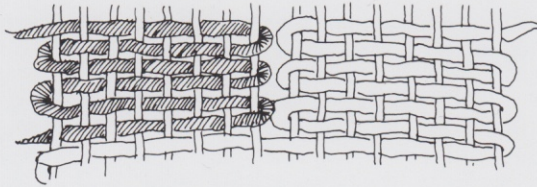


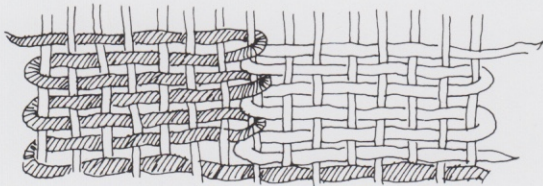
Vertical slit

A vertical color change is made by always turning the wefts around the same warp ends. This will leave a slit that can be stitched up later by hand, or the slit can be part of your design. Vertical shapes must be at least two warp threads wide.



Vertical joins

There are several ways to join the edges of a vertical slit during the weaving process. Each has a characteristic appearance. The easiest, and the one to which I'll limit myself here, is the *dovetail*, in which the two colors at the join turn around the same warp. Since both wefts reverse directions on the same warp, there will be twice as many wefts on that warp as there are picks in the surrounding area. This builds up thickness in the area of the join and so is best for short distances. The join will be neatest if you consistently move the same weft *first* each time. This join also works well in weft-emphasis or balanced weave fabrics.



Diagonals

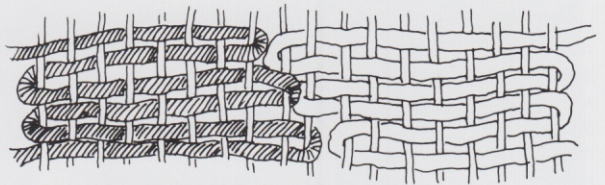
To make a diagonal edge between colors, two butterflies meet and separate as described. On the next shed, bring the first butterfly out in the same position. The second butterfly meets it. Change sheds. Each of the butterflies will turn to go back to its selvedge *one warp to the left* of where it turned on the last pick. Weave each butterfly back to its selvedge. On each subsequent row, move both butterflies one warp end to the left.

When you understand this movement, reverse directions and make the angle move to the right, one warp at a time.

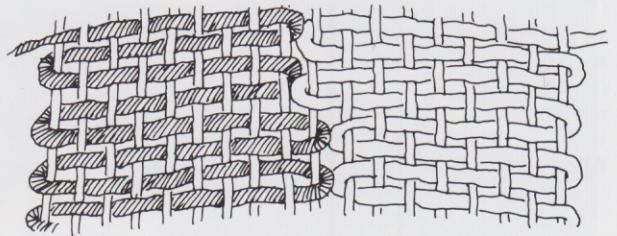
To get a *steeper angle*, make two turns around the same warp before moving over. An even

steeper angle can be achieved if you make three turns around each warp before moving to the next.

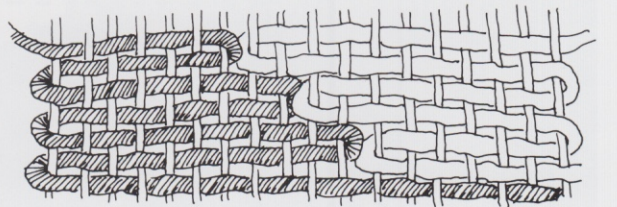
A *shallower angle* is produced by moving over more warp ends with each change.



The basic diagonal: one warp at a time.



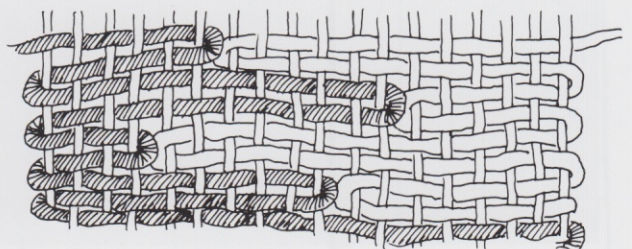
The steeper diagonal.



The shallower diagonal.

Hatching

Hatching is a way of blending two color areas. The hatched area can follow a definite outline or it can be irregular. Start two butterflies, one from each selvedge, and bring them out at the right-hand end of the area to be hatched. Change sheds and move the butterflies back to their edges. In the next shed, the butterflies again move toward each other but will meet at the *lefthand* edge of the area to be hatched. The spot where the butterflies meet will alternate between the righthand and lefthand edges of the area.



Hatching can be used to form regular shapes or to make irregular, shaded areas. Play with it!