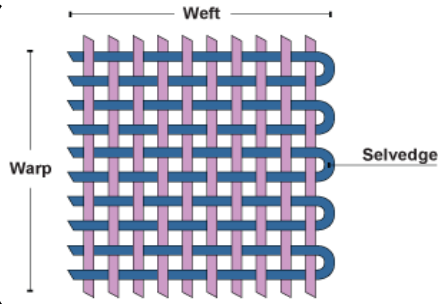


During this mini project you will be working on the following skills:

- how to present textiles practical, visual and written work into a mountboard
- make connections with your work and the work of craft people/textiles artists
- the use of written annotation and evaluation in a project
- celebrating achievements from completing a skills based workshop

What is weaving?

Weaving is essential to a great number of textile cultures. **Weaving** is defined by the interlacing of two individual strands of yarn or thread at right angles. This pattern creates a strong, yet flexible structure that holds the individual threads in place, thus creating a solid cloth or fabric. Even today, most textiles are woven. Many are woven by machines, creating an incredibly tight structure but the process is essentially the same.



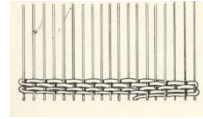
Mounting the mini project on mountboard



Weaving techniques

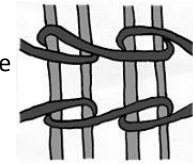
Tabby weave (plain weave)

The most common, easiest and quickest stitch. The first 5 rows of stitching the tabby weave creates a solid foundation (secure heading) for the bottom of the wall hanging.



Soumak Weave

A technique which creates a rope like twist that stands 3D of the surface of the weave.



Pile weave (loops)

Texture can be added to the weave, start by doing a tabby weave, then pinch the yarn lifting it to create loops.



Rya knots (fringing)

Lengths of THICK yarns can be looped and knotted to create tassels.

Finishing the weave

Remove from the loom. Tie the warp loops to keep the weft in place, then hang on the dowel rod.



Subject Specific-Keywords:

Loom, Warp, Weft, Yarn, Wool, Roving, Cotton Yarn, Rya Knots, Pile Weave, Weaving, Plain, Tabby Weave, Soumak, Beating down, Dowel, Constructed Surface, Structure, Header, Shed Stick, Needle, Anchoring