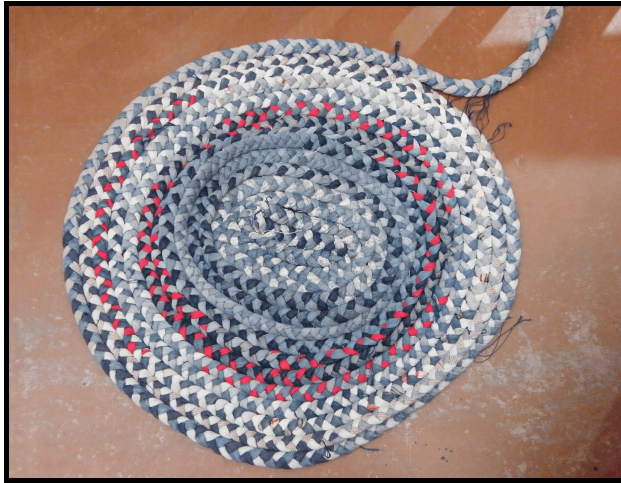


Braided Rugs



Size and Shape, Amounts of Material and Preparation

The first step in the construction of your braided rug is to decide upon the size and shape of the rug you will make. The size of the rug helps to decide the size of the braid. A very large rug should be made of heavy braids; smaller rugs are best constructed of smaller braid.

If the rug is to be oval, subtract the width from the length to find out how long the first braid should be.

Fabric to be braided should be carefully washed before braiding. Wash and rinse each colour separately until the water stays clear during rinsing to obtain a colour-fast rug.

Cutting the Strips

Before cutting your strips, experiment to obtain the size braid you want. Braids that are too narrow are tedious to sew together. If the braids are too large, the rug will be heavy and hard to clean. A good medium size is a 1' wide finished braid. To obtain this 1' width, cut strips about 2' wide. If fabric is lightweight, it may need to be cut wider.

Strips should be cut or torn lengthwise of the fabric and are joined by sewing together on the bias (Figure A).

Fold the raw edges and then fold the strip down the centre as shown in the diagram below (Figure B).

Figure A

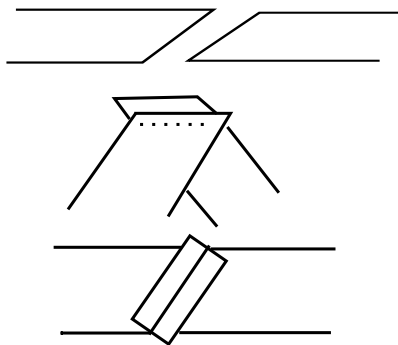
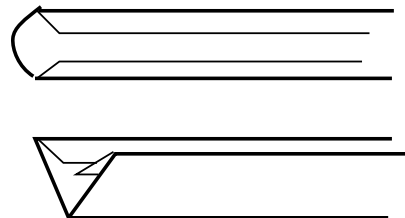


Figure B



Braiding



The simplest type of braiding is done with three strips, but it is possible to use four or more. The rug may be made by sewing the braids together or by interbraiding as you work. If you are sewing braids together, begin by anchoring the ends firmly by tacking or clamping them to a solid surface. Braid tightly, keeping tension firm and steady. Stretch strips slightly as you work. When it is necessary to let go of the braids (when you are finished your work for the day or when you are interrupted), pin the ends together to avoid unravelling. To avoid 'bumps', space pieced seams so that no two come together.

Sewing the Strips Together

After braiding several yards, start sewing the braids together. If the rug is oval, start with a straight length down the centre. Double the braid back on itself and continue down the side, around the end, up the other side, and on around. Allow fullness on curves so that the rug will lie flat.

Use heavy carpet thread, lacing back and forth through the loops so that the thread will be invisible and the rug will be reversible. To end the last braid, cut each strand to a tapered point; whipstitch edges and braid together.

Cathedral Window Afghan



Materials

Small amounts of various colours of yarn

1 pair 4 1/2 mm needles

4 1/2 mm crochet hook

Cast on 17 stitches

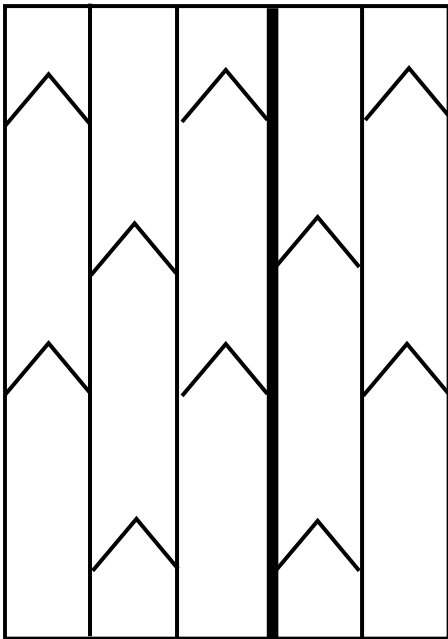
Row 1: Knit 8, knit 2 together, knit 7

Row 2: Wool over needle, knit 8, knit 2 together, knit 6

Repeat row 2 throughout for pattern.

Change colours several times for each strip.
Knit to desired length.

To join strips: put wrong sides together. Single crochet through loops made along edges by the wool over the needle.



Compliments of the Museum of Industry

Le Plan du Tapis Suttles



Ce tapis poilu est fait en tricotant un morceau de matériel dans chaque maille. La longueur des poils dépend de la longueur du morceau de matériel, et la couleur du tapis dépend du tricoteur ou de la tricoteuse. Des vieilles chemises de flanelle font des excellentes bandes de matériaux.

Matériaux

Des ficelles de maison

Des matériaux coupez dans des bandes 2" de long et 1/2" d'épaisseur

1 paire d'aiguille de tricotage de grandeur 12 (grandeur Américaine 1)

Méthode

Monter les mailles sur un nombre impair de points pour l'épaisseur du tapis.

Tricoter une rangée à travers.

Rangée 1: * tricoter 1, étendre une demi de 2" de morceau de matériel a travers le travail entre les deux aiguilles, tricoter la prochaine maille, amener l'autre extrémité du morceau de matériel a l'avant du travail. Répétez du * jusqu'à la dernière maille, tricoter 1.

Rangée 2: Tricoter à l'envers à travers le derrière du travail.

Répétez les rangées 1 et 2 pour le montant de temps que vous voulez pour la longueur désirée du tapis.

Finir avec une rangée de tricot simple.

Arrêtez les mailles.

Poked Mats



Nova Scotians have been making rugs for generations. They would have used a number of techniques to make these rugs depending on the materials and tools they had, the time available and the purpose of the end product.

Materials Needed:

- burlap
- pointed dowel or dull pencil
- 4" x 3/4" strips of heavy material

The **poked** method was the cheapest and easiest mat to make. The poked mat was almost always used at the back-door of a farm house to wipe mud off of boots. It was made from old burlap feed bags with scraps of heavy material poked or prodded into the mesh of the burlap using a pointed wooden dowel. A hole was opened in the weave by poking the dowel into the fabric and pushing the fibers apart.

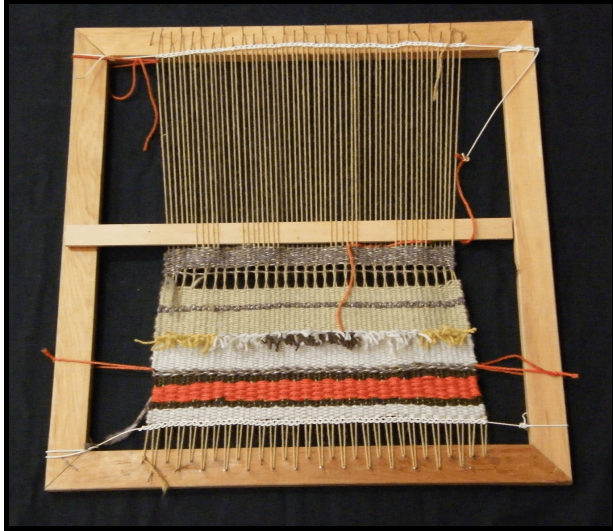
Then a strip of material about 4" x 3/4" was poked into the hole. Another hole was made and the strip brought back through to the front of the mat. The resulting mat was entirely utilitarian and most often would have no design because it would have such heavy use. A mat could easily have been made in a single day with two people working on it, one at each end.

*Wooden dowel
and cloth strips*



Compliments of the Museum of Industry

Weaving



Many immigrants of various nationalities arrived on the shores of Nova Scotia in the mid-1600's. The 1800's also saw an influx of Black Loyalists and New England Planters arriving from what is now the United States. With them, they brought their traditions and skills; one such skill was that of weaving.

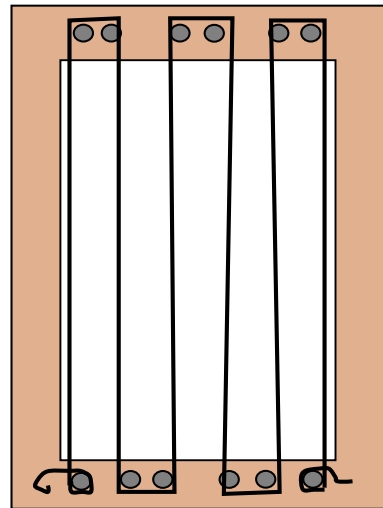
You can make a simple loom and do your own weaving.

Making a Simple Loom

Materials: (For the frame)

- An old picture frame, OR four 2.5 cm-thick pieces of wood at least 30 cm long and 2.5 cm-wide (nailed in a square)
- Nails (about 24)
- Hammer
- Ruler
- Scissors
- Strong string

1. Hammer equal number of nails across the two short ends of the picture frame. Make sure that the nails are equally spaced - about 1.2 cm apart. About 7 mm of nail should stick up above the frame (If you don't have a picture frame, use four pieces of wood to make your loom).
2. Tie one end of the string to one corner nail. Pull the string across the loom and around the first two nails on the opposite side. Continue to pull the string back and forth across the loom and around every two nails, until the last nail is reached. Tie a knot and cut off the extra string. This is the warp of your loom.

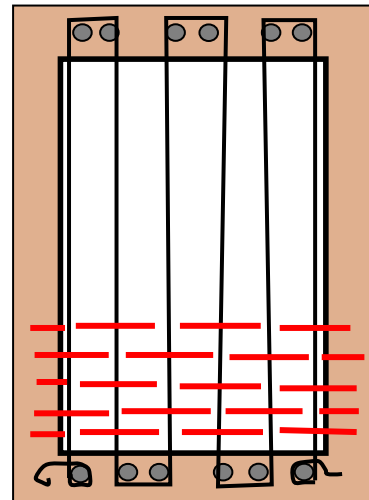


Materials: (For weaving)

- Loom
- Different coloured yarns
- Scissors
- Ruler
- Needle
- Heavy-duty thread

Weaving on a loom:

1. Cut your weaving material into lengths approximately 10cm longer than the width of your loom. If some pieces are too short, overlap the ends of two or more pieces to fit across the loom.
2. Pass your material over the first string and under the next. Continue doing this until you reach the opposite side of the loom. Push this first row close to the nails. Let about 5 cm of weaving material hang over the edge of the frame on both sides.
3. Weave other lengths through one at a time. Each time, go *over* the string you went *under* before and go *under* the string you went *over* before.
4. Fill the loom with weaving material. Be sure to keep the pieces close together. Try different patterns by skipping strings, leaving open spaces and using different materials and weaving them together.
5. When you have filled the loom with materials, carefully lift the weaving off the nails.
6. Trim off the uneven ends and sew along both edges to keep the weaving from falling apart. The finished weaving will be large enough to make a decorative mat. To make a wall hanging, cut a stick slightly longer than the width of woven material. Fold the loose ends of one side over the stick and sew together the double thickness close to the stick.

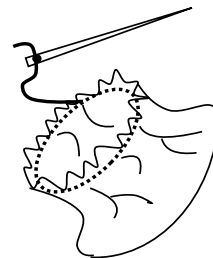


General Directions for Making a Yo-Yo Quilt

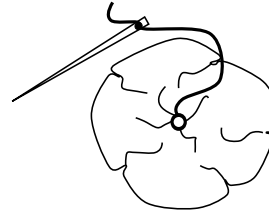


How to make a Yo-Yo

1. Cut a circle of desired size from lightweight fabric.
2. Thread a hand sewing needle with extra strong thread. Use a double strand and knot the end.
3. With wrong side of circle facing up, begin turning a 1/8 - 1/4" seam allowance to the wrong side. Hide the knot by inserting the needle into the fold. Turn the seam allowance down as you make a row of running stitches **very close** to the folded edge. These stitches should not be too small. The larger the yo-yo, the larger the stitches will need to be in order to pull the yo-yo centre tight.

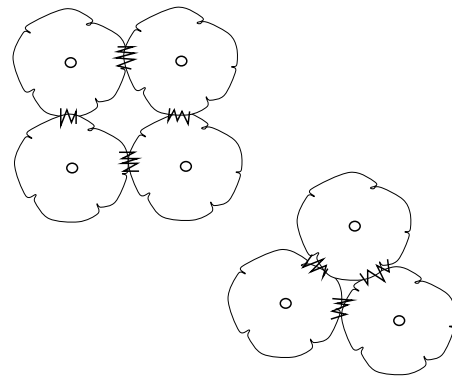


4. Continue folding the seam allowance and stitching around the circle until you reach the beginning. Pull up stitches tightly to close the centre of the circle.



5. Smooth and flatten circle with your fingertips. The hole should be in the centre. The side with the hole is usually considered to be the front or right side of the yo-yo.

6. Take a couple of small stitches and knot thread. You can also run the thread through the back of the yo-yo and knot off. Clip thread ends close to yo-yo. If the centre opening looks too big, try making larger stitches on your next circle.



How to Tack Yo-Yos Together

Hand Tacking - Hold yo-yos edge to edge and tack two or three stitches with a double thread. Knot off.

Machine Tacking - Use an open-toed embroidery foot and a neutral colour thread. Drop the feed-dog. Set the stitch length to zero. Adjust stitch width to a medium width to make sure it's wide enough to secure both yo-yos together. Make five or six stitches. Cut threads.

How to make a Yo-Yo Nosegay

1. Make yo-yos and leaves as called for in individual directions. See diagram below for making leaves.
2. Using photos as guides, arrange yo-yos and leaves as desired, overlapping and trailing the yo-yos. Make sure raw edges of leaves are tucked under yo-yos.
3. Glue or tack yo-yos and leaves to each other or to the base object (hatband, wreath, picture frame, etc.)

Leaves:

