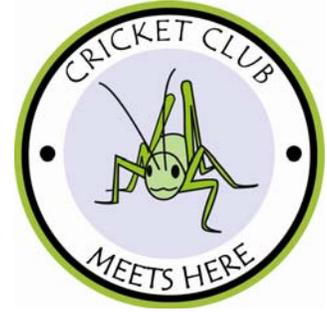


Finishes: Warp and Weft Protectors



Weft Protectors

Weft protectors are used to keep the weft from raveling in a woven fabric.

Overhand knots

- Quick and easy

Stitching (or Weaving) back into weaving

- Good technique for rugs where fringe is first to wear
- Takes time, but makes a smooth, clean edge
- A way to hide a fringe that looks too thin or too different from the woven fabric

Stitched weft protectors

- Easiest to do on the loom under tension
- Leave a tail 3-4 times longer than the warp width
- Hemstitching is probably the most common stitched weft protector. This stitch is also great as a decorative border.
- Basic embroidery stitches can be used, such as buttonhole or blanket stitch
- Work from the direction of your dominant hand

Knotted weft protectors

- Knotted finishes are often used for rugs but are also great for runners and coasters
- Philippine Edge gives a neat braided look. Several rows can be worked or just one, alternating sides, or all from the same side. The fringe looks braided.
- Damascus Edge is quick to do and makes a smooth, flat, even fringe. Worked from the back. Several rows can be worked, all from the same side, or alternating sides.

Warp Protectors

Warp protectors are fringe treatments, braids that keep the warp from raveling. Allow sufficient take up. An overhand knot requires about 1 ½" of warp; braids may experience up to 30% take-up.

Knotted

- Knotted warp such as crossing groups to make a lacy fringe
- Successive knots made in a warp bundle
- Augment a skimpy fringe by adding fringe using a crochet hook
- Macramé, half hitches or square knots

Braids

- 3-, 4-, and 5-element flat braid
- 4-strand round braid
- 8-strand round braid

Plied or twisted

- Two groups of yarn are twisted separately in one direction, then combined and twisted in the opposite direction
- Great for blankets and scarves

Wrapping

- Time consuming but can be very useful in the right situation
- Contrasting yarn will add a design element