

Weaving

WEAVING FUN FACTS

- Weaving is one of the primary methods of textile production and it involves interlinking a set of vertical threads with a set of horizontal threads. The set of vertical threads are known as warp and the set of horizontal threads are known as weft.
- Machines for weaving are called loom.

YOU WILL NEED

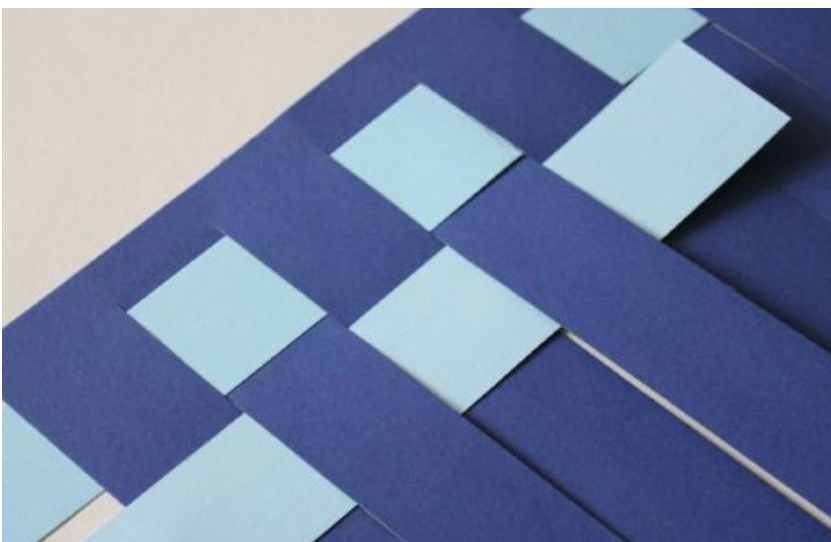
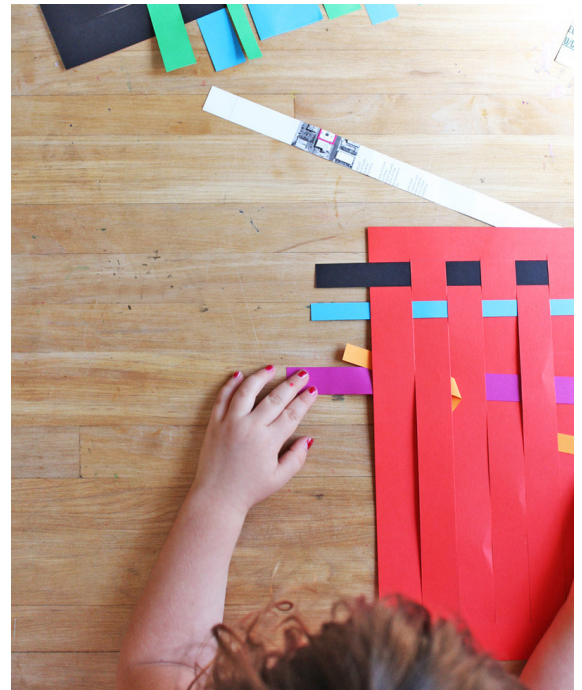
Paper, Felt, or Yarn

Scissors

Optional: cardboard box

STEPS – WEAVING WITH PAPER

1. Pick a piece of construction paper.
2. Make vertical cuts about an inch apart (can be more or less based on child's desire) leaving about 1 in at the top! **DO NOT CUT ALL THE WAY THROUGH** or else you are just making strips of paper which children will also make next.
3. Pick another color. Children will then cut this piece of paper into strips. They can make them as thick as they would like.
4. Once complete, we can begin to weave.
5. Beginning at the top (where there is an inch of space) being by grabbing one of the strips of paper and weave over and under the slits you created until you reach the end.
6. Repeat until there is no more room to add any more strips of paper.
7. To ensure pieces do not fall or move – you can grab a glue stick and glue the ends of each strip down to the piece of construction paper.



← Weaving with Yarn on other side

Weaving

STEPS – WEAVING WITH YARN

1. Mark $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch increments along both sides of the cardboard.
2. Measure and mark every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch along the edge of your cardboard, working between the two width marks you made in the previous step.
3. Draw a line $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge of the cardboard. This will serve as a cutting guide. Cut into the cardboard at each $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mark.
4. Use a pair of strong scissors to cut a series of slits in the edge of the envelope, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart. Use that guideline you drew in the previous step to help you keep all these slits about the same depth.
5. Repeat these steps on the opposite edge of the cardboard.
6. Wedge the yarn into the first slit, leaving about a 3-inch tail.
7. Time to string your loom! Begin by wedging the end of the yarn into the first slit in the cardboard. Leave about a 3-inch tail hanging. Stretch the yarn over the cardboard and wedge it into the first slit on the other side.
8. Wrap the yarn around the back of the first slit, and through the second.
9. Stretch the yarn over the cardboard again and wedge it into the second slit on the opposite side.
10. Continue until the loom is strung. You can string it with one color or more. Your yarn should be strung snugly over the front of the loom, but not so tightly that it bends the cardboard. If you decide to change colors while stringing, be sure to leave a 3-inch tail of each color yarn hanging at the back.
12. Cut about 48 inches of yarn. Thread one end on a tapestry needle. Pass the needle over and under the warp yarns, pulling the strand through as you go. Leave a 6-inch tail of yarn at the end of the first row of weaving.
13. Weave your needle under and over the warp yarns again to create your second row of weaving. Make sure that your weaving in this new row is opposite to the weaving you did in the first row. The second row of weaving should be snugly placed under the first.
14. Keep repeating those steps to continue weaving. Be careful not to pull your edges too tight-your weaving will grow narrower as it progresses.
15. As you weave, you'll also want to keep pushing your work up toward the top. A salad fork is an excellent tool for this! To change colors while weaving, just leave a 6-inch tail of each color hanging at the edge.
16. When you're done weaving, then it's time to weave in those loose ends. One at a time, thread each one on your needle and pass it under the edge of your weaving. Remove the weaving from the loom by bending the cardboard tabs and pulling off the loops.
17. Cut each loop of warp yarn and tie the ends in a double knot.

