



Weaver's Bag

Weave Structures — Sharon Alderman Saturday, January 10th 9:00 am — 4:00 pm

Unitarian Church 6876 South Highland Drive, (20th E), downstairs.

Weave Structure will be the focus of the day. Come learn about structure, cloth, and see lots of samples featuring Sharon's wonderful work. There are still a few places available – Contact Charlene Lind to reserve a spot. Lunch will be pot luck. Bring your favorite dish.

Guild Library. Susan Hainsworth's home. 801-292-1169, shainsworth@networld.com Susan is willing to bring books to guild meeting. Partial list on web page.

Guild Looms and equipment. Please contact Connie Denton if you would like to rent a guild loom or other equipment. 801-943-4717, cdenton222@aol.com The rates, per month, as established last year by the guild board, are:

- Baby Wolfs: \$15.00
- 8 Harness Table Looms \$10.00
- 4 Harness Table Looms \$10.00
- Warping Boards \$ 2.00

A complete list of the guild's rentable equipment will be available soon.

Guild Project – *The Recipe Book* The Mary Meigs Atwater *Recipe Book*. We hope to have the drafts and CD finished for Convergence 2004 in Denver. January 31st, 10am – Noon. BYU, B-77, Room M213, enter by east door, about 1350 North Canyon Road. Playground equipment is in front of building. See the map on web page: www.MaryMeigsAtwaterWeaversGuild.org

DUES. To join the Weavers Guild, send \$30 to Treasurer: Charlene Lind, 2974 N 320 E, Provo, UT 84604, clind@juno.com

Ads: See the web page for ads. If you would like an ad or link on the web page, contact Judie Eatough, judie@eatough.net.



...don't forget that our guild show for March of 2005 is at Red Butte Garden and will reflect the guild challenge of using cellulose fiber—cotton, linen and soy. Red Butte is planning a correlating display of the plants that created the fibers we used in our show. Wouldn't it be wonderful if everyone had a piece in the show????

Mary Meigs Atwater Weavers Guild Calendar:	13 May 2004 TBD
10 January 2004 9:00 am – 4:00 pm Saturday One Day Workshop: Limit 30	
12 February 2004 7:00 pm Unitarian Church* Charlene Lind: Overshot	June 2004 Saturday (12 or 19), Kathy's meadow Meeting/program Judie Eatough: Card Weaving
11 March 2004 7:00 pm Unitarian Church* TBD	27 June - July 3 2004 Convergence in Denver We're planning a get-together in Denver.
23-24 April 2004 Statewide meeting 25-27 April 2004 Workshop Michael Rhode will be the keynote speaker and workshop leader for the statewide meeting. http://www.michaelrohde.com/index.html	TBD August 2004 Basket weaving at Julie's September 2004 With sheep dog trials. A 1-day workshop is being planned.



Dear Tabby:

What is a warp extender and why use one? Thanks, Wondering

Dear wondering,

A warp extender enables you to wind enough warp to complete the project (often a rug) without winding the warp beam. The tension stays just as you adjusted it at the first of the piece. For a complete explanation I have had Peter Collingwood give an explanation, he developed the warp extender that is on the HD rug loom.

My idea of a warp-extender was first shown in print in Fig.12, Techniques of Rug Weaving, 1968. The diagram occurring so early in a large book seems to have been ignored for years... but gradually the resulting relief from any warp tension troubles has led to weavers making their own. Then Harrisville Design incorporated it in the rug loom I helped design. It consists basically of an adjustable cross-bar, either behind the loom or above the back of the loom. The warp is taken from the warp beam, around this bar and then into the shafts.

When a rug is to be started the cross-bar is in its furthest position and all the warp that is going to go into the rug is OFF the beam. Then as the rug is woven and the cloth beam turned on, the warp beam is never touched,;

instead, the cross-bar is moved progressively closer to the warp beam. So as long as the tying onto front stick is accurate, there is no possibility of uneven tension developing. (This unevenness, of course, with an imperfectly-made warp and no extender, occurs at each turning on of warp beam).

Points: 1) If the arms supporting the cross-bar are metal angle-iron with regularly drilled holes, it is simple to move the bar forward, always keeping it parallel to back of loom.

2) If the cross-bar in its furthest position is 6 feet from back of loom then it makes possible the weaving of a 12 foot rug,

or a bit shorter. For a longer rug, two extra bars (scaffolding poles) can be introduced so that the warp zigzags between beam and cross-bar; this almost doubles the length of exposed warp, and so of rug that can be woven. 3) This size limitation means that the method is really intended for small-length weaving, i.e. rugs, not yardage. 4) Fig.12 in TRW shows a backward extension as I first made it. This of course takes up space which not many are lucky enough to have. The second one I made went upwards, (see Plate 7 in Rug Weaving Techniques, in background; also Fig.131). This was the idea which Harrisville adopted and mechanised ingeniously, so that turning a crank adjusts the cross-bar's height. (See same Plate, foreground).

5) Of course the cross-bar is easier to reach when it extends backwards. I had to use two step ladders when adjusting my upwardly extended one. 6) When using this extension with a sectional warp, the only requirement for the beaming is that each section is put on extremely tightly. A section can look bumpy, uneven... a disgrace to good craftsmanship! .. but this does not matter as the warp which you are going to weave on is OFF the beam before you start. So the method nullifies 'bad warping' 7)When a rug is finished and before it is cut off, the warp beam pawl is released and the cross-bar moved to its furthest position, dragging out a new section of warp. (It is a good idea before this is done, to turn on the rug till it is over the breast beam; this ensures there is enough warp both for the rug fringe and for convenient tying on of next rug.) This is the only time that the warp beam turns, so no complex quick-release mechanism is needed. In fact we hold the beam static, not with a pawl and ratchet, but with a loop of strong cord at each side, which runs from the loom frame below and hooks over the outermost sectional warping pin. 8) A raddle stationed on or near the cross-bar keeps the warp threads un-crossed and parallel on their long journey from beam to shafts: I would call this essential. Cross-sticks are kept in place near this raddle.

Peter Collingwood

2003 – 2004 Board

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Guild Webpage

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