

MAKERS MANUAL #31

Dum Keramik

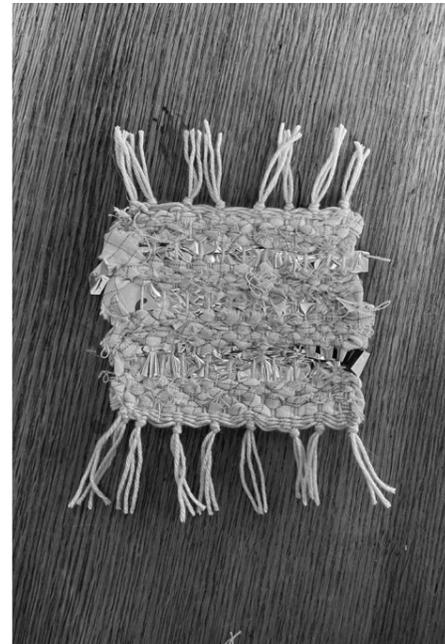


LIST OF THINGS

- scissors
- glue
- cardboard
- tape
- yarn, string and/or material that can be turned into yarn (see instructions)
- needle (optional but can help)
- fork or comb

BIO OF THE DESIGNER

DUM KERAMIK is a ceramic studio based in Stockholm. The studio was founded by Siri Skillgate and focuses on developing simplified local techniques inspired by the mass production industry. Ceramics is the main focus of the studio but other techniques and materials are also explored such as weaving. DUM KERAMIK is a counter-reaction to the polished, perfect and mass-produced.



Makers Manual is a collaborative project between exciting makers and STORE STORE. This is a collection of manuals encouraging people to make objects from what is around them. These manuals are both a practical guide to making for beginners and experts, and a journey into the designers' practice. You can share your creations using #makersmanual.

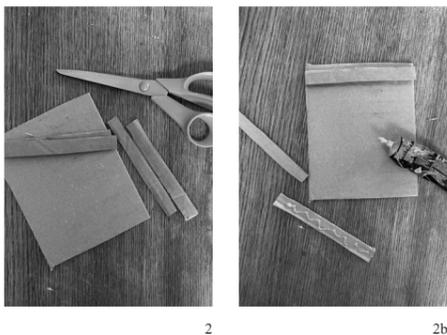
This project is supported by G.F Smith.
STORE STORE
www.storeprojects.org
 @storeprojects
 @storeroterdam

INTRODUCTION

In this manual you will learn the basics of weaving. You will create your own mini loom from cardboard and make yarn from various materials you can find in your home. In this example I will be weaving a coaster but you can of course make whatever you like. Weaving can be super simple and really complex. This manual will instruct you on how to weave a simple weave but there is much more to explore! This example shows how to make a coaster but you can make whatever you like.

STEP 1

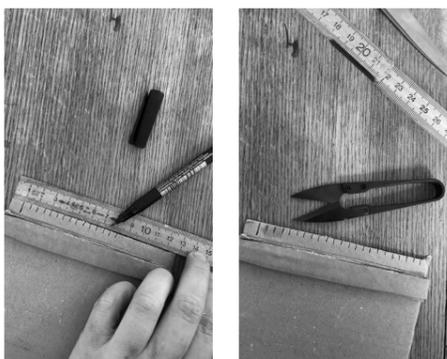
Collect the materials needed to get started. This manual shows you how to make a mini loom but it can also be scaled up if you would like to make larger weavings. Just remember to make sure that the cardboard is steady and not too thin.



2 2b

STEP 2

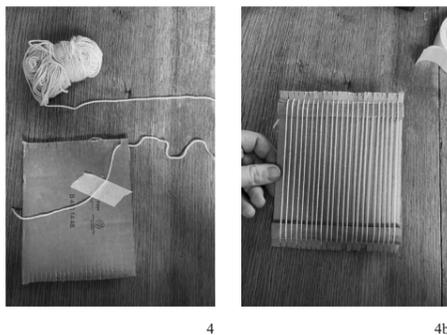
Cut the cardboard into the size of weave you would like to make and add at least 2 cm extra on the sides and 10 cm on the top. Cut 2 ribs of cardboard to the same width as the cardboard base and around 2 cm wide. If you are making a bigger loom you can make the ribs wider to add stability. Glue the ribs to the cardboard base approximately 2 cm from the top and bottom. These will help create a distance between the warp and the cardboard base making it easier to weave once the warp is put on. Make sure that the cardboard ribs are at least a few mm thick.



3 3b

STEP 3

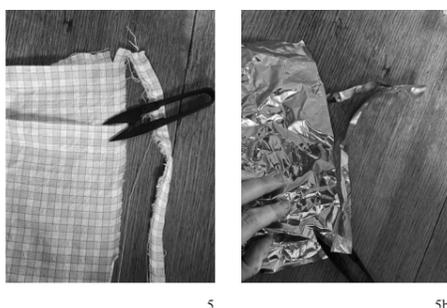
Now it's time to make cuts for the warp. The distance between the cuts can vary depending on the desired final result. In this example I'm making cuts every 5 mm. Make sure to leave some extra material on the sides for stability.



4 4b

STEP 4

For the warp you need some sort of yarn or string. I am using some leftovers from a knitting project. Tape the end of the yarn to the back of the loom and guide it into the first cut on the top. Continue warping by threading the yarn around the cardboard base until all cuts are threaded. Make sure that the yarn is stretched so that the warp doesn't become too loose. Cut off the yarn and tape the end to the back.



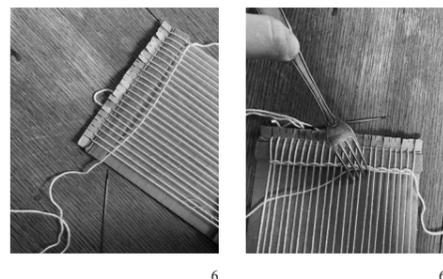
5 5b

STEP 5

Now it's time to make the yarn (you can of course skip this part if you prefer to weave with yarn or string material you already have). Basically any flexible sheet material can be turned into weaving material.



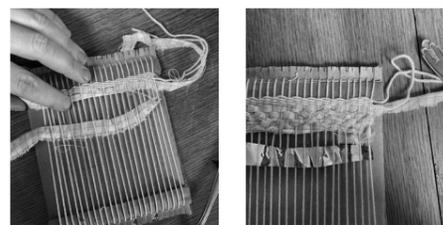
In this example I'm using textile from an old cushion cover and a metallic bag that used to contain potato chips. Use your imagination! Cut the material into thin strips. Stop cutting when you come close to the edge of the material and then continue cutting from the other side. By cutting in this way you get a continuous string ready to weave with.



6 6b

STEP 6

It's finally time to start weaving! it is a good idea to start weaving with the same material used in the warp to create a steady edge. At this stage a needle can come in handy but it is not essential. Thread the yarn up and down every second string in the warp. When you come to the end of one side, turn and continue back on every second thread. Repeat this until you have a steady edge. In my example I did it four times. If the weave would have been wider I probably would have made a few more laps. To make sure that the weaving is compact, use a fork to push the threads together every second lap.



7 7b

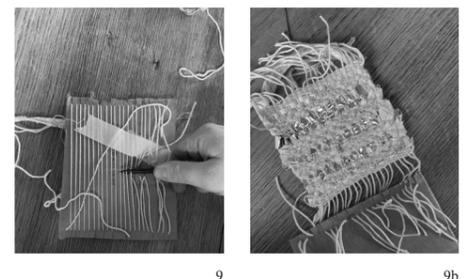
STEP 7

Now switch to the weaving material you have chosen for the weave. Continue in the same way as when you were weaving the edge.



STEP 8

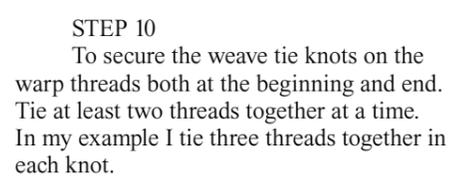
If you would like to change material it can be beneficial to attach the ends by weaving back a bit. The ends can also be left sticking out if you prefer that look. Continue weaving until the weave has the desired length and end by weaving a steady edge just as you did at the beginning.



9 9b

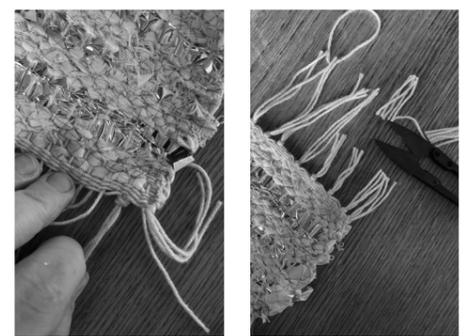
STEP 9

Cut the warp threads on the back of the loom and take the weave off.



STEP 10

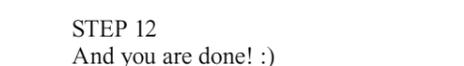
To secure the weave tie knots on the warp threads both at the beginning and end. Tie at least two threads together at a time. In my example I tie three threads together in each knot.



10 11

STEP 11

Attach any loose ends and cut the fringes to desired length.



STEP 12

And you are done! :)

