

Hanna

A Lofty Warm Blanket in 6/2

Swedish Blanket Wool

42" x 54" finished size
26 in weaving width,
You need 480 heddles,
four shafts and four treadles
(table loom not recommended)
woven in double weave to give you
double width.

Total # of warp ends 480

Reed 10 dent reed

24" Weaving width in the reed

20 Warp ends/inch

Accessories needed: Long boat shuttle,
5 or 6 inch quill or bobbin, lease sticks,
24 beaming sticks, sley hook, tape meas-
ure.

Warp length 76 in

Weave structure: plain weave

1 thread / heddle, 2 threads / dent

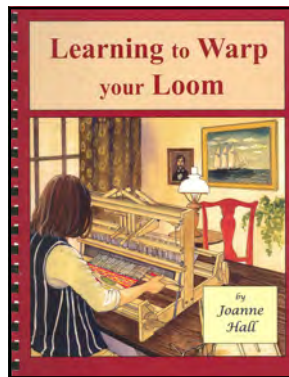
4 bouts (chains) of 120 threads

Swedish blanket wool yarn is spun and plied specifically for weaving blankets, so your blanket will turn out just right. Select this red blanket with natural gray stripes, the gray blanket with black and white stripes, or select your own colors from Glimakra USA.

If you warp your loom back to front:

To pre-sley the 10 dent reed, put four threads in one dent and then skip a dent. Rattle with 1/2 inch spaces, alternate 8 and 12 threads in each space.

For warping instructions, we recommend the book,



Learning to Warp your Loom, \$20.



Yarn count in one warp bout (chain)

Narrow stripe, 8 ends

Wide stripe, 44

Narrow stripe, 16

Wide stripe, 44

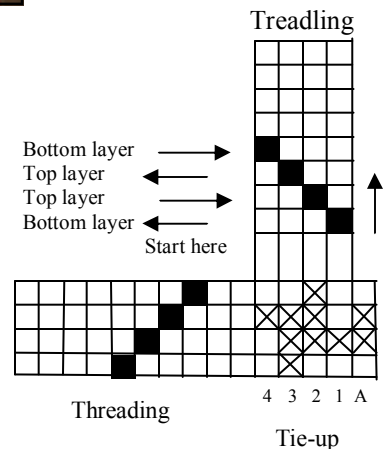
Narrow stripe, 8

Total: 120

Treadle tie-up

Counterbalance and counter-march looms: tie up the Xs so that those shafts go down and the other shafts will rise.

Jack looms: tie the empty spaces in the tie-up draft to make those shafts rise.



For more information about this kit, shuttles, reeds, warping equipment, or if you want to purchase this blanket yarn, ask at the shop where you purchased this kit. For more information about using a temple, read about them at the FAQ on the website: www.glimakraUSA.com

Spreading and beaming the warp The closely sett yarns tend to spread out on the warp beam. Use about 20 beaming sticks on the warp beam, more if your beam is small.

THREADING NOTE! When you get to the last inch of warp on the left side (facing the loom), drop the last red yarn before threading the last 8 gray. The warp needs to have an odd number of warp yarns. Begin threading the final gray stripe on shaft 1. The last gray warp yarn will be threaded on shaft 2.

NOTE ABOUT SHEDS!

Take a yard stick or a beaming stick at least 26 inches long and place it in the shed formed by raising shafts 1&4, using treadle A. Place it between the beater and the shafts. This will prevent weaving mistakes which would lock the two layers together.

Jack looms

If you are weaving on a jack loom, you may have warp threads sticking to each other. It can be helpful to prop up a mirror at the side of the loom so that when you first start to weave, you can look to see if your sheds are clear. Keep your tension as tight as possible.



Red blanket being woven with a long damask shuttle with a 6 inch quill, on a 39 inch loom

Weaving your double width blanket

If you tie on in small bundles, there should be no need to weave in waste threads. Start with the wool weft, on the right side, following the treadling diagram on the front page. The **fold** will be on the left side. Beat once lightly to get a soft blanket. Weave 1 inch and then put the temple on.

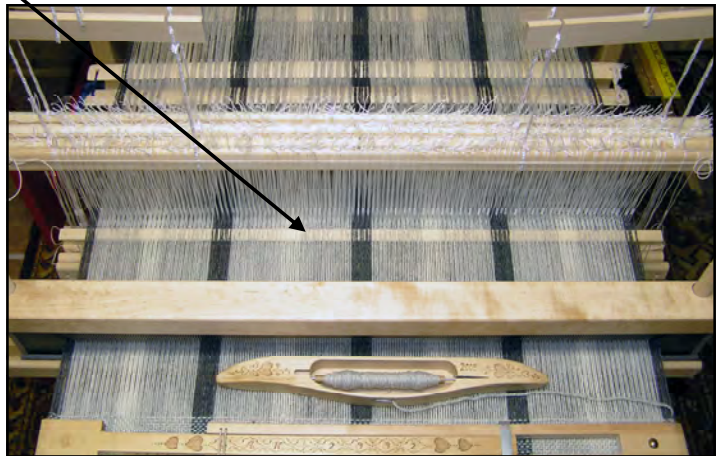
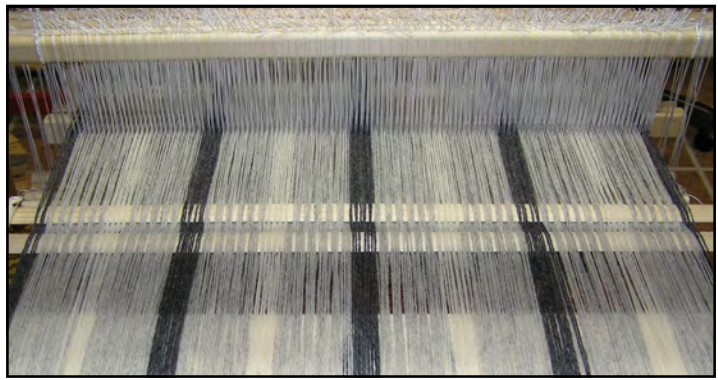
Length of your blanket

The final length of your blanket will depend on your loom waste. This varies from one loom to another and one weaver to another. Back to front warping has less loom waste. Your tie-on method should use only the length of warp needed for your fringe (about 6 to 8 inches).

Beaming sticks As the sticks fall out of the warp beam, put them on the cloth beam so the blanket has a smooth surface to wind onto.

NOTE! Weave approx. 10-11 wefts per inch. Count frequently. If you beat too hard, you will have 13 to 14 wefts per inch. Your blanket will not be as soft and you will run out of yarn, giving you a shorter blanket.

How the warp looks at the back of the loom while beaming



Photos show the gray blanket woven with a boat shuttle with a 5 inch quill, on a 26 inch counterbalance loom.

Shuttle and quills

Do not fill the quills too full. When putting a new quill into your shuttle, advance the warp to give you a larger shed.

Clear your first sheds

Use your hand to clear the first four sheds as they will be sticky. Check for threading and slewing errors.

Weave a nice fold and avoid skipped threads

Keep the tension very tight. Leave the weft angled in the shed, then close the shed and beat. Keep the temple close to the fell. Each time you remove the temple, press on treadle A and put your finger into the fold to check to see how it looks. If there is a doubled warp thread, you have forgotten to drop one thread. See THREADING NOTE above and remove the extra thread.

If the fold stripe is narrower than the other stripes (warp yarns bunched together), you are pulling the weft too tightly. This can be the result of using a plastic bobbin. Try using a paper quill instead.

See <http://www.glimakrausa.com/faq.html> for instructions for making paper quills.

Advance your warp frequently. Weave only 2 inches before advancing the warp. If you weave too long before advancing or if you advance the warp too far, the lower layer will have an uneven beat.

Temples

What does a temple do?

We recommend you use a temple to get a perfect fold in your blanket. A temple is a traditional weaving tool, with evidence of its use going back many centuries. A temple will improve the quality of your blanket as well as make the weaving easier. A temple will hold the blanket out to the full width, give you a more even beat, increase your speed and make the beating physically easier. As a result, your blanket will be wider and your selvages will be better.



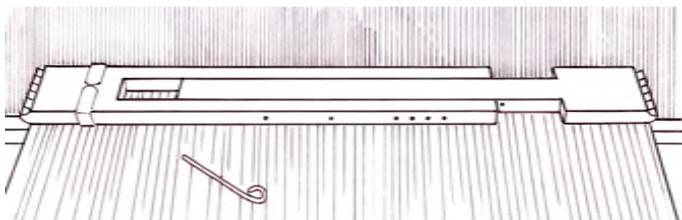
Temple on the blanket kit.

When should I use a temple?

A temple is necessary to produce good quality weaving. If, after you start to weave, your warp in the reed is wider than at the fell (where the last wefts were woven), you need to use a temple.

How do I set the length of the temple?

Take the pin out of the temple and place it up side down on the warp at the reed. Extend the temple so that its length is the same as the width of the warp, with the wooden ends extending just beyond the selvage yarns. Replace the pin where the holes line up.



Check your temple placement

Pull the beater to the fell, with the temple in place. The selvage warp yarns should not be pulled out or in by the reed. Adjust the length if needed. Advance the temple after about an inch of weaving.

1. A temple holds the woven material.

When you weave without a temple, the natural narrowing of the blanket causes the warp yarns at the selvages to be too close together. This causes the weft to rise at the sides and it is seen clearly when the blanket is off the loom.

2. Using a temple keeps selvage yarns from becoming loose.

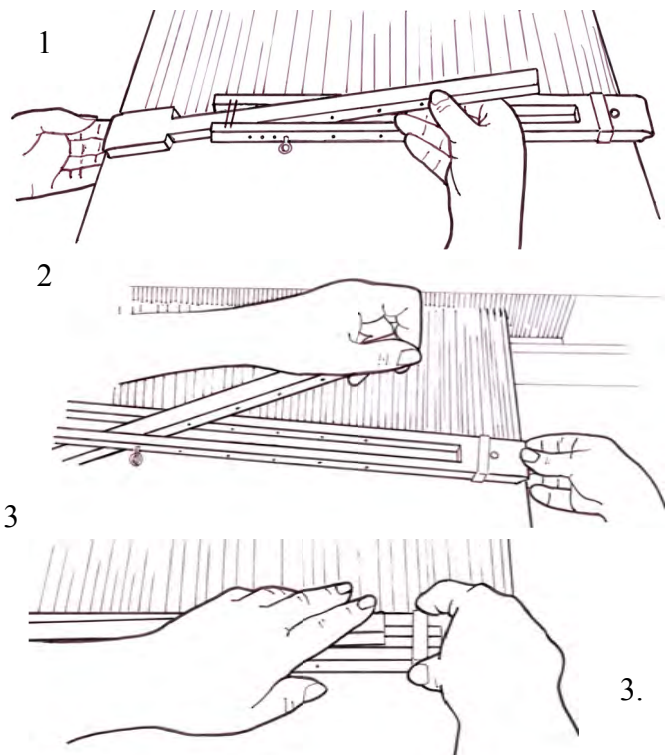
Using a temple will prevent draw-in, so you can make snug, even selvages. There is no need to pull yarn from the shuttle before throwing it.

3. Using a temple prevents selvage warp yarns from breaking.

If you don't use a temple, draw-in at the selvages and the narrowing of your blanket will cause the selvage warp yarns to be worn by the beater, fray and eventually break. A temple cannot correct this problem, but it will prevent it.

How do I place the temple on the web?

Place the temple right side up near the fell (last wefts woven) of the weaving. Set the teeth into the last warp yarns of the woven selvages, first on one side, then the other. Push the temple down slowly and slide the metal holder to the center to keep the temple flat. You should be able to see the last few wefts that you wove and the reed should not touch the temple when you beat.

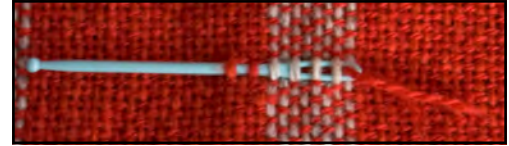


Checking your blanket for errors

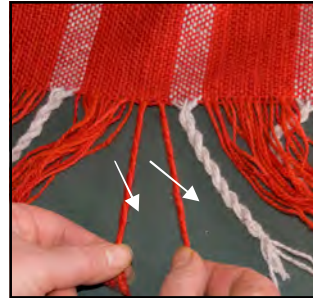
Unfold your blanket and check for any errors. You will easily see them as small floats of weft or warp and they need to be repaired before washing your blanket. These can be repaired by threading a short yarn on a needle. Stitch through the area, putting the needle where the weft thread should have gone. Use a tapered strand of the wool. Then cut out the floating weft yarn.



Twist your fringe after taking the blanket off the loom, but before washing. Trim a long fringe to about 6-8 inches. Start by twisting the fringe from the narrow stripes. There will be eight threads in each stripe. Selvages will have four stripe yarns, so add a couple of the main color with them to make 6. Divide into two parts and twist each part to the right. Place the two parts together and twist them in the opposite direction.



Tie a knot in the end. For the 2 inch color stripes, divide them into three parts to make three fringes of 6, 7 or 8 yarns in each. Do not twist too tightly. A little looseness will allow the fringe to full so that it will not untwist after it is finished.



Finishing your Blanket Your blanket will be softer and more dense (fulled) when washed.

Washing by hand Your fringe needs to be full enough so that when you trim it, it will not untwist. Fold the blanket so that both fringe ends are together. Be sure that all the fringes are twisted and tied. Place the fringe end into a sink. Dampen the fringe with lukewarm water and put about 2 tablespoons of hand dish washing liquid or liquid laundry detergent on the fringe. Adding water as needed, rub the twisted fringe for about a minute to full (make the yarns felt slightly), making a stable fringe. Add more lukewarm water and gently wash the whole blanket. Use 3 tablespoons of vinegar in the final rinse. Squeeze the water out, or use the gentle spin cycle of your washing machine. Hang until nearly dry.

Wash by machine Pre-wash your fringe to full it as described above. Use your machine's gentle cycle to wash the blanket using warm wash and warm rinse. If your machine does not have that warm water rinse setting, use cold wash and cold rinse. Use 3T vinegar in the rinse. Hang until nearly dry.

Brushing makes a fluffier, softer blanket. When your blanket is nearly dry, gently brush it using a hair brush or a hand card used for carding wool. Place your blanket flat on an flat surface. Hold the blanket down with one hand and use a press down, then lift motion. You will very quickly see and feel the difference it makes.

Pressing If you want a smoother finish, you can also press the blanket, using wet pressing cloths and a press down, then lift motion.



Finish the Fringe
Brush the fringe well. Using a scissors, trim the fringe even.

If you have a wide loom, you can weave this blanket in one layer rather than as a double weave. There will be 9 stripes instead of 17. For plain weave, it requires a 50 inch weaving width (warp width of 48 in) and a 32 to 51 in temple. To weave twill, you need 42 inch weaving width (40 in warp width), a 12 dent reed (12 ends per inch) and a 28" to 43" temple.