

# WEAVING GLOSSARY

WARP - The threads stretched lengthwise on the loom

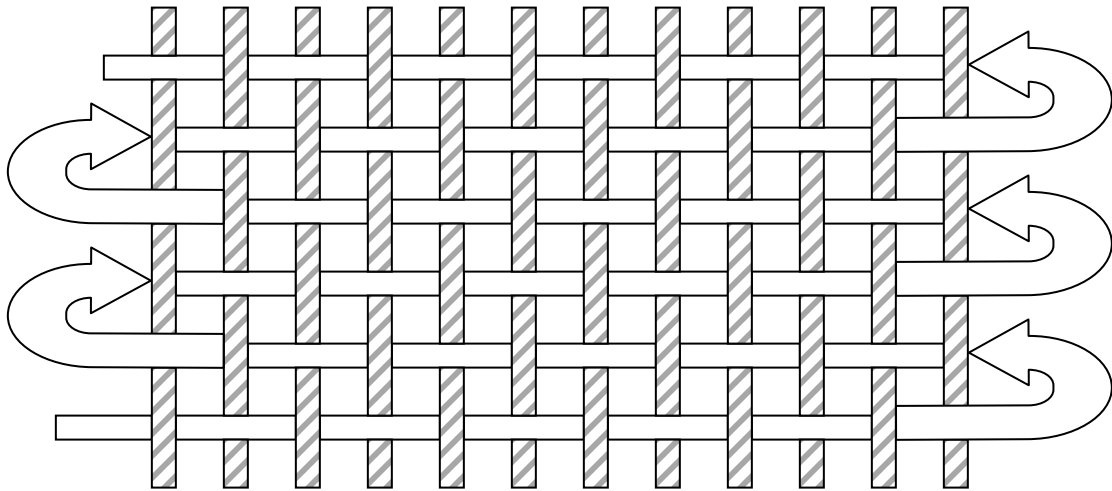


WEFT, WOOF, or FILLER - The threads crossing the width of the warp



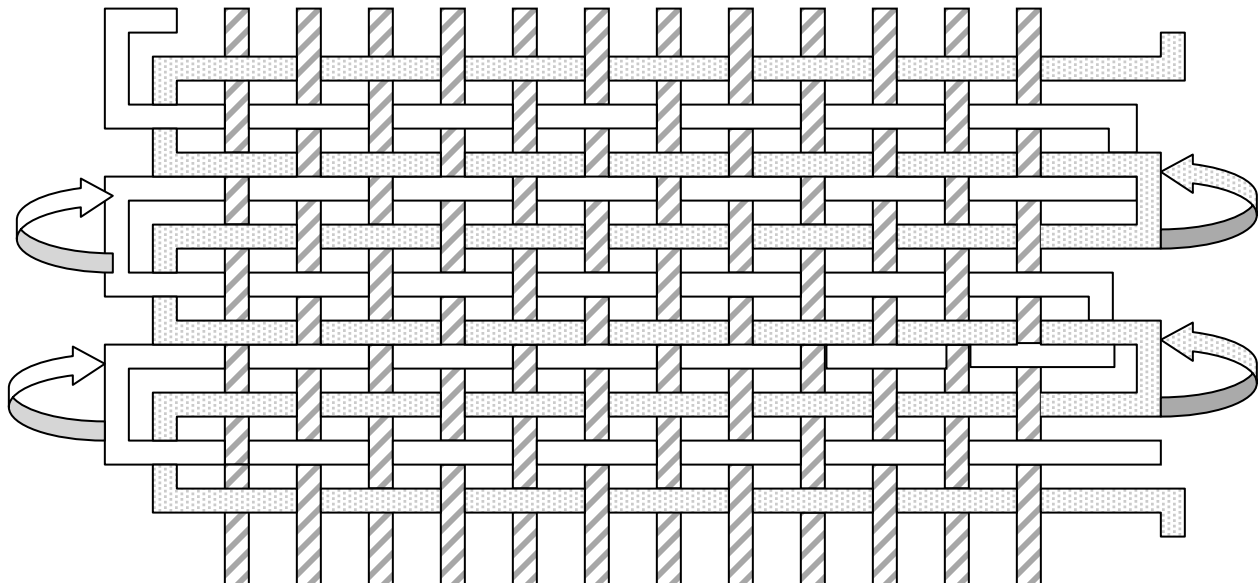
## PLAIN WEAVE

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



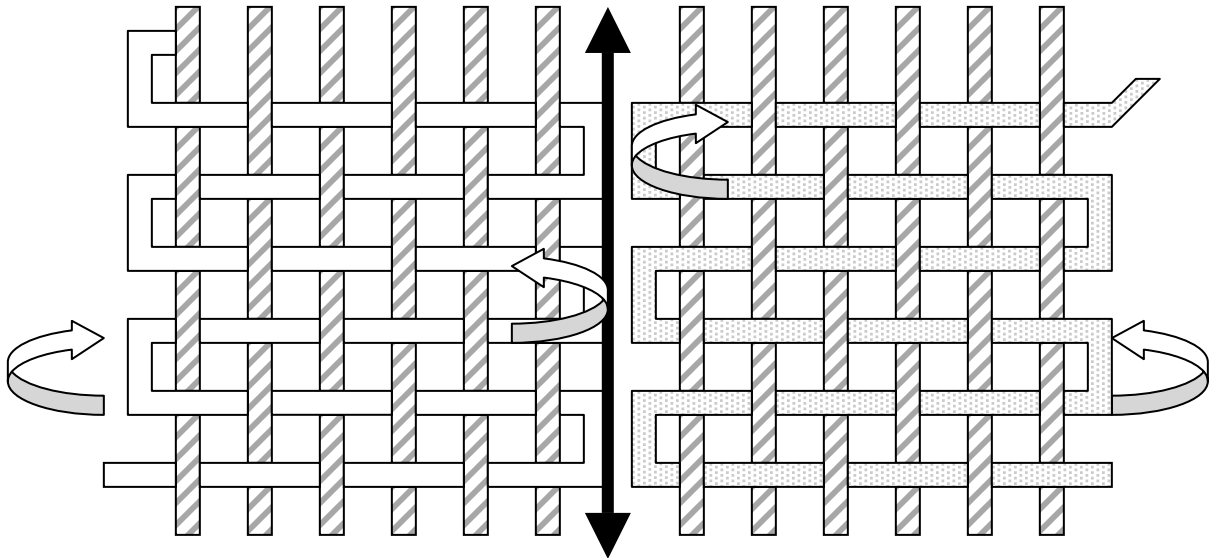
## BASKET WEAVE

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

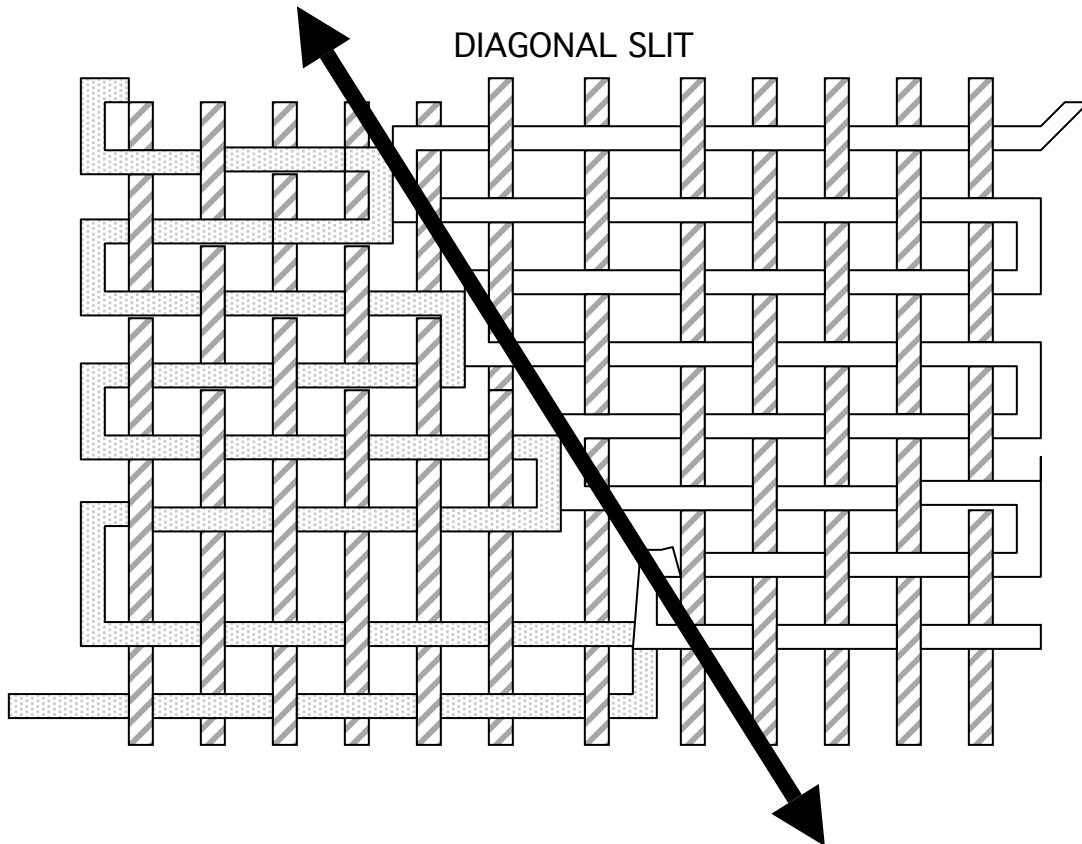


SLIT – A vertical opening, especially in tapestry, created by weaving sections of the warp. This may leave holes in the weaving.

STRAIGHT SLIT



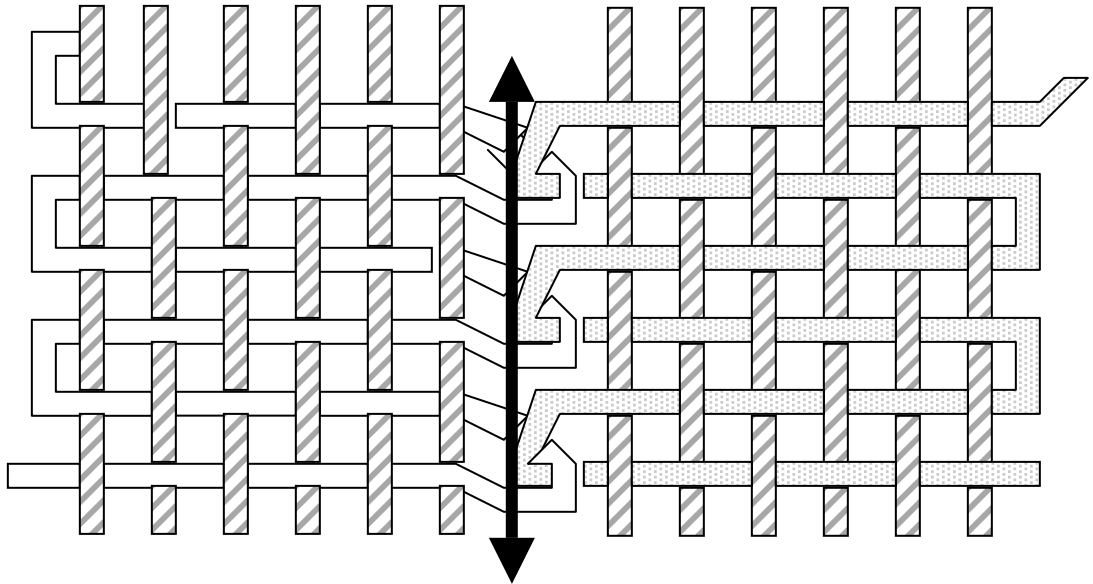
DIAGONAL SLIT



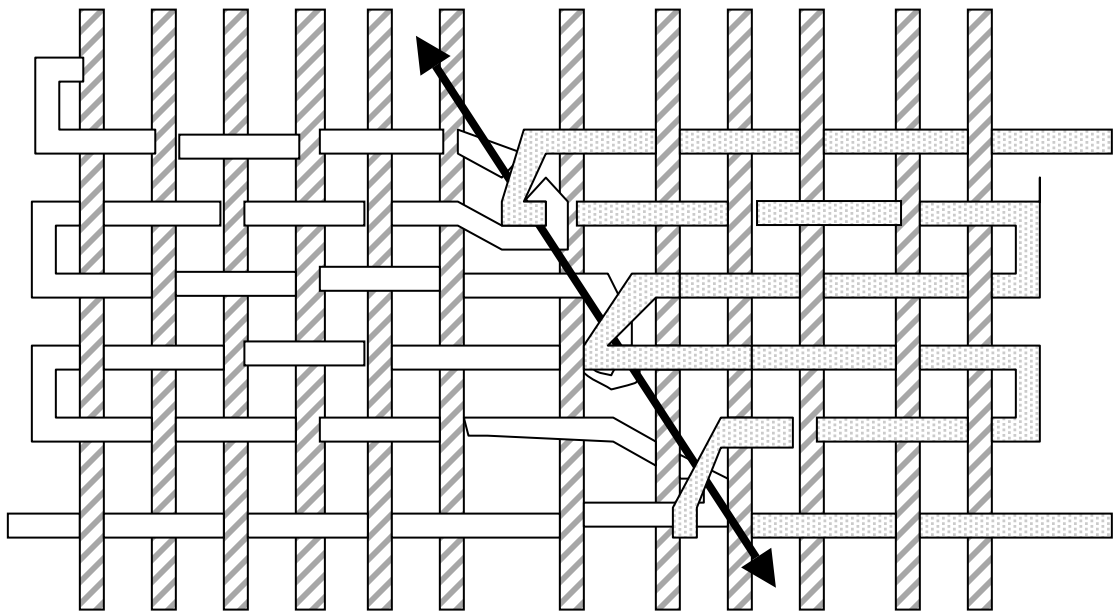
## INTERLOCK

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

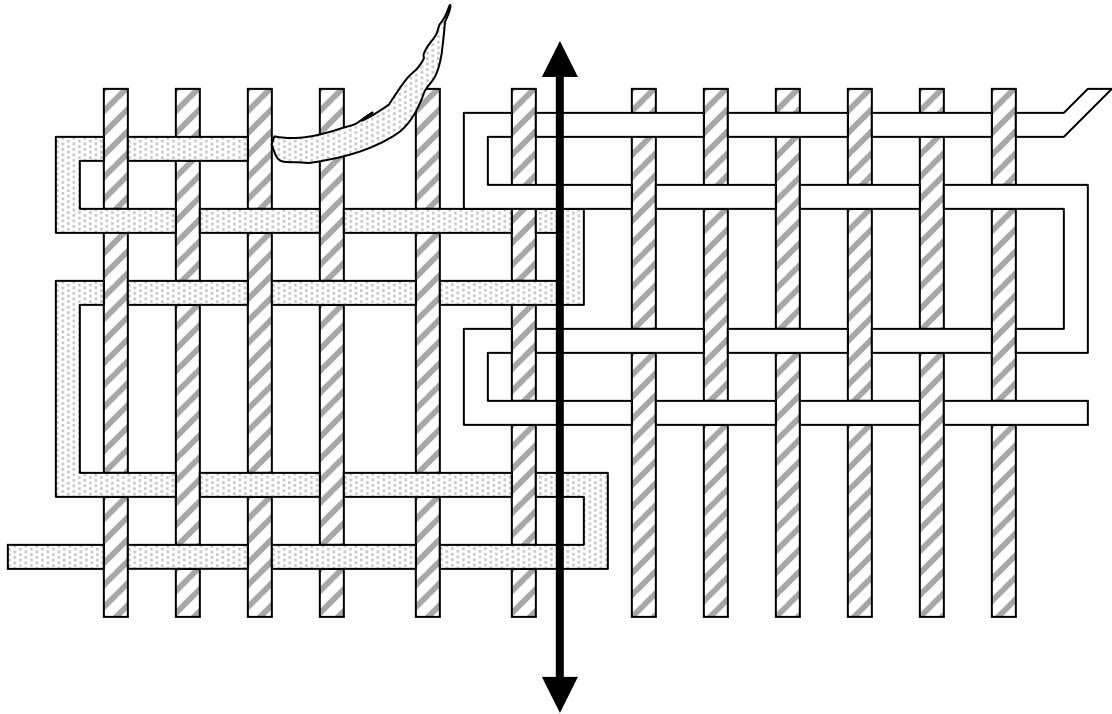
### STRAIGHT INTERLOCK - COMMON WEFT



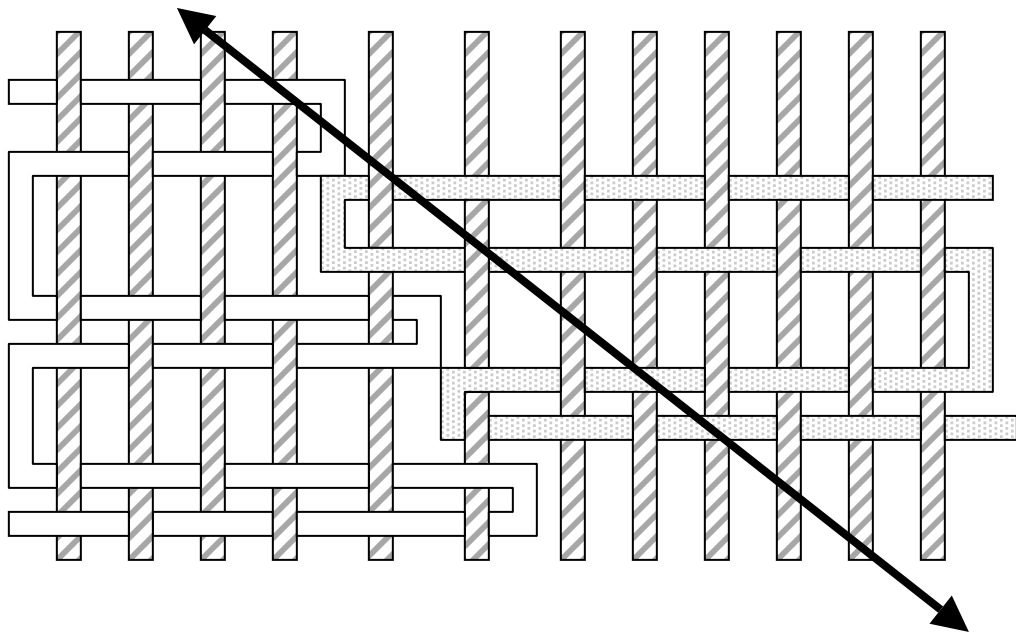
### DIAGONAL INTERLOCK - COMMON WEFT



STRAIGHT INTERLOCK - COMMON WARP

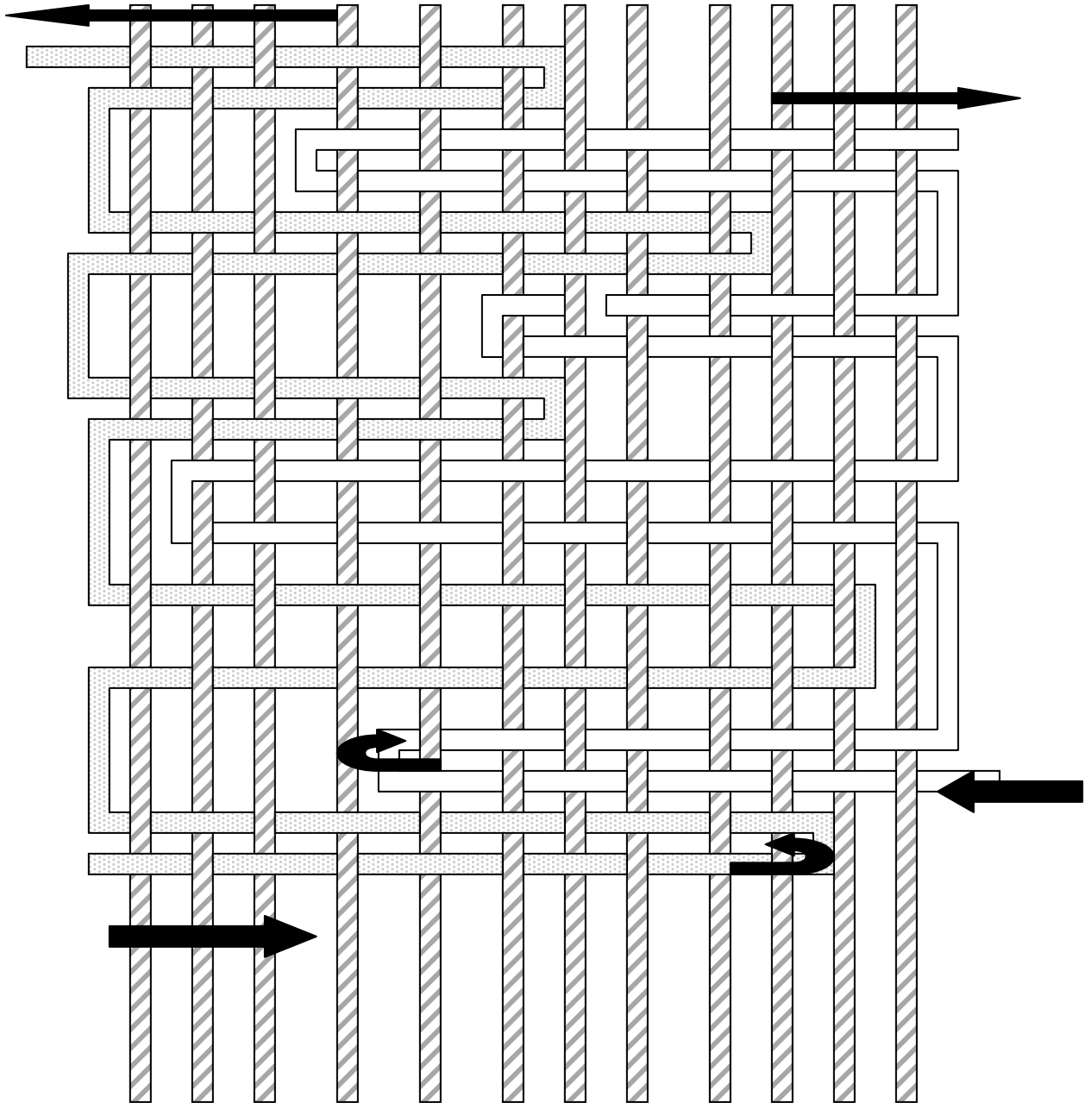


DIAGONAL INTERLOCK - COMMON WARP



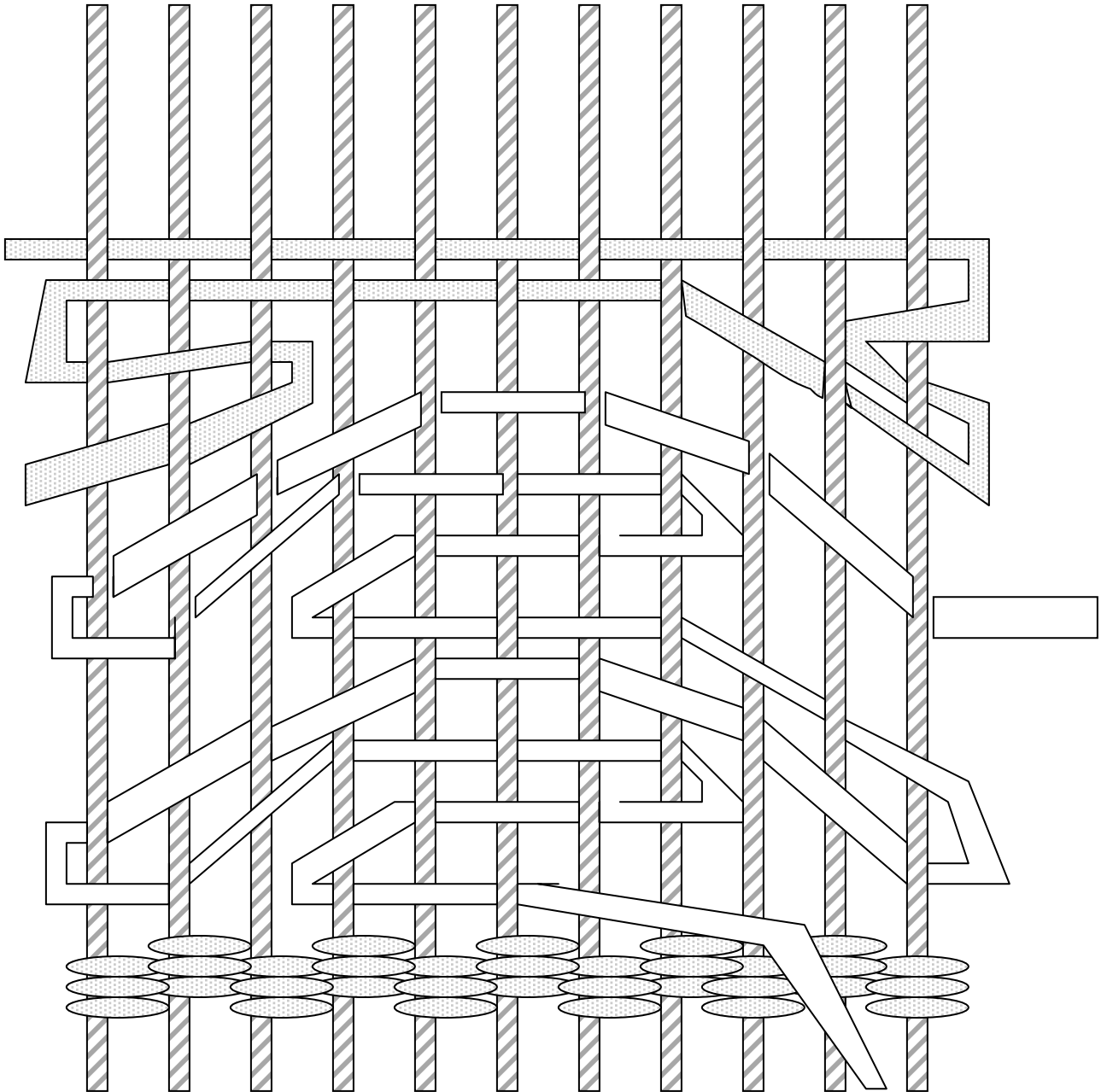
## HATCHING

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 SHAPES

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.

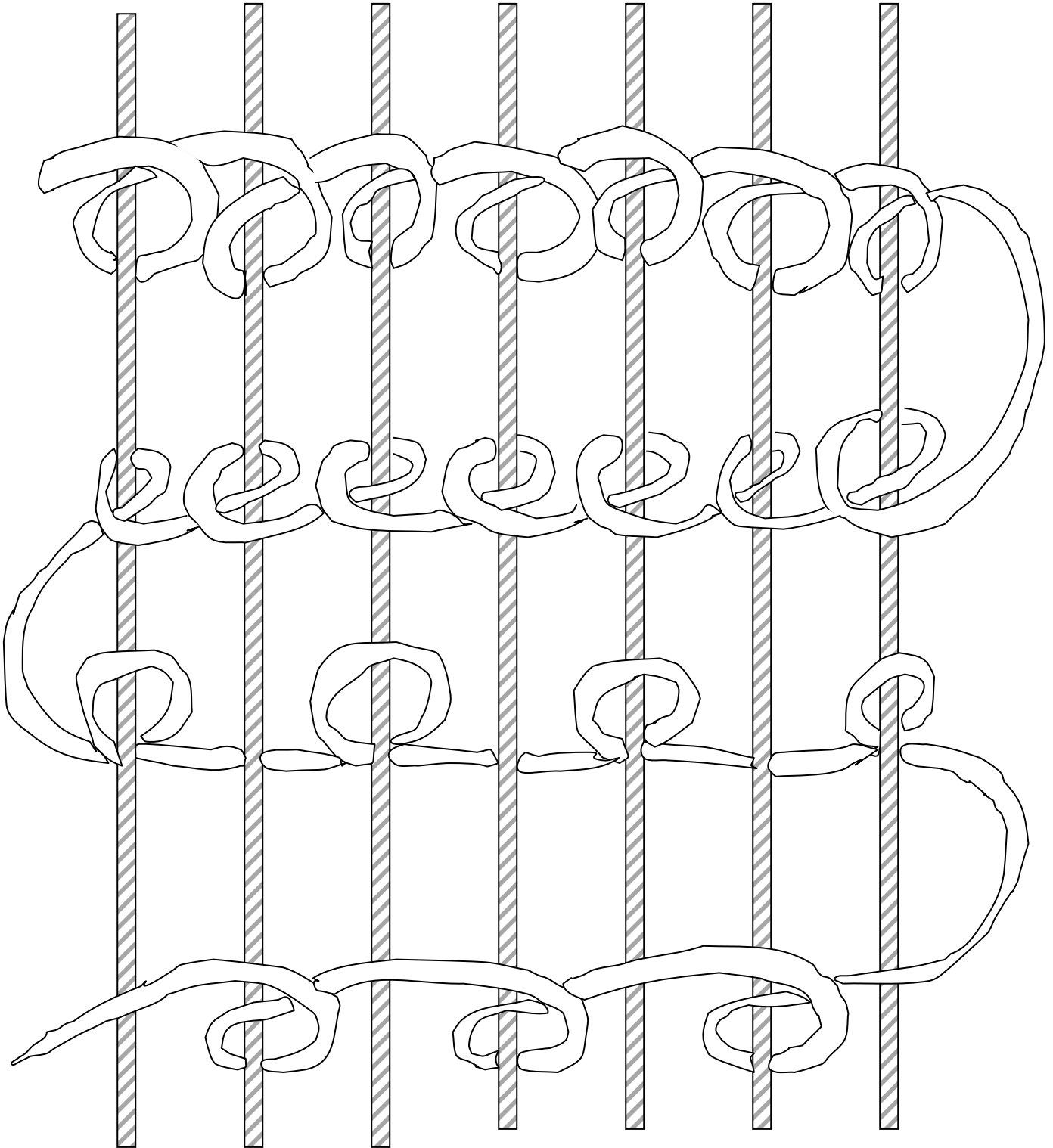


## SURFACE TEXTURES

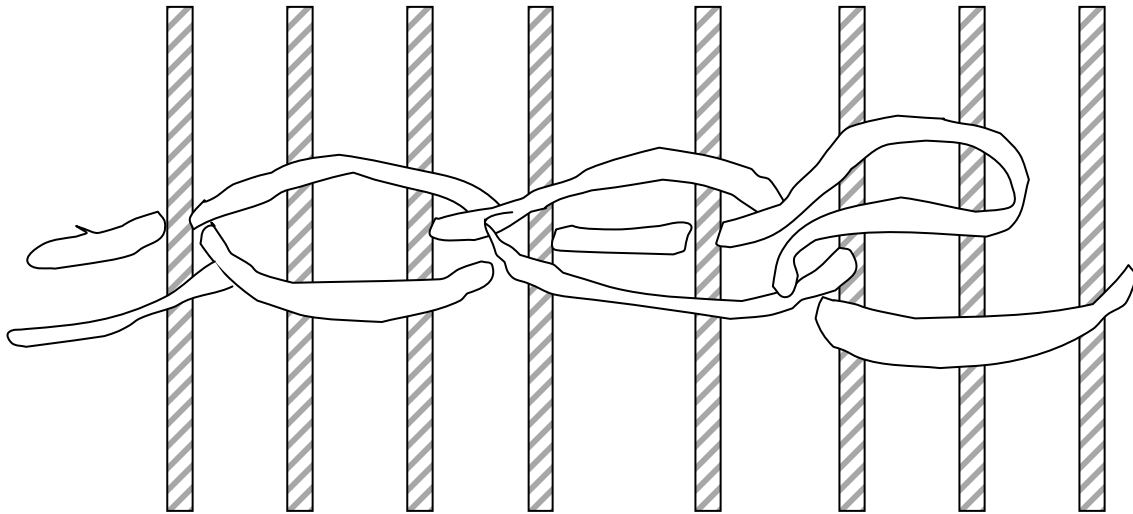
### SOUMOCK

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.



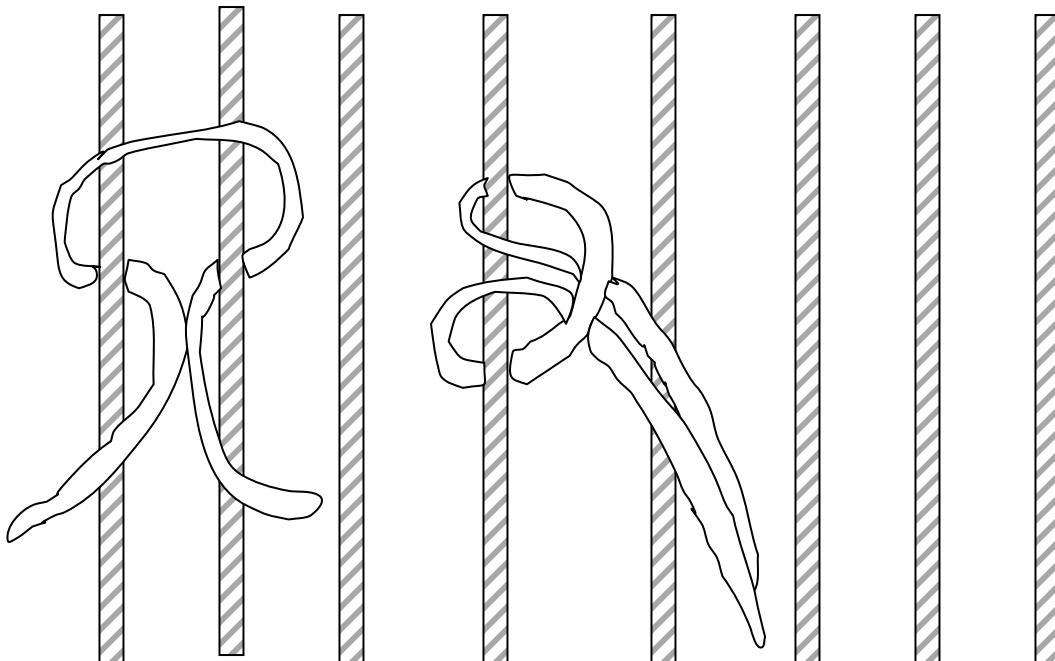
## CHAINING



## KNOTS FOR TEXTURES

### GHIORDES KNOT

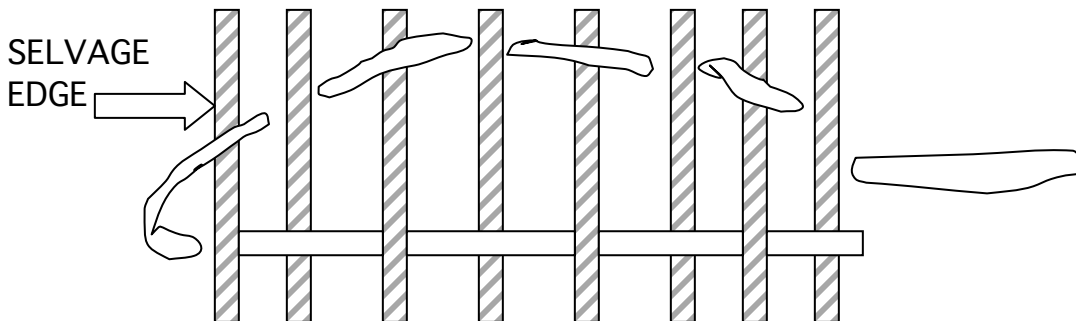
This knot is made by cutting lengths of weft 2 times the desired finished length. Create a loop by folding the piece of yarn in half. Lay the loop over the warp end(s) and then pull the weft ends through that loop. To help hold the knots in place, use plain weave between rows of knots. Long knots can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





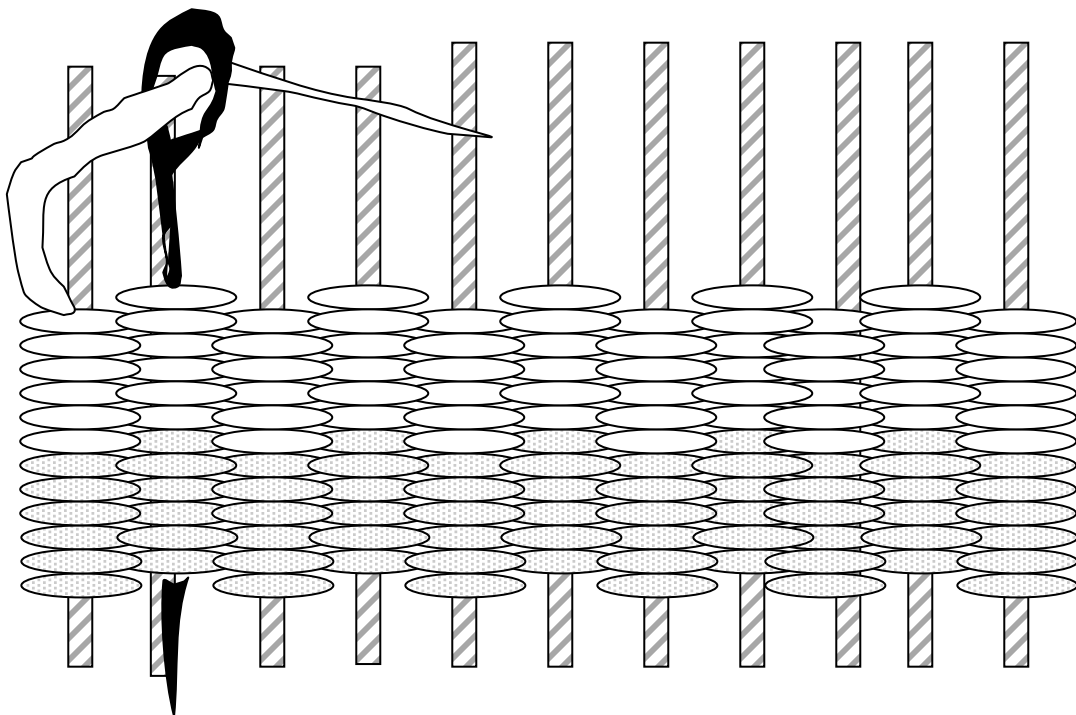
## HELPFUL HINTS

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



Each time you begin weaving with a new weft, leave about 3 inches of the yarn hanging from its starting point. These threads will be hidden in the finishing touches of your tapestry. If you cut these threads too short then this finishing will be difficult and your weaving could possibly 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". , then trim.



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 in weaving a tapestry.

COMB – when you are pushing the weft threads toward the finished web. May be done by 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, or filling, through the warp.

TAPESTRY – a weft-face fabric.

TENSION – the tightness or looseness of warp threads.

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

WEAVING – the process by which any flexible material is interlaced at right angles to produce a surface.

WEB – the part of the warp that is woven.

**Submitted by: Patricia Beach**  
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