

# Visual Weaving Glossary

WARP - The threads stretched lengthwise on the loom

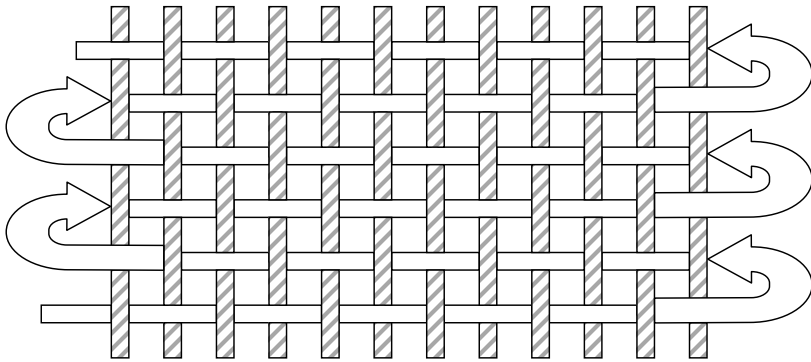


WEFT, WOOF, or FILLER - The threads crossing the width of the warp



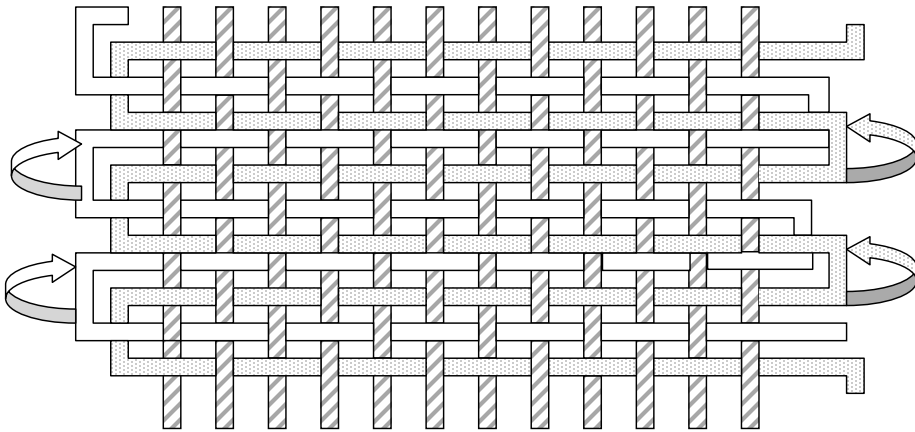
## PLAIN WEAVE

A simple over-and-under pattern of alternate interlocking warp and weft threads



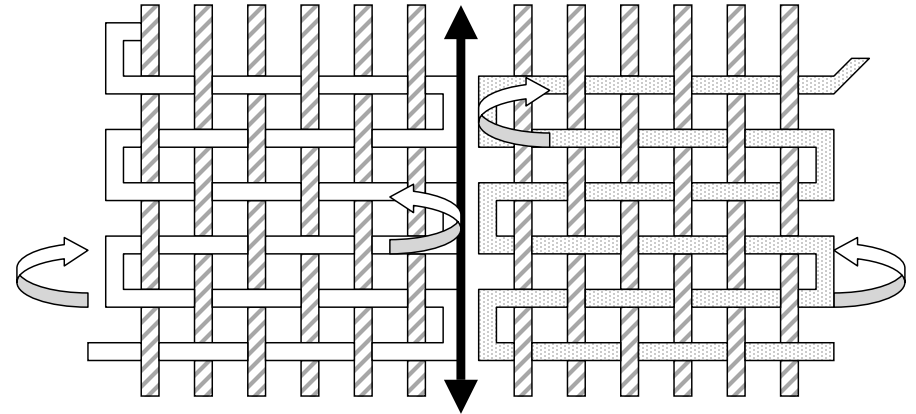
## BASKET WEAVE

A derivative of plain weave created by interlacing two or more weft threads.

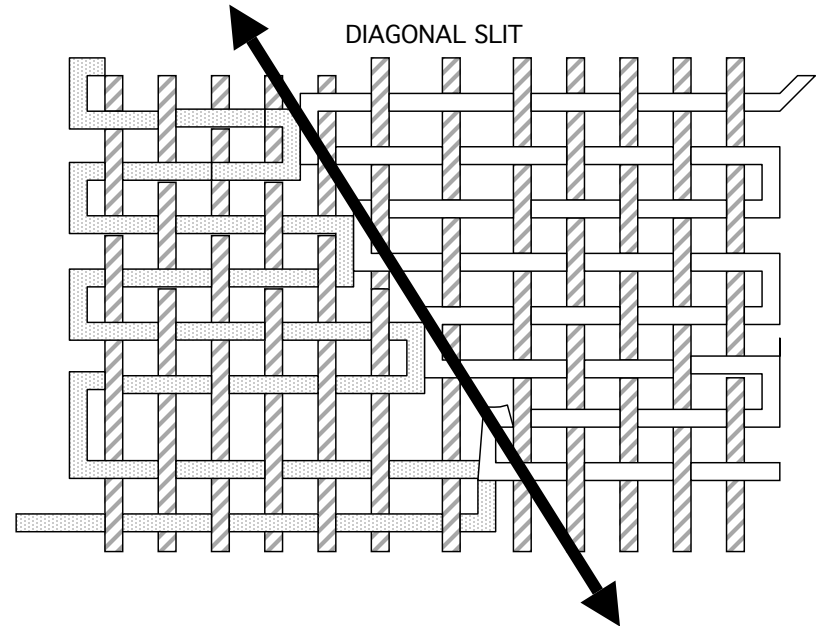


**Slit** – A vertical opening, especially in tapestry, created by weaving sections of the warp. This may leave holes in the weaving.

## STRAIGHT SLIT

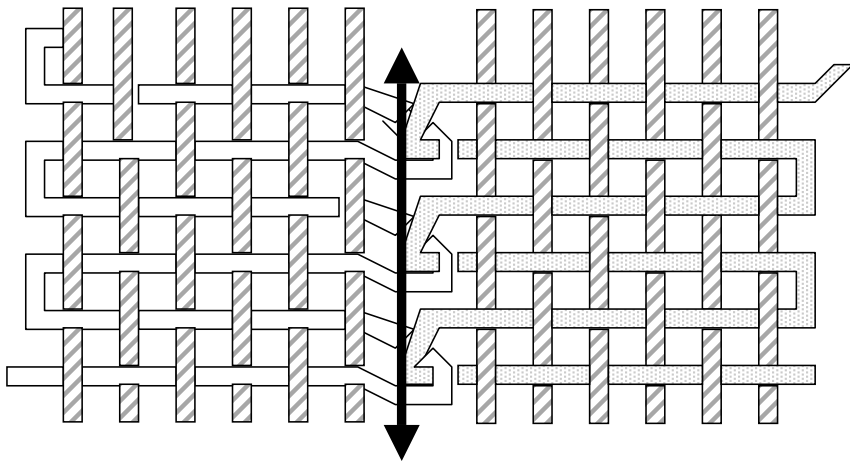


## DIAGONAL SLIT

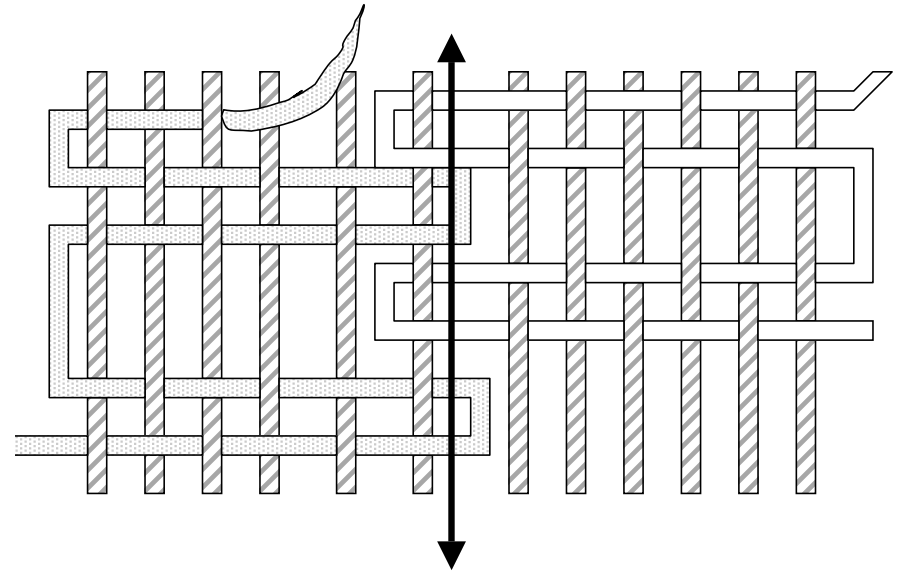


**Interlock** – Weft yarns can be interlocked with each other in the spaces between the warp threads. Interlocking makes the tapestry weaving stronger

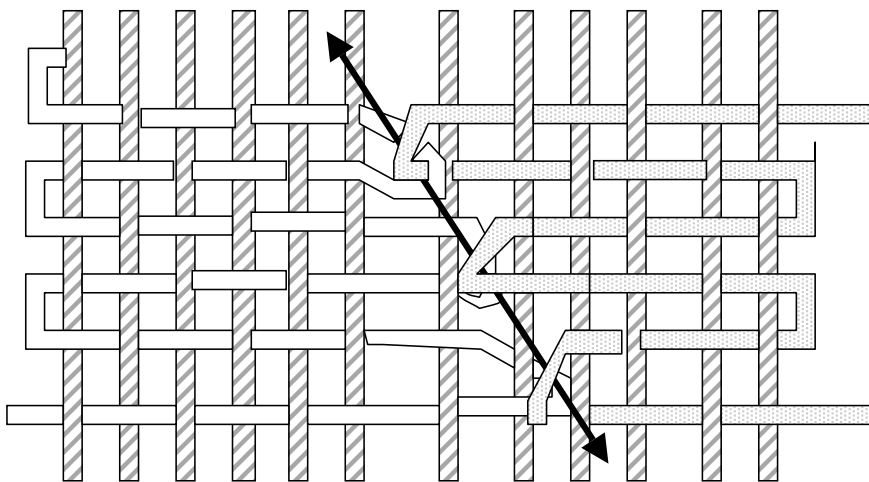
STRAIGHT INTERLOCK – COMMON WEFT



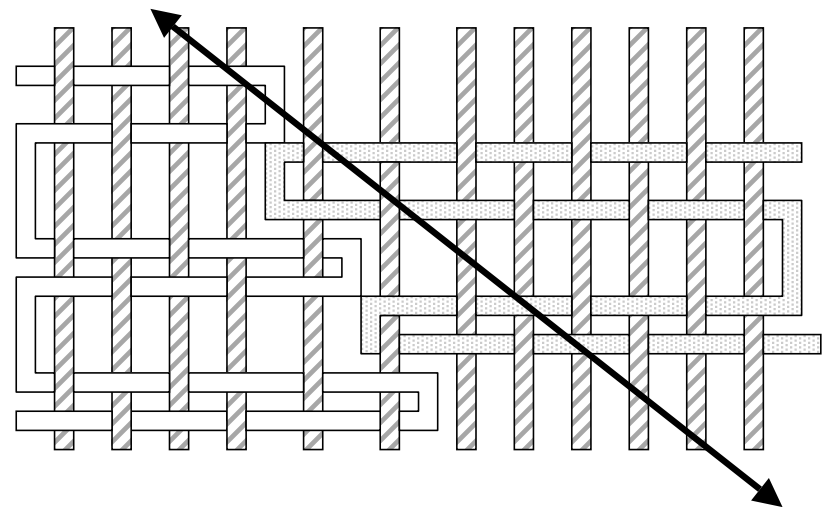
STRAIGHT INTERLOCK – COMMON WARP



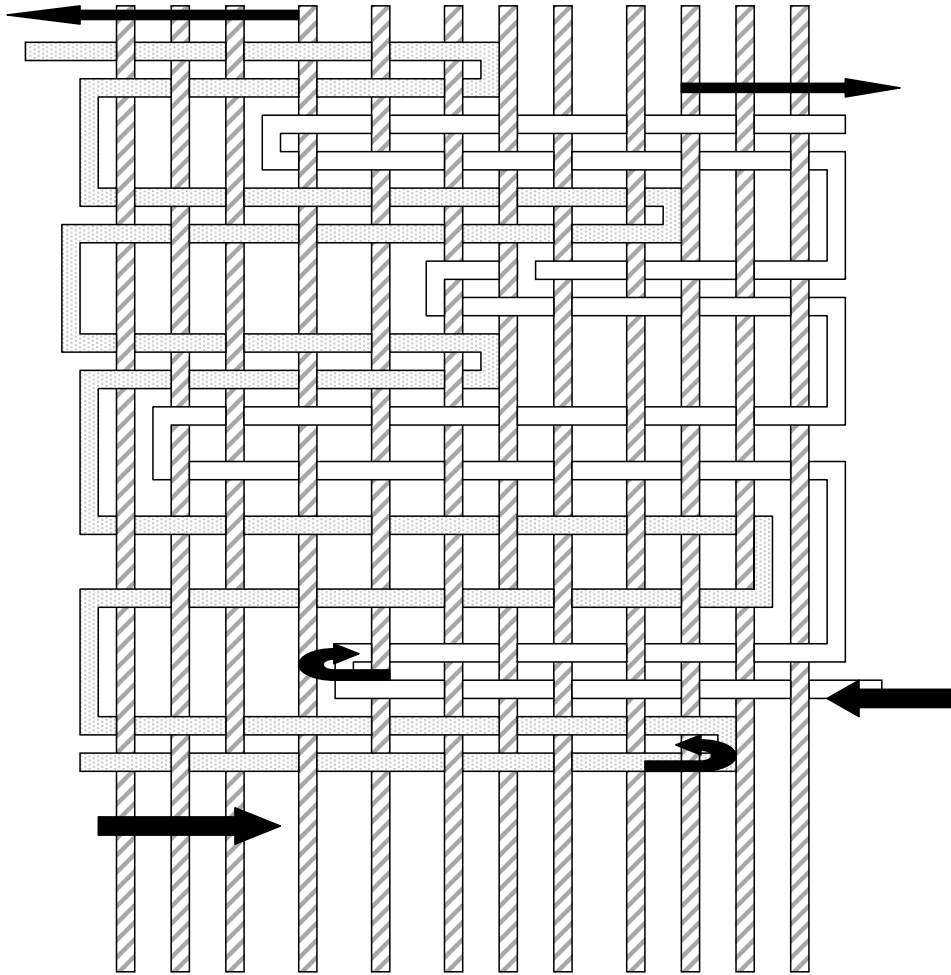
DIAGONAL INTERLOCK – COMMON WEFT



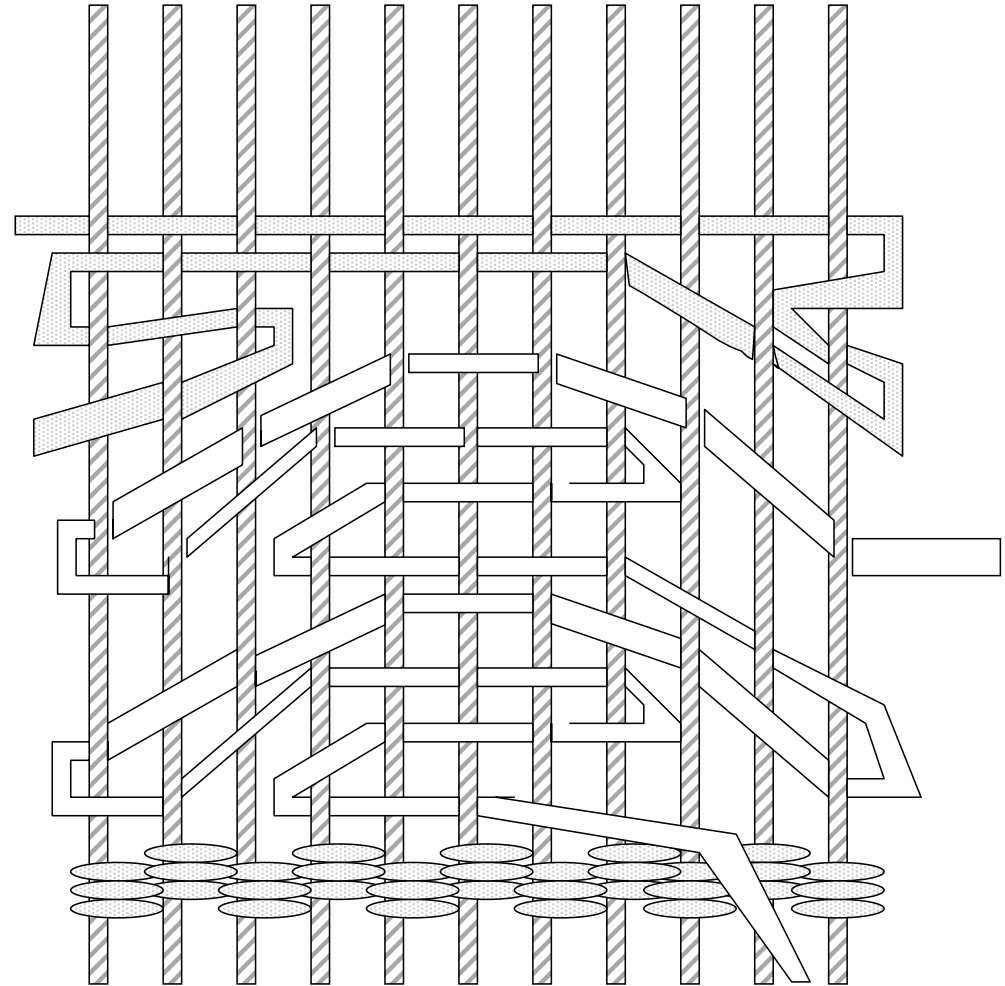
DIAGONAL INTERLOCK – COMMON WARP



**Hatching** is a way of creating thin and thick horizontal lines which can give a feathery or ripple effect. The opposite wefts keep crossing at various pathways across the warp.

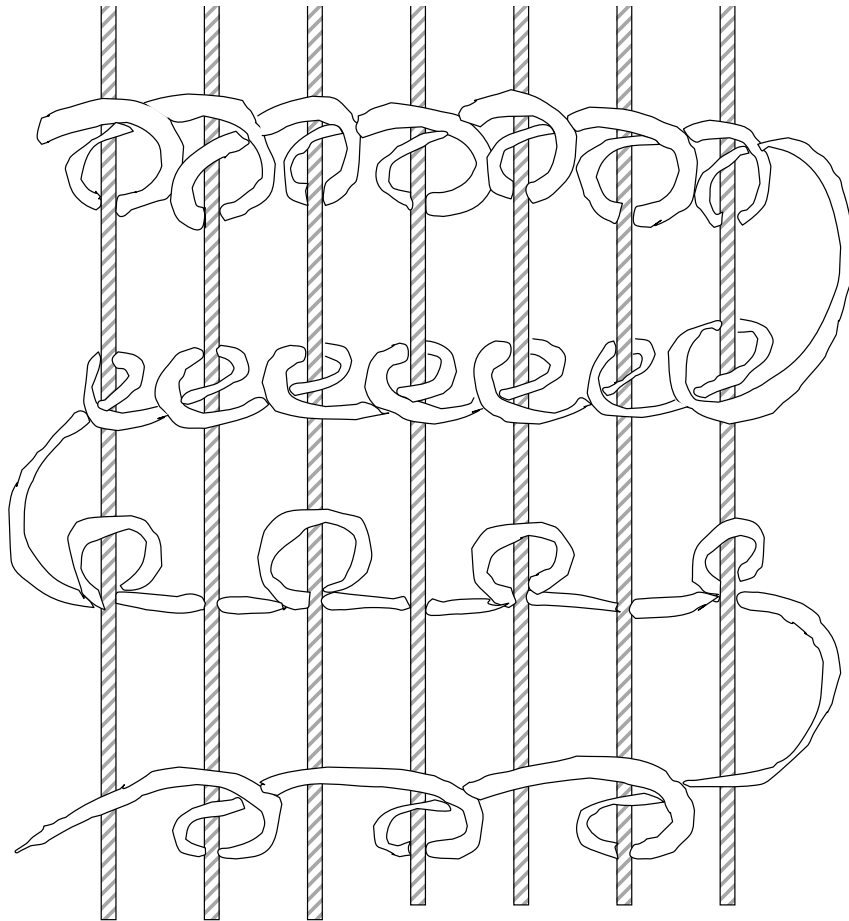


**Curved** and rounded shapes are built up and molded by pushing the weft threads higher or lower with your fingers, Build curves through a series of small steps and inclines.

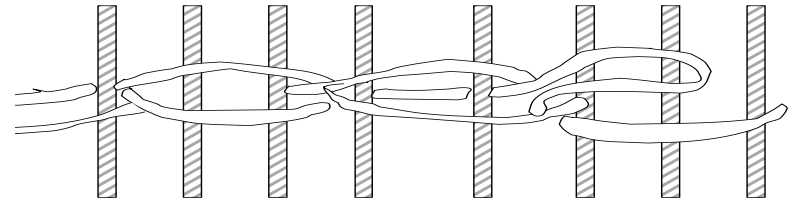


## Textures

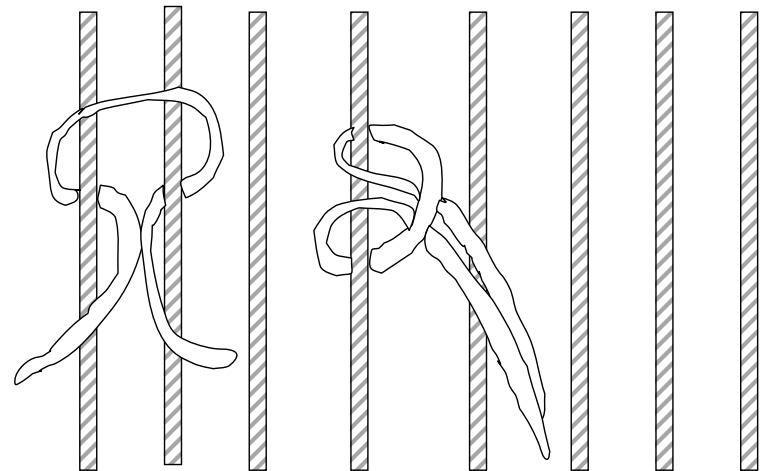
**Soumcock** is used to outline tapestry areas and to add additional textures. Consist of a weft thread that passes over the top of one or more warp threads, under it, and then over it again. Plain weave is used between rows to make the weaving stronger.



### **Chaining**

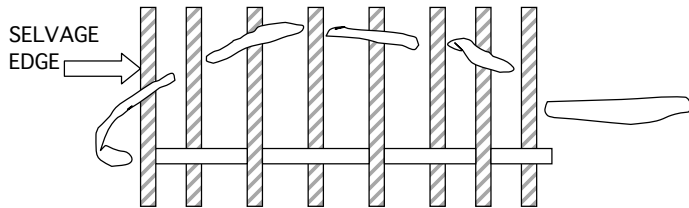


**Ghiores Knot** is made by cutting lengths of weft 2x the desired finished length. Create a loop by folding the piece of yarn in half. Lay the loop over the warp ends(s) and then pull the weft end through that loop. To help hold the knots in place, use plain weave between rows of knots. Long knots can be used later for adding macramé' to your weaving.



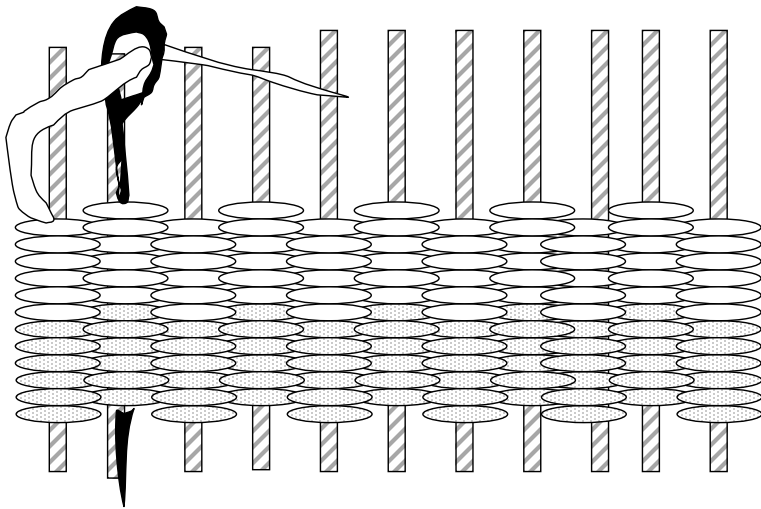
## HELPFUL HINTS

When you carry a weft across your warp, make a small hill with the weft. When you comb the rows of the weft down the threads will tighten. If you forget to make the small hill, your selvage edge will pull in too tight.



Each time you end or start a new piece of weft threads/yarn, leave about 3 inches of the yarn hanging from its starting/ending point. These threads will be hidden in the finished touches of you of your tapestry. If you cut these threads too short, then this finishing will be difficult and your weaving could possible unweave.

**Finishing your tapestry** – Thread a tapestry needle with your weft end. Following a warp thread, take the needle and put it between your weft layers for about 2", and then trim.



## WEAVING VOCABULARY

**BUTTERFLY**-a way of wrapping the weft around your fingers. This is used when you are not using a shuttle

**CARTOON** – a drawing, design used as a guide when weaving a tapestry.

**COMB**- when you are pushing the weft threads toward the finished web. May be done by using your fingers, a fork, or a plastic pick.

**DENT**- the number of warp ends per inch.

**END**- an individual warp thread.

**LOOM**- any device that holds the warp threads taut and in their proper positions.

**MACRAME**- the art of knot tying.

**SELVAGE**- the side, or edge, of a fabric.

**SHED**- the opening between warp threads through which the weft is passed.

**SHUTTLE**- the device that carries the weft, of filling, through the warp.

**TAPESTRY**- a weft-faced weaving.

**TENSION**- the tightness or looseness of warp threads.

**WARP** – the length wise threads in a weaving.

**WARPING** – is when you are putting the warp on your loom.

**WEFT/WOOF/FILLER** – the crosswise threads in a weaving.

**WEAVING**- the process by which any flexible material is interfaced at right angles to produce a surface.

**WFER** – the part of the warp that is woven