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 Love bandweaving and want to try something new? Consider tablet weaving! This craft is incredibly portableall you need is a stable surface to tie your warp to and a set of weaving tablets, and youre good to go! Of course, if you already have an inkle or bandloom, tablet weaving is another way to create incredible, creative cloth with your loom. However, if you arent familiar with tablet weaving yet, it can be confusing to figure out what makes it different from other types of bandweaving. So what exactly is it? Tablet weaving is a subset of bandweaving that requires using weaving tablets, sometimes called cards, that have strategically placed holes, and you turn the cards to create patterns. Sometimes the holes might be on the corners, sometimes between the corners. Usually, these tablets are square, but youll also find other geometric shapes. Weaving tablets can be used on almost any loom (or non-loom setup) youd use for other types of bandweaving. They are placed in a starting position, and yarn is threaded through the holes in a specific way according to the draft. Often, the tablets will have letters on each corner, so you can make sure they are all positioned the same way when you begin. This is important because, in tablet weaving, turning the cards is what creates patterns. Sometimes all the cards turn together, and sometimes only select cards turn. The turning of the cards is what creates the different sheds. In essence, tablet weaving is like having a multi-shaft loom that fits in your pocketpretty cool, huh? After turning the cards according to the draft, youll place your weft pick and beat it in. While this all might sound complicated, the truth is that you can weave beautiful bands with a simple setup. Once you get the hang of simple patterns, you can introduce more complicated tablet-weaving techniques into your repertoire. What equipment and materials do you need to get started? Tablets While you can find tablets in various shapes, most patterns in Easy Weaving with Little Looms use square tablets with holes in the corners. You can find tablets made from a variety of materials, and all work relatively well. Pick the one that feels best to you as you weaveyou can even make your own by trimming down and punching holes in playing cards! Loom While you dont need a loom to weave with tablets, looms can help you maintain tension and keep your band safe when not weaving. Most tablet weavers who use looms use an inkle loom, although you can use a rigid-heddle loom or a backstrap setup. Shuttle As with any other kind of inkle weaving, youll want a belt or band shuttle, preferably one with a beveled edge so you can pack in your weft. If your belt shuttle doesnt pack in weft the way you like it, a weaving knife can be used along with a shuttle. The image below is an example of a belt shuttle. Yarn Any yarns you use should be smooth and even (no lumps or bumps). Youll often see projects made with cotton, but dont feel limited to using only cotton yarn. Now what? Once your supplies are gathered, its time to learn how to read a pattern and set up your tablets. Dont worryreading and threading tablets is easy once you know how! For these next steps, we recommend you check out our free skill guide on tablet weaving basics, or the top-rated video, Tablet Weaving Made Easy with John Mullarkey. Happy Weaving! Christina,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,001,904 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 An extremely large, powerful, and erratic tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008.^ a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994.^ The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008).^ "The Maya: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008.^ "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-04-29.^ Lee, Adela C.Y. "The stirrup and its effect on chinese military history". Silkroad Foundation.^ Sengupta, J. (2006). Refractions of Desire, Feminist Perspectives in the Novels of Toni Morrison, Michle Roberts, and Anita Desai. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p.21. ISBN978-81-269-0629-1. Archived from the original on 4 May 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2014.^ Kakar, Sudhir; Doniger, Wendy (2003). Kamasutra. Oxford; Toronto: Oxford University Press. pp.xi. ISBN978-0-19-283982-4.^ Bag, A.K. (1979). 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century" First of all, card weaving and tablet weavingsame thing. The terms are used interchangeably depending on where in the world youre from. It is a form of narrow band weaving using tablets to form a shed (the space between the top threads and bottom threads), and a method of weaving that can create complex patterns. This not only shifts threads from top to bottom, but twists them around each other creating a very strong woven band. The oldest woven piece was found in a salt mine in Austria between 1200 1500 BCE. This means its quite possibly contemporary with Queen Hatshepsut of Egypt. Several more pieces were found in that same salt minethe atmosphere of which helped preserve the fiberswhich date from 400-800 BCE. Many of them were very complex patterns and the details of these have been analyzed for thread size, twist, color and method of construction, so we know exactly how it was made! Tablet weaving continued to be a popular way of decorating clothing and household goods until about the 15th century when people started using beads, gems, embroidery and precious metals as decoration. There are a number of ways that you can do tablet weaving, and you really have to try a few (or all) of them to figure out which is best for you. This is a favorite among many weaversthe ability to weave almost anywhere, as long as they have a belt and a stationary object to attach to. This could be a pole, railing, banister, door knob, heavy chair, a very patient friend, or even a stick that is held under your feet. If, however, you find that you need to set down your weaving to chase after small children or animals, this may not be a very convenient method for you. Applesies author, Mervi Pasanen. The Oseberg loom was found in the Oseberg burial, dating to about 800 AD. It consists of two upright poles, about 3 feet high (1 m) set about 6 feet apart (2 m). There is a crossbar between them and your weaving is affixed between the two posts. You sit at a bench to weave. This is a beautiful image to see at recreation eventsNorse, SCA, or even high Middle Ages. You can even design them to disassemble for transport to and from events. The book of hours and hours and hours of weaving! France, Paris, ca. 1425-1430MS M.453 fol. 24r The Crack-Your-Head edition If space is a consideration, you can make a modified version with simply a 2 x 4 and a couple of thick dowels. This sits on a table and can be worked just as easily. You may need to clamp it to the table to avoid it sliding around. For later periods, the box loom was the way to do narrow bands. These are perfect for having a small loom that can be set on a table top or even on your lap. It has a warp beam (the back rod for the unwoven strings) and the cloth beam (the front rod, for the finished weaving). This warps up like many rigid heddle or floor looms and may require assistance to get the proper tension, or some very creative methods of adding tension to the strings as you warp them onto the warp beama stack of heavy books or a moderately heavy chair, maybe. A poor cousin to the Oseberg loom and perhaps a first-cousin once removed to the box loom, this simple set up is another great option. It can be built using a few simple tools and is small and portable. This loom is the youngest of the bunch, presumably designed well after the Middle Ages (patented in the 1930s!), but it does act as both warping board and loom, keeps even tension and keeps threads organized. Of all the methods, this is my favorite, causing me the least amount of consternation and irritability. It is, however, limited on how long you can make each of your woven pieces. Most weave between 1 to 3 yards depending on the loom designbut dont let that stop youyou can always design a bigger loom When three yards isnt enough This was not warped to its full capacity, but yielded nearly 8 yards of finished silk tablet weaving. There are several options for weavers to look for weaving yarns. Here are some ideas for what to look for, and what to avoid: Wool: Wool hairs are made with little barbs that snag each other to form yarn when spun. Different methods of spinning can give different final products. You can have a very light, fluffy yarn that is soft on the skin, but doesnt have the strength to be warped; its best used as a knitting yarn. You can also have a strong, smooth yarn with a lot of strength, which would be great as a weaving yarn. This is all based on how its carded and spun. So wool can be a great option, but you should look for a strong worsted weight wool. If you have some wool lying around, give it a test-tug. If it snaps fairly easily, it will likely snap under tension while weaving and you will cry. You should also check to see if the yarn is reallygrabby. I dont know what the technical term is, but if the wool threads stick to each other like velcro, they will do this while weaving and it will require a lot of extra patience. Linen: A plant-based fiber that is reputed to be very nice to work with. I havent actually used linen yet, so I cant offer any good advice on that. There are lots of beautiful colors and the fibers are known for being very durable and having a lovely sheen. I will be placing an order for a couple spools, just to try it out, and there are a bunch of colors here on big cones. Crochet Cotton: This comes in a huge variety of colors in a few different sizes. Ive done projects in just about every size available, but my favoriteand one that is close to period-accurateis the size 8 pearl cotton that comes in the little balls (Im sure someone, somewhere has big cones of the stuffstill looking for a good source). Most craft stores have this in stockBen Franklin carries quite a number of colors. Be sure to check color numbers on the spools to make sure they match. I once got several balls of red, only to discover later that I had two different shades of red (I didnt notice it in the store, but sure noticed it when I got home!). A gross of colors! $43 on Amazon. Cotton Carpet Warp: The Maysville 8/4 yarns are heavier than the crochet cottonby about doublebut it makes a nice, robust weave. If youre making a woven piece for a cloak, a bag, a guitar strap or a dog leash, this is a great material to work with. It has over 80 colors to choose from and the big spools are under $10 each, so you can do quite a number of woven pieces using just a few basic colors. SILK: There is nothing bad to say about using silk! There are two sizes available from my favorite Etsy dealer; the 60/2 a really fine thread and the 20/2 about the size of the size 8 pearl cotton. The silk has a luster and sheen that is unmatched by other fibers, its a dream to work with, and its strong! You can get large cones for $30 each or small 100 yard spools for $5. I got some of the small ones initially to see how well it worked, and within a couple weeks, was ordering cones. I wont be using it for every project, of course, but for those special pieces, absolutely. Period cards were made from a variety of products including bone, horn, antler, wood, and leather. There are a variety of sizes that they came in, the Oseberg tablets being about 2 1/2 (6.5 cm). Most of the cards I use are of the 3 1/4 (9 cm) cardboard varietyits what I learned on and what Im used to working with, and several people cleaned out their craft rooms and their cards kept getting rehomed with mewhich is great for when I teach classes! I have hundreds of them and dont have a need to add to the collection. However, my husband just bought himself a 3D printer and has kindly printed some smaller 2 1/2 (6.5 cm) cards that Im going to try out. They might be a little thickI prescribed the dimensions for themthe cardboard cards are about .6 mm each and these plastic ones are 1 mm. There are a few different designs for tablet weaving cards available on Thingiverse, including some Oseberg reproductions, so if you have access to a 3D printeror know someone that doesmaybe they can print some for you! If you dont have that kind of technology at hand, you can always make your own cards. You will need some heavy paper stocklike cereal boxes or cracker boxesor even a deck of playing cards. Heres a link to some instructions on how to make your own: . As easy as A-B-C and 1-2-3! And S and Z There are a few things you need to be able to understand. Looking at the pattern, you will see the numbers1 through 13. These are the numbers of cardsone for each column. Best plan to write numbers on the backs of each card, which you will need to reference for many patterns. Along the side are the letters A, B, C, and D. This indicates what threads go into what hole on which card. For example, card 5, hole A is pink; hole B is black and so on. This is one of the most disputed itemsis S and Zdoes it mean the direction of the thread or the direction of the cards? Well, as long as you know how the patterns notation is written, you can do it how you choose. My method is thisif you have clockwise lettering on your cards, face it to the right. If your letters are counter-clockwise (anti-clockwise), face them to the left. From there, the patterns I use this threading method: Z threads go in the right side; S threads go through the left side. There are a number of shuttle optionsIve purchased belt shuttles (6 to 8 long with a tapered edge) & short stick shuttles, made shuttles from scrap wood in the garage, and even a wooden ruler I found in the school supply box. Use what you have and experiment to find what you like the best. Warping the loomat least for circular warps like on the Inkle loomrequires the ends to be tied together. I use a surgeons knot so that its secure and easier to untie if/when you make a mistake. While its difficult to describe what a weaver needs to do for tablet weaving, I will note that I start with the shuttle on the left and the tail through the shed, hanging out to the right. This is just my personal choice as I try to finish weaving at the end of a repeat and put the shuttle under a piece of elastic so the shuttle doesnt fall on the floorwhich had happened about 12 too many times before it occurred to me to tether that sucker down. So the shuttle is on the left, the tail is through the shed to the right with a long tail (5 or more long). Turn the cards forward once, and throw your shuttle through to the right and bring the tail through the shed to the left. The cross-cross of this weft thread helps anchor the weaving. Turn the cards again, throw the shuttle, pausing to lightly beat the weaving. Do then you can start to tighten up your weft threads to draw the band together. Repeat the turns for 2 to 6 more times, depending on how well you like the look of the tension. This takes practice Begin the pattern with AD at the top. You may want to view the video for further instruction: Zip ahead to about the 27 minute mark for weaving instruction. One thing to note is that this pattern is a zero-twist patternthat is, as you weave, you dont build up a twist like some patterns do, forcing you to either untie and untwist, use fishing swivels, or weave the pattern in reverse to untwist the warp. In this one, the only cards that build up the twist are the border cards. This can be easily fixed by either reversing the direction of the border cardsbackwards instead of forwardsor flipping the cards from Z to S or S to Z, and continuing to follow the pattern as before. Thanks for joining me! I hope youre enjoying your weaving journey. Feel free to drop me a note on the YouTube comments if you have any questions. Elewys Weaving techniqueTablet weaving, Finland (image of finished band).Side view of tablet weavingTablet weaving (often card weaving in the United States) is a weaving technique where tablets or cards are used to create the shed through which the weft is passed. As the materials and tools are relatively cheap and easy to obtain, tablet weaving is popular with hobbyist weavers. Most tablet weavers produce narrow work such as belts, straps, or garment trims.Tablet woven borders on Damendorf Mans trousers (2nd4th century AD)Tablet weaving in Veracruz, 2021Tablet weaving dates back at least to the 8th century BCE in early Iron Age Europe[1] where it is found in areas employing the warp-weighted loom.[2] Historically the technique served several purposes: to create starting and/or selvedge bands for larger textiles such as those produced on the warp-weighted loom; to weave decorative bands onto existing textiles;[3] and to create freestanding narrow work.Early examples have been found at Hochdorf, Germany,[4] and Apremont, Haute-Sane, France,[5] as well as in Italy, Greece, and Austria.[1] Elaborate tablet-woven bands are found in many high status Iron Age and medieval graves of Europe as well as in the Roman period in the Near East. They are presumed to have been standard trim for garments among various European peoples, including the Vikings.[6] Many museum examples exist of such bands used on ecclesiastical textiles or as the foundation for elaborate belts in the European Middle Ages. In the 17th century, tablet weaving was also used to produce some monumental silk hangings in Ethiopia.[7]Tablet weaving is often erroneously believed to date back to pharaonic Egypt. This theory was advanced early in the 20th century based on an elaborate woven belt[8] of uncertain provenance, often called the Girdle of Rameses, as it bore an inked cartouche of Rameses III. Arnold van Gennep and G. Jquier published a book in 1916, Le tissage aux cartons et son utilisation dcorative dans l'gypte ancienne, predicated on the assumption that the ancient Egyptians were familiar with tablet weaving. Scholars argued spiritedly about the production method of the belt for decades. Many popular books on tablet weaving promoted the Egyptian origin theory until, in an appendix to his book The Techniques of Tablet Weaving, Peter Collingwood proved by structural analysis that the linen belt could not have been woven on tablets.[9]Various tablet shapesThe tablets used in weaving are typically shaped as regular polygons, with holes near each vertex and possibly at the center, as well. The number of holes in the tablets used is a limiting factor on the complexity of the pattern woven. The corners of the tablets are typically rounded to prevent catching as they are rotated during weaving.In the past, weavers made tablets from bark, wood, bone,[10][11] horn, stone, leather,[9] metal[12] or a variety of other materials. Modern cards are frequently made from cardboard. Some weavers even drill holes in a set of playing cards. This is an easy way to get customized tablets or large numbers of inexpensive tablets.The tablets are usually marked with colors or stripes so that their facings and orientations can be easily noticed.Woven belt for Norwegian national costumeTablet weaving on an Inkle loomThe fundamental principle is to turn the tablets to lift selected sets of threads in the warp. The tablets may be turned in one direction continually as a pack, turned individually to create patterns, or turned some number of times "forward" and the same number "back". Twisting the tablets in only one direction can create a ribbon that curls in the direction of the twist, though there are ways to thread the tablets that mitigate this issue.Backstrap loom in Iceland, 1903.Some weavers prefer the backstrap method of weaving, where one end of the warp was tucked into (or wrapped around) the weaver's belt and the other is looped over a toe/tied to a pole or furniture. Other weavers prefer to use "Inkle" looms, which are a more modern invention and act as both loom and warping board for the project. Some traditional weavers weave between two poles and wrap the weft around the poles (similar to the Oseberg loom found in Norway dating from the 9th century). Commercial "tablet weaving looms" adapt this idea and are convenient because they make it easy to put the work down.Ram's Horn pattern of tablet weavingSome patterns require that weavers thread each card individually. Others allow "continuous warping", which puts the threads through the holes of an entire deck the four threads in the deck of cards are wrapped around two stationary objects, dropping one card each time around the fixed points. Cards are threaded in either S (in through the right of the card) or Z (in through the left of the card) directions, which alters the pattern created by turning the cards.A shuttle about 5 to 8in (130 to 200mm) long is placed in the shed to beat the previous weft, then carry the next weft into the shed. Shuttles made for tablet weaving have tapered edges to beat down the weft. Simple flat wooden or plastic shuttles work well for weaving any kind yarn from wool to cotton to silk.Patterns are made by placing different-colored yarns in different holes, then turning individual cards until the desired colors of the weft are on top. After that, a simple pattern, like a stripe, small diamond or check, can be repeated just by turning the deck of tablets.Tablet weaving is especially freeing, because any pattern can be created by turning individual tablets. This is in contrast to normal looms, in which the complexity of the pattern is limited by the number of shafts available to lift threads, and the threading of the heddles.Tablet weaving can also be used to weave tubes or double weave. The tablets are made to have four levels in the warp, and then two sheds are beat and wefted, one in the top pair of warps, and the other in the bottom pair, before turning the deck. Since groups of tablets can be turned separately, the length, width and joining of the tubes can be controlled by the weaver.Inkle weaving^ a b Gleba, Margarita (2008). Textile Production in Pre-Roman Italy. Oxford: Ancient Textiles Series, Vol. 4, Oxbow Books. pp.138139. ISBN978-1-84217-330-5.^ Priest-Dorman, Carolyn (January 1998). ""Scutulis Dividere Gallia": Weaving on Tablets in Western Europe". Textile Society of America Symposium Proceedings. Textile Society of America. Retrieved 30 August 2014.^ Rder Knudsen, L. 1998. 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Permission will only be granted if the document is posted in its entirety and the content and format of the document remain completely unaltered by the mirroring site. The definitive version of this document can be found at . Copyright 2003 Shelagh Lewins. What is Tablet-Weaving? Tablet weaving is a method of weaving strong, narrow, decorative bands. The equipment required is very cheap and simple, yet the range of possible patterns is immense. Tablet woven bands are known to have been made in Europe from the Bronze Age up until medieval times, and they are still made in parts of the world such as Turkey and Pakistan. Uses of tablet-woven bands included the decoration of clothing, and use as belts and straps. Materials used in the past include wool, linen, silk, and gold and silver thread. Equipment and Materials For your first band, you will need: 8 tablets 1 shuttle 2 different colours of yarn Tablets Figure 1: Tablet Design Make your tablets out of cardboard, or old playing cards. To make each tablet, cut out a square about 5 cm on each side, and punch four holes in the corners, drawing construction lines as shown in Figure 1 to locate the holes. Round the corners off as shown. Historically, tablets were made of bone or wood, and perhaps also of leather or horn. Shuttle The weft thread will be wound onto a shuttle so it can easily be passed through the band while you are weaving. Figure 2 shows two possible shuttle designs. Make your shuttle about 2 inches long and cut it out of stiff cardboard. Historically, shuttles were usually made of wood. Figure 2: Shuttles Yarn Any kind of yarn can be used, but a thick thread about the weight of double knitting wool will be easier to work with than a very fine thread. Although fluffy knitting wool is easy to obtain, it's hard work to weave because it sticks to itself and is very stretchy. A smoother yarn such as worsted spun wool, machine knitting wool, cotton or silk will be much easier to weave. If you are interested in creating bands similar to those used in historical times, remember to choose soft colours that resemble naturally-dyed shades. Especially suitable colours are: Rusty red, as obtained from the plant madder Denim blue, as obtained from the plant woad Yellow, as obtained from the plant weld Many other colours can be achieved by using natural dyes, but if you start with the three above, you will be on safe ground. Historically, quite fine threads were used, no greater in thickness than the threads used to weave cloth on an upright loom. Weaving a Simple Band Cut two lengths of yarn in one colour, and two in another, all about 6 foot long. These are called warp threads and will run along the length of the band you will weave. Thread each warp thread through one of the holes in a tablet, as shown in Figure 3, with the two threads of the same colour in adjacent holes. Now fasten the threads between two fixed points about 5 feet apart, so that they are horizontal and moderately taut. The tablet will tend to turn sideways so that it lies along the threads, which is fine. If you now rotate the tablet as shown by the arrows in Figure 3, it will twist the four warp threads into a cord, and you will see that the different colours alternate along its length, like a barber's pole. Figure 3: How a Tablet Twines the Warp Threads Now cut 14 more warp threads of each colour, and thread up the other seven tablets in the same way, so that the 8 tablets lie side by side in a deck, as shown in Figure 4. Make sure the tablets all have the same colours in the same holes as each other: turn the tablets to achieve this if necessary. The gap between the top two threads and the bottom two on each tablet is called the shed. By passing a weft thread through the shed each time you turn the tablets, you will lock the eight separate cords together to make a sturdy patterned band. Wind a few yards of thread onto the shuttle and pass the shuttle through the shed, leaving the end of the thread hanging out the other side. Turn the 8 tablets, all together, a quarter turn, thus creating a new shed. Don't hold the tablets too tightly; a little bit of space between them helps the threads to turn more easily. Use your hand to push the warp threads towards the beginning of the band, so that the weft is pushed back as far as possible and the band will be firm and tight. This is called beating. You can also slide the tablets to and fro along the warps a little, which will make the shed clearer. Pass the weft back through the new shed. Don't worry if it's uneven to start with: the beginning of the band is always the most difficult part. Figure 4: Using 8 Tablets to Weave a Band Turn the tablets again, beat the shed, and now pull the weft tight before passing it back through the shed again. This helps you to keep the width of the band even. Continue weaving like this. You will see horizontal stripes appear on the band as you weave it, as shown in Figure 4 and Sample 1. Sample 1: widthwise strips As you weave, the warp threads will tighten up. Detach one end from its anchor point, and use a belt and a safety pin to refasten it at the correct tension, as shown in Figure 5. Figure 5: Using a Safety Pin to Fasten the Band Weaving Diagonal Patterns When you start getting bored with the horizontal stripes you are weaving, you can use the tablets to create more interesting patterns. Look at your tablets from the top. You can flip them about a vertical axis so that the warp threads enter the tablet from either the left or the right. If the tablet lies so that the thread follows the diagonal of the letter S, it is said to be "S threaded". Flip it, and the thread follows the diagonal of the letter Z: hence this orientation is called "Z threaded". See Figure 6. If you flip the tablet and then continue weaving, it will twist its warp threads in the opposite direction. This will change the way the threads lie on the surface of the band, and will also reverse the order in which the different warp threads come to the surface. You can use this phenomenon not only to untwist the warp threads, which will become twisted beyond the tablets as you weave, but also to create diagonal patterns on your band. Figure 6: "S" and "Z" Threaded Tablets (top view) Flip your tablets so that they are all "S" threaded. Then turn them without passing the weft, so that the two colours are arranged in a spiral as you look along the pack, as shown in Figure 7. Figure 7: How to Orient the Tablets for Diagonal Stripes Depending on how you arrange the tablets, that spiral can run either clockwise or anti-clockwise as you look along the pack from the side. Which way you set the spiral will determine whether your pattern appears on the top or underside of the band; the angled diamond "pixels" that form the pattern can either favour your diagonal lines, or break them up. Watch out when following any pattern instructions! Good instructions should say whether the holes are labelled ABCD going clockwise or anticlockwise, as you look at the left hand side of the pack of tablets - or relative to the woven / unwoven ends of the warp. There is no convention; you have to match what the pattern expects. Now continue weaving. You should see diagonal stripes of your two colours of thread, as shown between points 0 and 1 in Figure 8. If the lines are broken rather than sharp and clear, turn the band over - the lines will be clear and sharp on the other side. Use this as the top side and carry on! Alternatively you can rearrange the tablets so that the spiral runs in the opposite direction: this will make the pattern appear on the top. Figure 8: Diagonal Patterns When you reach the point marked 1 in Figure 8, flip all the tablets about their vertical axis, so that they are threaded in the opposite direction, and carry on weaving; the diagonal lines will reverse direction. At the point marked 2, flip the left-hand four tablets, but leave the right-hand four as they were. Carry on weaving; you will see a chevron pattern. At the point marked 3, flip all the tablets and continue weaving; this will create a diamond. Sample 2 illustrates chevrons, diamonds and some other patterns which can be woven by flipping tablets. Sample 2: various patterns More Patterns and Colours It's now up to you to design your own patterns. By flipping some or all of the tablets at intervals along your band, you can create almost any pattern of diagonal lines, including stripes, chevrons and diamonds. Note that if you weave with all the tablets oriented the same way (e.g. diagonal lines), the band will gradually twist. This is ok if you are going to sew the band to a piece of cloth, but if you want to make belt or strap, you can avoid twist either by having half the tablets Z-threaded and half S-threaded (e.g. chevrons and diamonds) or by flipping them all at intervals (e.g. zigzags). For your second band, you may like to try using three or four different colours. As before, make sure that you thread all the tablets up the same as each other, including ensuring that they are all threaded in the same direction to start with (either S or Z). You can use more than 8 tablets to create a wider band with more pattern possibilities, although twenty or thirty tablets begin to be tricky to manipulate. Finally, you may want to put a border down each side of the band to keep the edges even and firm. For each border, thread up one or two tablets with the same colour in all four holes, and don't flip them unless their warp threads have become very twisted and you want to start untwisting them. It helps if you can use a different colour of tablet for the borders. Sample 3 shows a band created by threading each tablet with red, yellow, blue, yellow. The tablets are then arranged to weave diagonal lines as before. The borders comprise two tablets threaded entirely with blue on each edge of the band, and then another two on each side threaded entirely with red. Each pair of border tablets is arranged with one S, and one Z threaded, in order to create a flatter band. Sample 3: three-colour band with border A Few Other Hints and Tips Creating Fixed Poles in a Normal Household If you don't happen to have two firmly planted poles conveniently placed in the middle of your living room, use two chairs upside down on a table as shown in Figure 9. These can also be used for measuring out lengths of thread. Figure 9: Two Chairs and a Table Make a Warping Frame Faster Warping Cutting all the threads first and then poking them through the holes in the tablets is slow work, so you may prefer to use the following method to measure, tension and thread up a tablet in one go. First wind the yarn into balls or onto spools so that you have one of the right colour for each hole of the tablet (in case you are using the same colour in several holes). Now thread the correct colour yarn through each hole of the first tablet. Make sure you thread them all through from the same side, and that the threads are through the correct holes. Tie the four ends to your fixed point, then unreel the four yarns with the tablet hung in the middle until it's long enough to cut and tie them all to the other fixed point. Repeat for the rest of the tablets, making sure the threads are all equally taut. When setting up a pattern with several identically-threaded tablets, you can extend the method - this is called continuous warping and is a great time-saver. You need to warp up between two vertical posts for this to work. Wind the yarn into balls as before. Put all the tablets you want to thread together, like a deck of cards. Then thread each of the four yarns through the appropriate hole in all of the tablets at once (you may need to use a darning needle to get the thread through the whole deck). Now tie the four ends to your first post, and hold the deck of tablets. Drop the first tablet off and pass the four threads around the other post. Release the second card, and pass the threads back around the first post. Continue until you've released all the cards. Now untie the first end, cut the four threads from their balls and tie the two sets of ends together. You may want to make a box or something to hold the balls or spools so they can unreel freely without rolling about. It takes a bit of practice to get the tension the same in all sets of threads, but is well worth it for bands with a lot of tablets. You can add border tablets in the same way, by starting again with four balls of yarn for your border. It's best to work from the centre of the band outwards. Once you've finished, you can arrange all the tablets correctly and start weaving. Remember that the band will contract as you weave, so make sure you will be able to remove it from your posts, or move them towards each other. Weaver-Tensioned or "Backstrapped" Weaving Fasten the woven end of the band to a belt which goes round your body, just under the ribs. Fasten the far end of the warp threads to a stair post or other fixed point, as shown in Figure 10. Now you can control the tension of the warp threads by leaning slightly forward or back. This is the traditional way of weaving in many countries. Be careful to keep your back straight and try to find a posture which will not hurt your back. Figure 10: "Backstrapping" Transporting a Band "in Progress" If you need to put the band away or move it while it's partly woven, first tie a piece of string firmly around the deck of tablets so that they cannot become disordered. Also tie short lengths of string around the warp threads approximately every 18 inches. This will prevent the warp threads from becoming tangled. Finishing Off When you've finished weaving, sew the free end of the weft into the band and cut it off. You can cut the warp threads and leave them long enough to braid or knot to leave a fringe or tassels, or you can cut them short and turn the end of the band under and sew it like a hem. Further Reading "Card Weaving" by Candace Crockett is an excellent beginner's guide, and will tell you about a range of patterns and techniques. If you want to explore tablet weaving in greater depth, I recommend the late Peter Collingwood's book "The Techniques of Tablet Weaving", which explains the history and techniques of the craft and will give you a lifetime's worth of different ideas to explore. Weavershand is a wonderful website giving all sorts of information about tablet-weaving and other weaving techniques. Where to Buy Materials Here are some shops that sell wool, silk, cotton and other yarns in the United Kingdom: The Handweavers Studio A great place to visit and browse all kinds of yarns. Address: The Handweavers Studio, 140 Seven Sisters Road, London N7 7NS Phone: 020 7272 1891 Website: The Handweavers Studio. Devere Yarns Mail order only. Address: DeVere Fabrics Ltd, Weavers House, Hyde Wood Road, Little Yeldham, Halstead, Essex CO9 4QX Phone:01787 237 237 Website: Shelagh Lewins Back to Shelagh's Home Page Tablet weaving is a fascinating and versatile technique that lets you create strong, decorative bands with intricate patterns. Whether youre a complete beginner or transitioning from another type of weaving, this guide will walk you througheverything you need to start tablet weavingincluding must-have tools, setup tips, and beginner-friendly advice! Tablet weaving (also called card weaving) is an ancient technique that produces narrow, sturdy bands with often complex and intricate patterns. Unlike rigid heddle or frame looms, it usestypically square tablets or cards (other shapes are also sometimes used) with holesto manipulate warp threads, creating unique designs. This method has been used for centuries across different cultures, and it remains a favorite among modern weavers for its portability and creative potential. Lets go through what you need to get started with tablet weaving. Save To get started with tablet weaving, you need just a few tools and materials: You can buycommercially made weaving cardsor create your own from playing cards or cardboard. Most tablets aresquare with four holes, however different shapes and hole arrangements may be used for various techniques.Choosestrong, smooth yarnthat resists frayingcotton, wool, or linen are excellent options. 8/2 cotton is one of my go to yarns for tablet weaving. A contrasting color pattern helps make designs more visible for beginners.Tablet weaving can be donewithout a loomby anchoring warp threads to a stable object, such as a table leg or belt. However, using aninkle loom or backstrap setupcan make the process more controlled and ergonomic. A small, flat belt shuttle with a bevelled edge is used to pass the weft thread through the warp and help maintain even tension. If you have an Inkle Loom, normally you will receive a belt shuttle with the loom purchase.Good tension control is crucial! Again, the Inkle Loom is an excellent tool for weaving bands and can achieve a high tension. Save Prepare Your Warp Threads Cut yarn to the desired length, ensuring even tension. Thread the Tablets Pass warp threads through the holes in each card according to your pattern. Arrange the Tablets Stack them in the correct order with an even distribution of tension. Anchor the Warp Secure one end to a fixed object and the other to a belt or loom. Start Weaving! Rotate the tablets in a sequence to create your pattern, passing the shuttle through after each turn. For more detailed instructions specific to an Inkle Loom, keep reading I have a free printable checklist for you to download and use. You can tick the set up steps as you go, ensuring you dont miss anything important! Checklist for setting up your inkle loom for tablet weavingDownload Save Tips for Beginner Tablet Weavers Find The Warping Style that Best Suits You Yes, there is more than one way to warp and thread your tablets. My online tablet weaving course shows you two methods that work really well. Practice Turning Direction Some patterns require alternating forward and backward turns to achieve the correct design. Start with a Simple Pattern A basic forward-turning design helps you learn the technique without frustration. There are many exciting options for weaving with cards, but starting simply is the way to go. Maintain Even Tension This prevents distortions and ensures a uniform band width. Use High-Contrast Colors They make it easier to see how the pattern is forming. TABLET WEAVING FURTHER RESOURCES My Tablet Weaving on an Inkle Loom course is the perfect learning tool. With step by step instructions and over 4.3 hours of video content, multiple printable PDFs and links to additional resources, you will be weaving beautiful bands in no time. I also recommend the book Card Weaving by Candace Crockett if youre just starting out. If youre looking for an Inkle Loom to purchase, I recommend the Lojan Inkle Loom. Not only is it easy to use, it also has extra options for tablet weaving, like a tablet weaving board, cardboard tablets and the ability to re-configure pegs specifically for card weaving! If you are in Australia I am a reseller for Lojan products here. Please contact me with enquiries. If youre in the US, you can find Lojan inkle looms and tools here. Find locations for other resellers on the Lojan website. You can check out my assembly video and Lojan Inkle Loom review here (as well as nab yourself a free inkle pattern!) Only just starting out on an Inkle Loom? Its best to get to know your loom by completing some plain weave bands before attempting tablet weaving. Check out my Inkle Resources Page for heaps of free and some paid resources. I hope this post was helpful to you, if you have any comments or questions, I would love to hear from you in the comments section below. Until next time Happy Weaving! *This post contains affiliate links. For more information, please see my disclosure policy. *Updated 3/4/2025

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