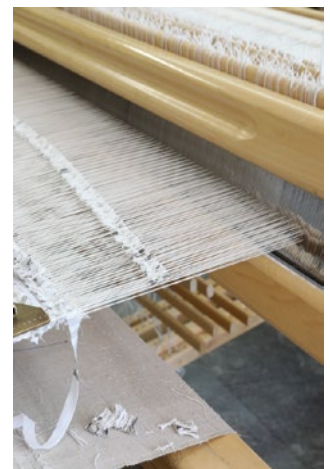
3.



4.



5.



6.





Finished size 65 x 59 cm, 2 pcs

## Pillow cover fabric to the end of the cover warp

### AMOUNT OF WEFT NEEDED

Diagonally cut fabric strips, width 1,1 – 1,2 cm  
 Multicoloured cotton sheet fabric (wide striped pattern) 994 g  
 The fabric was thin and dense.

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

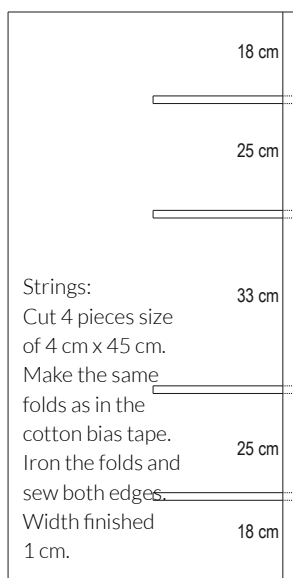
Leave approximately 7 cms for the finishing at both ends of the fabric. Weave 70 cm with cut fabric strips according to the threading order on page 16. The density of the weft is 4,5 + 4,5 strips/cm (4,5 strips in one layer). The size of the fabric off the loom is 124,5 x 66 cm, spread size 249 x 66 cm.

### FINISHING

Tie the warp ends 2 + 2 with weavers knots. Trim the fringe to the length of about 1,5cm. The fabric is enough for two pillows. Sew zigzag in the border of the pillow, ie. in the middle of the fold of the fabric. Cut the pieces apart. The size of one piece of fabric is 124 x 66 cm.

### SEWING THE PILLOW

The open edge of the pillow is finished with the same fabric that was cut into strips for the weft. The finished size of the border is 6 cm. The fabric will be double on the right and the reverse side. Cut a piece of 129 x 24 cm from the fabric (the size of the woven piece + 5 cm). Iron the fabric folded lengthwise and fold one more time with both of the edges in the middle. Iron the folds to make sewing easier. You'll end up with a long and narrow piece of fabric. Open the folds after ironing and sew the fabric into the woven cover fabric 6cms from the edge with the right sides facing. Fold the fabric. Turn the fabric to the reverse side and turn the short ends of the fabric to the reverse side. Attach strings to the reverse side under the fabric that will be used to hold the pillow in place. Sew the side seams together from the reverse side. Turn the cover right side out.



Weft: The striped sheet fabric was cut diagonally, sewn into a loop and cut with a rotary cutter to strips width of 1,1 - 1,2 cm.







DESIGN **Marjatta Hirvi** WEAVER **Marjatta Hirvi**

*Small Wall Hanging woven on a Table Loom*  
*Finished size 32 x 35 cm + fringes*

## Small Fringe Rya

### 3825

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

1 kg = approx. 2 560 m, unbleached

Warp width 33,3 cm

the sett 3 threads/cm

number of warp ends 100

length 2,2 m

Amount of warp yarn needed 95 g

Reed 3 per dent in a 30-dent reed (metric) = 30/1

Structure Weft Pile rya, Corduroy

#### WEFTS

##### *Background weft*

Combed wool yarn, tex 110x4, 100 g = approx. 220 m,  
 doubled (Pirtin Kehräämö)

- yellow, dyed with goldenrod 71 g

##### *Pile weft*

Various thicknesses of wool yarn: 7 Brothers, 4-ply combed wool,  
 2-ply combed wool. Total of 67 g in yellow plant-dyed shades.

Each pile knot consists of 4–5 thinner and 1–3 thicker wool threads.  
 Mix the yarn thicknesses to ensure consistent overall pile thickness.

**Pile Weft Handling:** At the edges, secure pile weft threads by tucking them into the shed until they pass under at least one group of rising warp threads. Leave a few centimeters of weft ends on the fabric surface. In the middle, bring weft ends to the surface between rising warp threads. Trim these ends to match the pile length during finishing. Overlap ends if leaving untrimmed areas. ▶







## WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

**Bottom edge:** Begin by weaving 2 cm of plain weave using the background weft.

**Main Fabric:** Weave 33 cm alternating two picks of background weft and one pick of pattern weft. Use doubled combed wool as the base weft with a density of 6 doubled threads/cm at the hem and 5 doubled threads/cm in the patterned area. Gradually lighten the pile weft colors toward the top.

**Top Hem for Hanging Rod:** Weave 5 cm of plain weave for the rod casing, which will measure 2 cm tall when finished.

If tension becomes uneven near the rising warp points, finish weaving, cut the warp, and re-tie starting knots.

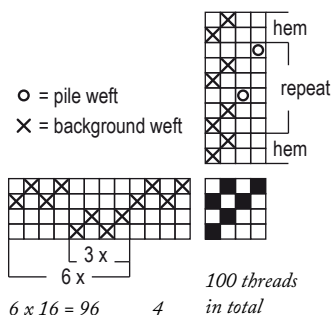
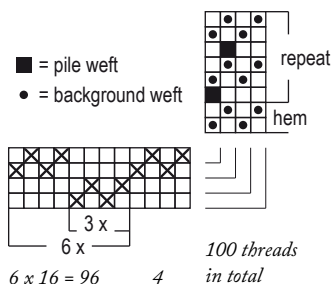
## FINISHING

Tie warp threads at the top edge with tight sailor's knots, leaving tails about 3 cm long. Tie warp threads at the bottom edge and leave long tails. Press both the front and back through a damp cloth. Sew a pocket at the top hem for the hanging rod. Add fringes to the bottom edge according to the instructions on the next page.

## CARE AND CLEANING

**Dust Removal:** Shake gently and air outdoors. **Washing:** Handwash gently in lukewarm water and dry flat. Be mindful of the materials and their colorfastness. ▶

## Cutting the Pile and Adding Fringes



1. Cut the Pile Yarn Floats: The pile yarn is cut diagonally from edge to edge between the vertical rows of filling floats. Draw a template beforehand to guide the angled cuts. Alternatively, you can sew marker threads at the cutting lines! This makes cutting easier and ensures accuracy.



1.



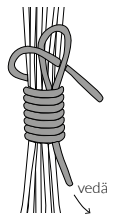
2. Insert the tip of the scissors gently under the pile yarn float and cut it. At the triangle's tip, cut close to warp interlacing point but leave short fringes by cutting the tip straight upwards. Use sharp general-purpose scissors. Avoid sharp-tipped scissors, as they may accidentally cut through the fabric beneath the pile yarn.
3. Cut each interval according to the marker threads or template. Lift the pile gently upwards with your fingers or a wide-toothed comb.
4. Add wool threads to the bottom: Attach wool threads about 10 cm long to the bottom edge. Thread them with a needle through one or two wefts near the lower edge. Insert the threads evenly every two warp threads and always between the same weft rows.
5. Gather 5 + 5 wool threads along with the warp threads between them into a bundle. Arrange the bundle so that the warp threads are in the center of the wool threads. Tie a wrapping knot around the bundle about 2.5 cm from the bottom edge of the rya.

The wrapping knot is made using a single thick, light-colored yarn used in the pile.

6. Level the fringes to the same length: Place sturdy cardboard or a magazine under the work. Position the wallhanging so you can cut the fringes along the edge of the cardboard. Press a ruler over the fringes and trim them evenly using the edge of the ruler and the cardboard as guides.



4.



5.



2.



6.



3.







## FLUFFY AND SOFT OR DENSE AND COMPACT

The warp has only 3 threads per centimeter, allowing for a thick background weft. In the yellow wall hanging, the base weft is a doubled 4-ply wool yarn, while in the powder-colored wall hanging, the same yarn is used singly. The singly woven base is almost too dense, but this density has its advantages: the pile becomes more even and compact because a denser base allows for more pile weft to be added.

Mix thick and thin threads in the pile weft to achieve a full and visually appealing pile. Combine multiple colors in the same pile or different shades of a single color. In these wall hangings, all yarns are plant- and mushroom-dyed. Background Weft Usage: Approx. 80 g per piece. Pile Weft Usage: Approx. 80 g per piece.

## CUTTING PATTERNS FOR THE PILE

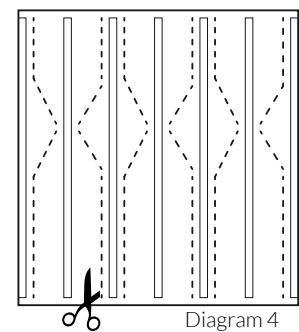
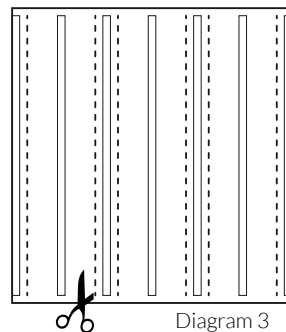
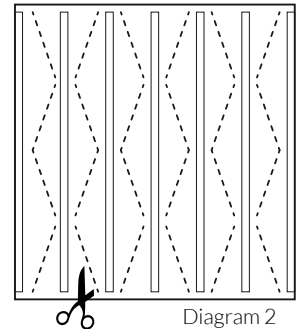
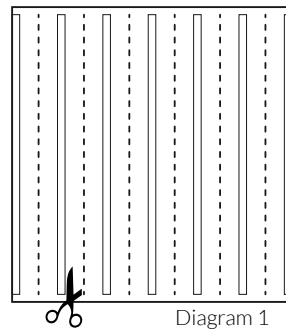
**Even-Length Cuts:** Cut the pile weft at the center of each pile float to achieve an even pile length. (Not used in these woven pieces.)

**Diagonal Cuts for Checkered Patterns:** Cut diagonally from one edge of the vertical pile float row to the other and back, creating longer and shorter pile lengths. This method forms a checkered pattern, as seen in the yellow wall hanging. (Diagram 2)

**Alternating Short and Long Pile:** Cut alternately from the left and right edges of the pile floats to create alternating short and long pile sections. This technique is used in the powder-colored wall hanging, with sections at the top and bottom and one checkered pattern in the center. (Diagram 4)

**Leave Some Areas Uncut:** Leaving some areas uncut creates a unique texture. (Not used in these woven pieces.)

**Leave Some Areas Uncut:** Leaving some areas uncut creates a unique texture. (Not used in these woven pieces.)





## Powder-Colored Wall Hanging

*Small Wall Hanging Woven on a Table Loom*  
 Finished size 32 x 35 cm 32 x 35 cm

### WEFT YARNS

#### *Background weft*

Combed wool yarn, tex 110x4, 100 g = approx. 220 m,  
 (Pirtin Kehräämö)

- apricot, blood-red webcap -dyed: 77 g

#### *Pile weft*

Wool yarns, primarily Florica 50 g = 163 m, 7 Brothers 100 g =  
 200 m

- red-toned, blood-red webcap -dyed: 76 g

Each pile knot consists of 5 wool threads: 4 thinner Florica threads and 1 thicker 7 Brothers thread.

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Leave approximately 5 cm of warp threads at both ends for tying. Weave as with the yellow wall hanging, but add 5 picks of warp threads at both the start and end. Weave 6 cm of plain weave at each end for hems. Weave 33 cm of pile section.

### FINISHING

Tie the warp ends with firm knots and trim to approximately 3 cm. Steam or press the fabric on both sides. Sew Hems: Using 6-ply cotton twine, sew hems with invisible stitches. Fold in the plain weave sections with one pick of weft for the hem allowance. Take up one warp thread alternately from the hem and the fabric side, staying on the same weft line throughout. Cut the Pile: Follow the cutting method shown in (Diagram 4) on the previous page, cutting and fluffing the pile gently.



**FLAT WOVEN HEMS** Weave a few picks of warp threads at the start and end. Sew hems so that only the warp-thread section and one pick of weft remain inside the hem.









DESIGN **Marjatta Hirvi** WEAVER **Marjatta Hirvi**

*Rya Rag or Rya Tapestry*  
 Finished size 75 x 79 cm

# That Pile Thing

## 3826

The Warp 12-ply cotton twine, tex 30x12,  
 1 kg = approx. 2 560 m, unbleached  
**Warp** width 77,6 cm  
 the sett 2,5 threads/cm  
 number of warp ends 194  
 length 3,8 m (2 ryas)  
 Amount of warp yarn needed 288 g

**Reed** 1 per dent in a 25-dent reed (metric) = 25/1  
**Structure** Weft Pile rya, Corduroy

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED for 1 rya

#### Background weft

Linen Cord, tex 1250x2, 1 kg = approx. 410 m  
 unbleached 530 g

#### Pile weft

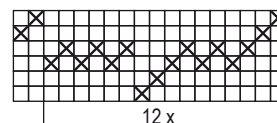
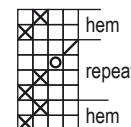
Various wool yarns 375 g  
 (approx. 240 g red and 140 g white/gray wool)  
 Density: 8 pile wefts + 8 background wefts = approx. 2.5 cm

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Start and end the rug by weaving 5 picks of warp threads.  
 Weave 5 cm of plain weave using the linen cord for hems. Rya  
 Body: Use the linen cord as the tightly woven background weft. Use  
 multiple strands of wool yarn for the pile weft. Weave tightly to  
 secure the pile.  
 Alternate two pile wefts, followed by two base wefts, according to  
 the treadling plan. ▶



∕ = pile weft 2  
 ○ = pile weft 1  
 × = background weft



2 12 x 16 = 192



194 threads  
 in total





**Note** In this weave, the pile weft passes under two warp threads, held in place only by the background weft. Weave the background as tightly as possible for stability.

**! Tip** CHECKERBORAD  
 Pattern: To create a checkerboard effect, change the position of pile weft colors every few centimeters. Throw the same color twice in succession to alternate colors' positions.

Ensure consistent tension for both pile wefts to create even-length piles. Loose tension will make cutting the pile difficult. Add a thin linen thread to the pile weft for texture. Linen is stiffer than wool and may create challenges during weaving but adds depth to the pile.

**Color Gradation:** At both ends, alternate red and white pile wefts. Gradually transition from white to red in the middle section, weaving the center entirely with two shades of red. Mirror the pattern for the second half of the rug. Woven length: 82 cm (including two 5 cm hems). Finished size: 75 x 79 cm.

#### FINISHING

Tie warp threads securely with sailor's knots, trimming them to about 3 cm. Sew the Hems: Use 6-ply cotton twine or another strong thread. Fold the hem to include only the warp thread section and the first linen cord weft as allowance. Sew with invisible stitches, alternating between warp threads on the hem side and the rug side. Stay on the same weft row for a neat finish. Pile Cutting and Fluffing: Carefully cut the pile floats at the midpoint. Fluff the pile gently to achieve the desired texture.

#### CARE AND WASHING

Shake lightly and air outdoors to freshen. If washing is necessary, use very gentle handwashing at 30–40°C. Lay flat to dry. Consider the materials and dye fastness during cleaning. ▶



## *Pile weft*

Each pile weft consists of 5–6 wool yarns of varying thicknesses: Thinnest: worsted wool yarn, tex 55x2 (100 g ≈ 900 m) Thickest: tex 110x4 (100 g ≈ 220 m)

Additionally, include one thin linen thread in the pile weft. To make handling easier, wind the yarns into balls before loading them onto the shuttle.

Use two pile wefts, each on a separate shuttle. This allows for alternating colors, creating two adjacent stripes of different colors. The ends of the rug are woven in the same color in this design.

Edges: One pile weft reaches the edge of the fabric, while the other stops 3.5–4 cm short, forming loops. These loops will become the pile when cut during finishing. Ensure the loops are long enough to reach the edge of the fabric but keep them consistent in length to avoid trimming during finishing.

The pile weft that reaches the edge does not need to interlace with the background weft. Its turning point will remain hidden beneath the fabric.

At the edges, secure the pile weft in its own shed so that it binds under at least one group of rising warp threads. Leave a few centimeters of the weft on top of or under the fabric. When continuing a pile weft mid-fabric, pull the ends of the weft yarns up between the rising warp thread groups or press them under the fabric. During finishing, trim the ends to match the pile length. Alternatively, overlap the ends as usual, though this will result in a denser pile at the joining point.

Save a sample of each color mix you use and note how many centimeters it covers. After the midpoint, weave the second half as a mirror image using the same color combinations.







Sew the hem with strong thread, such as 6-ply cotton twine. Fold the hem to include only the warp thread section and the first linen cord weft as the allowance.

1.



## Cutting the Pile

2.



### CUTTING PILE WEFT FLOATS

1. Insert the tip of scissors carefully under the loops of the pile weft float. Cut at the midpoint. The lower pile weft is interlacing with the warp beneath the cut threads, so it won't be cut if you stay in the center of the pile weft floats.

Use sharp scissors designed for fabric or general use. Avoid scissors with sharp points as they can damage the background fabric.

2. Use your fingers or the closed tips of scissors to gently fluff the cut pile. If the threads are tightly spun and durable, use a wide-toothed comb to lift the pile carefully.

3. 4. Trimming Edge Loops: Cut the loops at the fabric's edges and gently fluff the edge pile rows. If necessary, even out any strands that are too long. Slight variations are fine, and the edge pile can be slightly longer and denser for a full look.

Tip: If a pile weft comes loose during finishing, reinsert it using a needle.

3.



4.



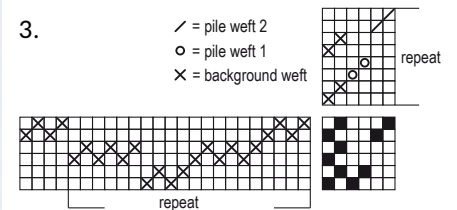
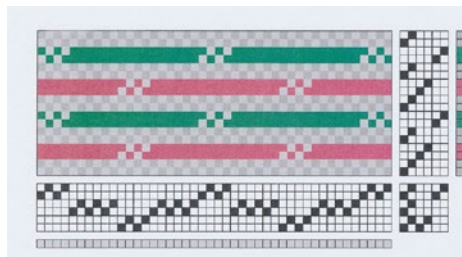
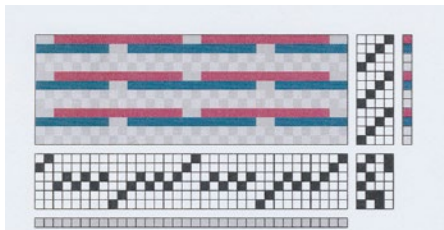
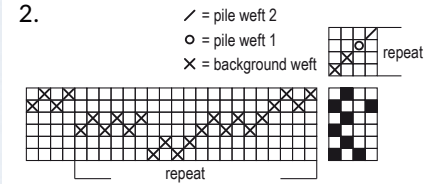
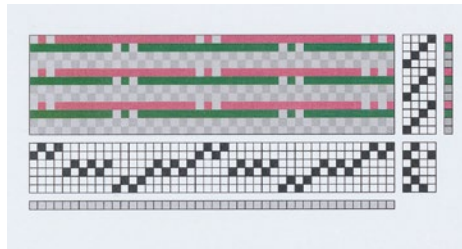
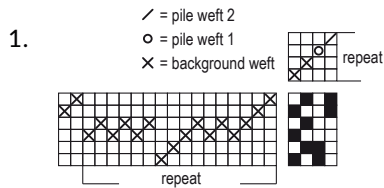


## Interlacement of the Pile Weft

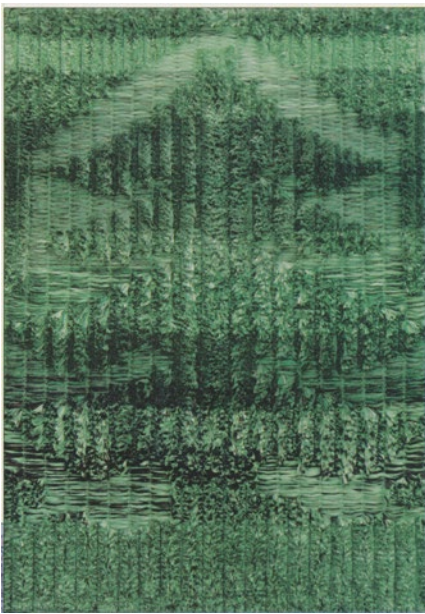
1. In this **WOVEN DESIGN**, the pile weft passes under two warp threads at the interlacement point. There are two pile wefts, with two picks of background weft in between. The background weft holds the pile in place after the pile weft float is cut.

For A MORE SECURE PILE increase the number of warp threads the pile weft passes under. 2. In this variation, the pile weft passes under one warp thread, over one, and under one. This creates a more visible interlacing point but provides slightly stronger attachment. Adjust the warp density to accommodate the longer pile knots compared to the woven example 1.

3. In this method, the pile weft is woven as a tabby weave (plain weave) with the warp. The pile weft binds more firmly in place. This creates more fabric buildup at the interlacement points, which may cause warp threads to tighten in those areas. If necessary, complete the weaving, cut the warp, and retie the starting knots to redistribute tension.







**2260 SQUIRRL'S**

**NESTING TREE** The pile of the branches is cut open on the left side of the tree from the left edge of the pile weft floats and on the right side from the right edge. In other parts of the piece, the pile is cut in the middle of the peg. Maija Suutari. 97 x 138 cm.

# Rya Poppanas

## 2260 - 2264

The Warp 6-ply Cotton Twine, unbleached, 1 kg = 5300 m  
**Warp** width 100 cm  
 the sett 4 threads/cm  
 number of warp ends 404 + 4  
 length 10 m (approx. 5 pcs)  
 amount of warp yarn needed 750 g

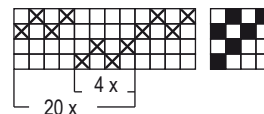
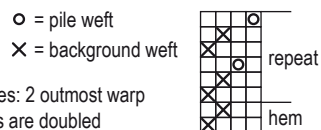
**Reed** 1 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/1  
**Structure** Cordyroy



**2261 VIOLETS FOR**

**MOTHER** The pile weft consists of 2 lilac, 1 pink, and 1 bleached multi-strand yarn. This piece is a great example of how beautifully multi-strand yarn colors blend after the pile is cut open. Soile Hupli. 97 x 150 cm.

BASIC PATTERN, warp width 100 cm



$20 \times 20 = 400 \text{ thr.}$   $404 + 4 \text{ threads in total}$

Warp width 81 cm:

$16 \times 20 = 320 \text{ thr.}$   $324 + 4 \text{ threads in total}$

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Leave approximately 7 cm of warp for tying. Weave about 15 cm of poppana at the beginning and end of the piece as a hem allowance. The Stränggarn yarn is woven triple-stranded, while the thinner Minibom yarn is woven quadruple-stranded.

### YARN CONSUMPTION

Size 100 x 160 cm: approximately 1 kg of poppana and 2 kg of multi-strand yarn. Size 80 x 140 cm: approximately 0.8 kg of poppana and 1.6 kg of multi-strand yarn.

Mop yarn can also be used as both background and pattern weft. You can also weave the pieces using wool yarns or various yarn blends.

### FINISHING

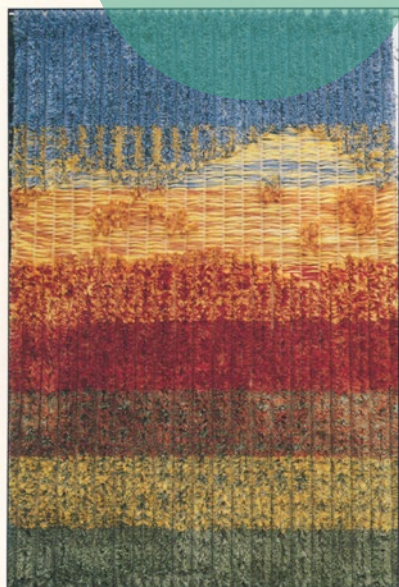
Sew the hems and press the piece from the reverse side using a damp cloth. Cut the pile open at the desired sections. Cut the pile wefts in the middle of the weft floats or from one edge of the floats, as in "Squirrel's Nesting Tree." Lightly brush the pile open with a comb or brush.



**2262 MIRAGE** This early 90s favorite can be found on many living room walls. The pile weft consists of unbleached, apricot, beige, and dark brown multi-strand yarn. Soile Hupli. 97 x 132 cm.



A popular weaving style from the 90s



**2263 MOONLIGHT OVER LEMMENJOKI** Inspired by the autumn colors of Lapland at a reader's request, this piece includes green, yellow, red, orange, and blue yarns. Weaving landscapes is always fun, and it's nearly impossible to go wrong. Maija Suutari. 97 x 145 cm.



**2264 SPARKLE OF DAYS** Yellow multi-strand yarn on a white background and white multi-strands yarn on a yellow background create a bright and simple piece designed to bring warmth to a dim fireplace room. Hilikka Hirvi. 97 x 110 cm.

## Colourful and quick-to-make wall hangings

The pile weft is created by mixing different colored cotton yarn strands, with poppana used as the background weft. Mop yarn and wool yarns also work as wefts. The threading can be done so that the pile extends from edge to edge, or so that a visible background frames the work.

The pieces are woven with poppana as the background weft and multi-stranded yarn as the pattern weft:

2 picks of poppana on treadles 1 and 2,  
1 pick of multi-stranded yarn on treadle 3,  
2 picks of poppana on treadles 1 and 2,  
1 pick of multi-stranded yarn on treadle 4.

- At the beginning and end of the work, it is advisable to weave about 1 cm of plain weave using fine cotton twine thread or another durable yarn. This strengthens the edges and facilitates finishing.

- Wind the pile yarns onto the shuttle as evenly as possible to make weaving easier and create a smooth, beautiful surface. The thicker multi-stranded yarn Stränggarn is woven triple-stranded, and the thinner Minibom yarn is woven quadruple-stranded. This allows for numerous color combinations, making the weaving process fun.

Note: The warp groups threading the filament yarns tighten so that generally only two pieces can be woven consecutively without cutting the warp in between.

- The pile can be cut open in the middle of the pattern yarn floats, i.e., between the warp thread groups threading the pile yarns. The pile yarn can also be cut from either edge of the floats or diagonally across the yarn floats. Brush the pile upright to achieve a dense and beautiful texture.

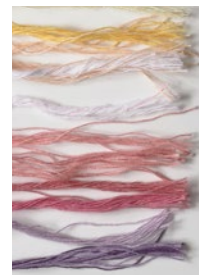
Clean the piece by airing it out or gently vacuuming at low power to prevent yarns from coming loose.



Poppana cotton bias



Stränggarn



Minibom Yarn

100 % cotton, 1 kg = 900 m

**STRÄNGGARN** yarn is a multi-stranded cotton yarn with no twist.

**Tip:** You can create your own multi-strand yarn by winding various yarn blends onto a shuttle. Ensure that the yarn blends used in one piece maintain a consistent thickness.

**MINIBOM YARN** is a thinner Swedish cotton multi-stranded yarn, available for order from [www.garnhusetkinna.se](http://www.garnhusetkinna.se).

**POPPANA COTTON BIAS** comes in a wide range of colors to suit every project.





Finished size 80 x 150 cm

## Mountain Stream 2865

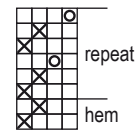
The Warp 12/4 Cotton warp yarn, 1 kg = 4500 m  
or 6-ply Cotton Twine, 1 kg = 5300 m

Warp width 86 cm  
the sett 4 threads/cm  
number of warp ends 344 + 4  
length 10 m  
amount of warp yarn needed 730 g

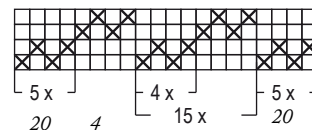
Reed 1 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/1  
Structure Cordyroy

WITH FRAME, warp width 86 cm

○ = pile weft  
× = background weft



Edges: 2 outmost warp ends are doubled



15 x 20 = 300 344 + 4 threads in total

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Leave approximately 7 cm of warp for tying. Start and end the fabric by weaving few picks of warp thread.

Weave Minibom Yarn quadruple-stranded.

Hem: poppana 13 cm

26 cm 1 x black (999) 1 x green (72) 2 x dark green (77)

5 cm 3x dark green 1 x green

5 cm 2 x dark green 2 x green

18 cm 1 x dark green 2 x green 1 x light green (71)

5 cm 2 x green 2 x light green

6 cm 2 x light green 1 x green 1 x mint (75)

5 cm 3 x light green 1 x mint

10 cm 2 x light green 2 x mint = The middle

Repeat as a mirror image.

Hem: poppana 13 cm.

150 cm in total + hems.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Minibom Yarn, 1 kg = approx. 900 m, quadruple-stranded

Garnhuset i Kinna, [www.garnhusetkinna.se](http://www.garnhusetkinna.se)

999 black 100 g

77 dark green 350 g

72 green 350 g

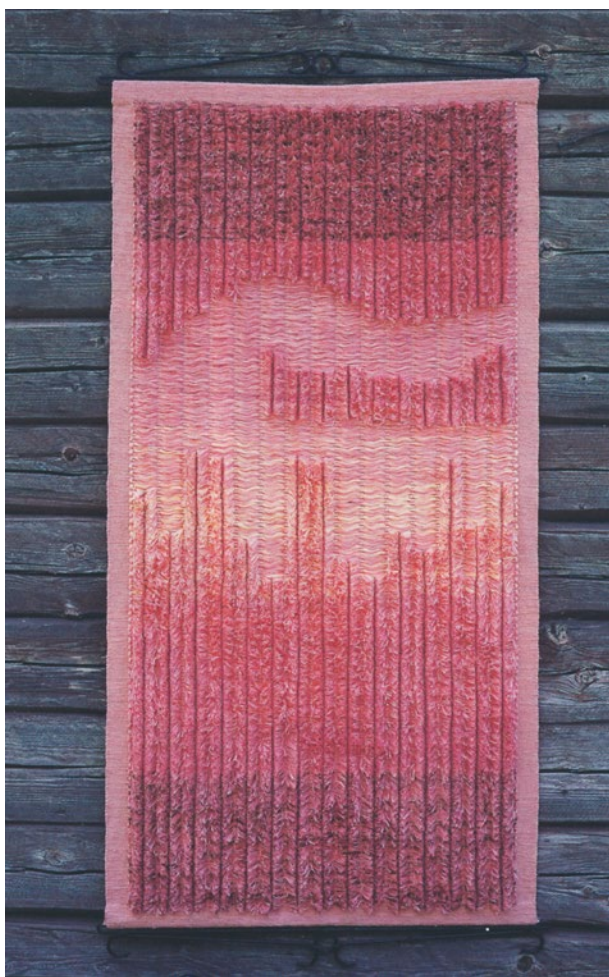
71 light green 240 g

75 mint 90 g

1130 g in total

Poppana bias, width 10 mm, Poppanavakka or Lankava green 830 g





Finished size 80 x 150 cm

## Gold Nuggets 2864

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Leave approximately 7 cm of warp for tying. Start and end the fabric by weaving few picks of warp thread.

Weave Minibom Yarn quadruple-stranded.

Hem: Self cutted cotton bias 14 cm

26 cm 1 x dark brown (66) 1 x multicolored rosa (55) 2 x rosa (56)

5 cm 3 x rosa 1 x multicolored rosa

5 cm 2 x rosa 2 x multicolored rosa

18 cm 1 x rosa 2 x multicolored rosa 1 x light rosa (5)

5 cm 2 x multicolored rosa 2 x light rosa

6 cm 2 x light rosa 1 x multicolored rosa 1 x persikka (37)

5 cm 3 x light rosa 1 x peach

10 cm 2 x light rosa 2 x peach = The middle

Repeat as a mirror image.

Hem: Self cutted cotton bias 14 cm.

Yhteensä 150 cm + päärmeet.

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Minibom Yarn, 1 kg = approx. 900 m,

Garnhuset i Kinna, [www.garnhusetkinna.se](http://www.garnhusetkinna.se)

66 dark brown 100 g

56 rosa 100 g

55 multicolored rosa 300 g

5 light rosa 220 g

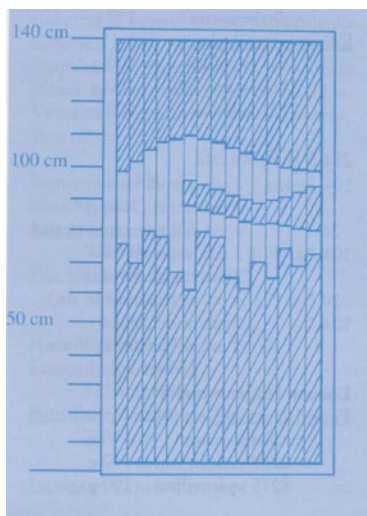
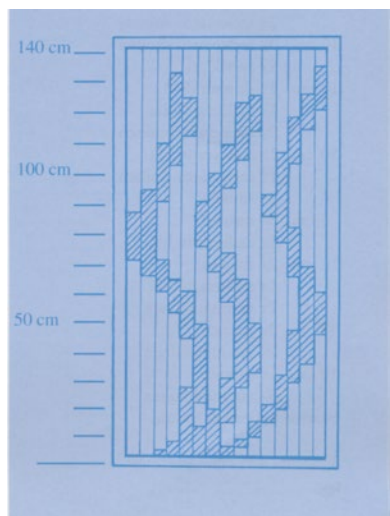
37 peach 70 g

980 g in total

Self cutted cotton bias, width 10 mm

or poppana bias

rosa 700 g



### FINISHING

Tie the warp ends with firm knots. Sew Hems:

Using 6-ply cotton twine, or similar strong yarn.

Cut along the shaded areas as shown in the drawing.

Lightly brush the pile open with a comb or brush.

**Tip** Use basting stitches to mark the edges of the shapes. This will make cutting easier.





**2270 TINY PATH**

A small forest landscape in shades of turquoise green, gray, and blue. Size 65 x 78 cm.

**2271 HARBOR LIGHTS**

Dark purple, dark blue, and burgundy blend into a delightful shade in the cut-open pile. 65 x 80 cm.

**2272 AUTUMN ROWAN**

Natural white, gray, light pink, various shades of burgundy and purple. 65 x 67 cm.

# Small Rya Poppanas 2267 - 2272

The Warp 6-ply Cotton Twine, black, 1 kg = 5300 m

Warp width 68,5 cm  
the sett 4 threads/cm  
number of warp ends 274 + 4

Amount of warp yarn needed for one meter: 55 g

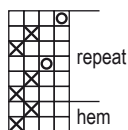
Reed 1 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/1

Structure Cordyroy

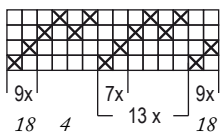
WITH FRAME, warp width 68,5 cm

○ = pile weft

× = background weft



Edges: 2 outmost warp ends are doubled



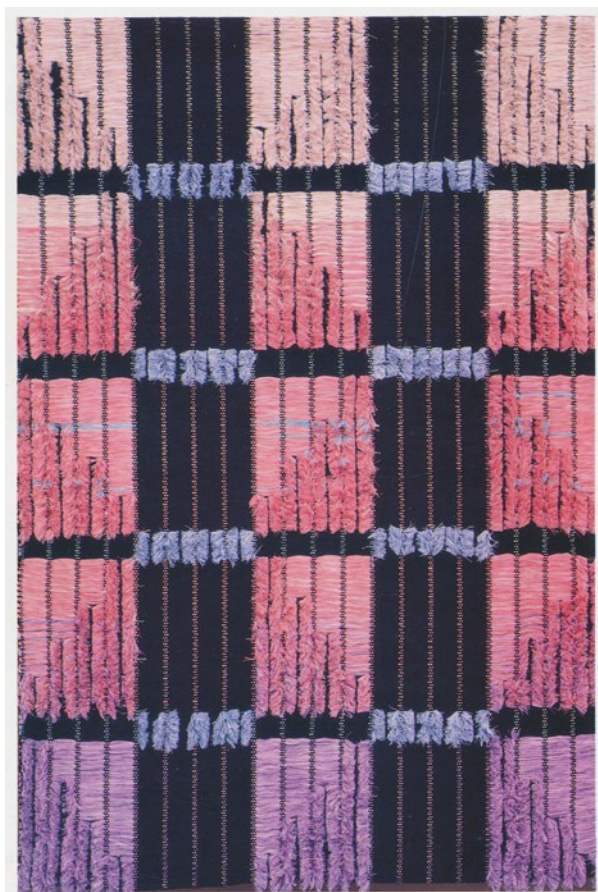
274 + 4 threads in total



2267 MEMORIES FROM THE NORTH I AND II, 2268 RITI RATI RALLA and 2269 CUBAN SERENADE. Finished size 65 x 65 cm.

The size of these works is 65 x 65 cm. In pieces 2267 I and II shown in the image above, additional short pieces of differently colored multi-strand yarn have been inserted into the shed to add color to the central square. For the works shown in the top image on this page (2267 - 2270), each piece requires approx. 300 - 400 g of poppana and 500 - 700 g of multi-strand yarn, depending on the length of the work and the thickness of the yarn.





Design: Soile Hupli

Finished size 120 x 170 cm

# Aurora Australis Southern Lights 2216

The Warp 6-ply Cotton Twine, black, 1 kg = 5300 m  
 Warp width 121 cm  
 the sett 4 threads/cm  
 number of warp ends 484 + 4  
 amount of warp yarn needed for one meter: 95 g

Reed 1 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/1  
 Structure Cordyroy

### AMOUNT OF WEFT YARN NEEDED

Poppana bias, black 1,5 kg. Yarns: Lankava or Poppanavakka  
 Minibom Yarn quadruple-stranded approximately 1,9 kg in  
 total: approx. purple 400 g, gray 250 g, rosa 900 g, peach 400 g  
 depending on the color mix. Yarn: [www.garnhusetkinna.se](http://www.garnhusetkinna.se)

## Rya Poppana in a Checkered Pattern

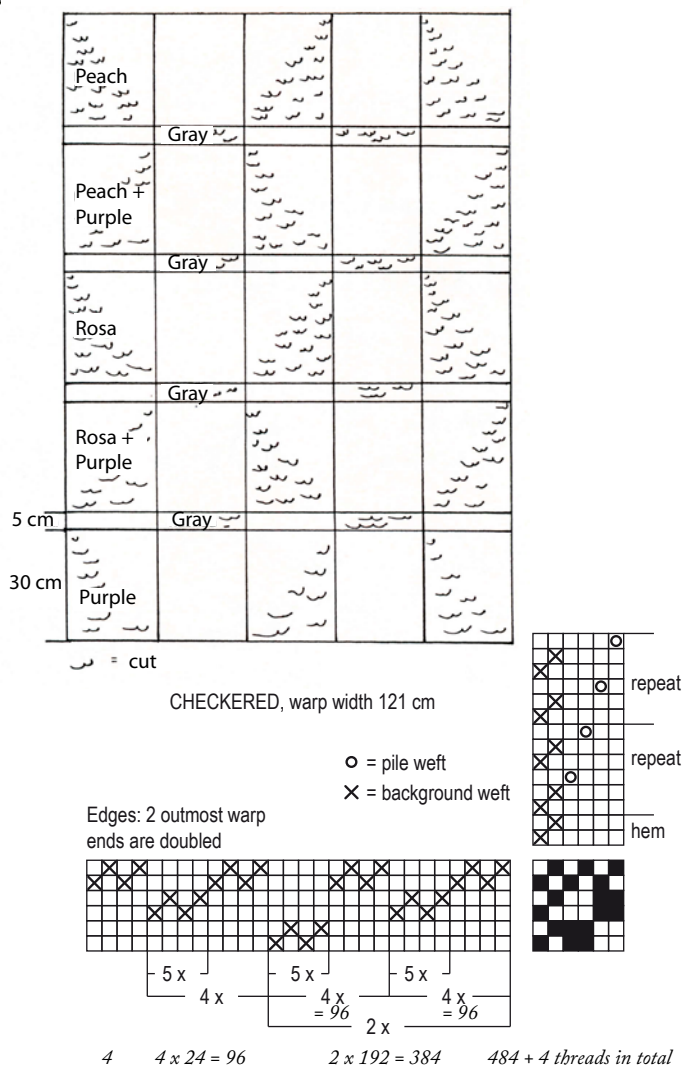
A black tropical night, the brilliance of southern flowers, orchid, apricot, peach, and mango—these are the images that this ryjypoppana evokes. Woven on a black warp, its colors include delicious shades of purple, pink, and peach, each concealing countless subtle variations.

### WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Weave a 10 cm hem allowance at the beginning and end of the work using black poppana. Then, weave the patterned section by alternating 2 picks of poppana and 1 pick of multi-strand Minibom Yarn according to the treadling instructions. Refer to the diagram for the colors of the squares.

### FINISHING

Sew the hems. The fold should be at the point where the pattern begins. Cut the pile open according to the diagram and image. Press the hems and visible base areas through a damp cloth. Brush the pile open using a brush or comb.







A ryijypoppana can also be woven in a diamond pattern. In addition to diamonds, you can create other patterns by changing the treadling.

*Finished size 91 x 150 cm*

## *Diamonds on the Snow 2387*

The Warp 6-ply Cotton Twine, black, 1 kg = 5300 m

Warp width 101 cm

the sett 4 threads/cm

number of warp ends 404 + 4

Amount of warp yarn needed for one meter: 80 g

Reed 1 per dent in a 40-dent reed (metric) = 40/1

Structure Cordyroy

## ***Ryijypoppana in a Diagonal Check Pattern***



### **WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS**

The entire piece consists of a diagonal check pattern, created by treadling straight to the right for the required distance, then to the left using the pattern treadles. The same pattern treadle is used twice in succession. Two picks of poppana are woven between the pattern weft (multi-strand yarn) picks. Refer to the treadling instructions. Weave with triple-stranded Stränggarn yarn or quadruple-stranded Minibom yarn.

At the beginning and end of the work, weave a few picks with warp yarn. For the hem, weave 14 cm of plain weave with poppana at both ends of the piece.

The base colors are black-and-white and gray. Occasionally replace gray with a more colorful yarn to add vibrancy to the work. In this piece, gray has been replaced at the beginning with rosa, followed by green, beige, purple, and beige again. The colorful stripes are 6 cm high.

### **MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS**

Poppana, Poppanavakka or Lankava

Dark Gray – 800 g

Stränggarn Yarn (tripled) or Minibom yarn (quadrupled):

Total approx. 1.7 kg, depending on the color mix. This piece used:

Black-and-white: 950 g Gray: 300 g Beige: 150 g Green: 80 g

Purple: 80 g Rosa: 80 g

### **FINISHING**

Tie the warp threads tightly using sailro's knots. Sew the hem by hand using 6-ply Cotton Twine thread.

Cut open two identical weft picks at a time in the middle of the yarn loops, following the treadling pattern. Refer to the image to determine which weft rows should be cut and which should be left uncut. You can also create your own cutting pattern. The diagonal checks act as clear boundaries.





**2445 ICE PRINCESS**

Silver stars sparkle on the Ice Princess's temples, and the northern wind flutters through her hem. The pattern weft consists of triple-stranded Minibom Yarn, with additional inserted patterns made from double-stranded Minibom Yarn. 85 x 156 cm. The reed width is 91 cm.

**Tip:**

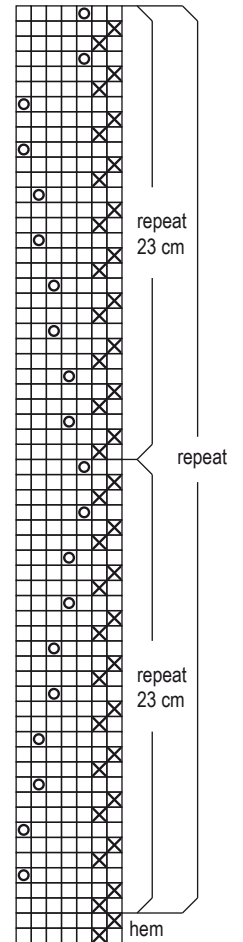
Emphasize the checks and stripes with different colors. Insert the pattern weft over the multi-strand yarn weft—first, throw the base color, then place a different-colored pattern weft into the same shed. The pattern lines appears clearly with the treadling, making the process easy.

In addition to diagonal checks, other patterns can be woven by modifying the treadling.



**2385 OAT FIELD**

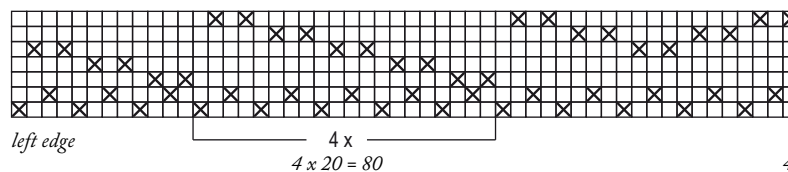
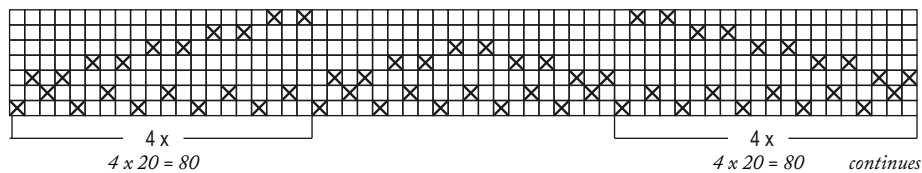
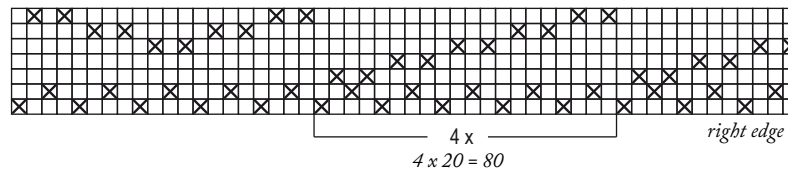
*The colours and patterns invite you - step in and explore*



DIAMONT PATTERN, warp width 101 cm

- = pile weft
- × = background weft

Edges: 2 outmost warp ends are doubled



Warp eidth 91 cm, 364 + 4 threads: multiplication signs at edges 4 x, others 3 x.  
Warp width 81 cm, 324 + 4 threads: multiplication signs 3 x.





# *The Weaver's Pick*

*A magazine full of ideas  
for weavers*

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