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## California mathematics grade 1

Hemp string can be in two forms: line and tug. The line consists of the very long smooth fibers in the plant, and the lock pau is the shorter broken scrap that remains when the line is combed out. The line, when spun wet, is very smooth and is not itchy. The tow can usually protrude many ends, is fuzzy looking and that's what makes it itchy. There are a few things you can do to control this. The yarns are often guided through a piece of wax to coat the yarn and make it stronger before it is used. But that wears off and blackens. Until then, you hope that the hemp has become softer. Hemp and linen yarns become softer the more they are washed. Or they will try to remove any fuzzy bits that protrude from the yarn. But now that it is made into a necklace, it is too late to try to treat the cord to make it smoother. If you can't get it wet, I'm not sure what you're going to do with it now. Ideally, you should look for high quality hemp string so that you have the best product available; it will usually cost a bit more, of course. At some point, the small ends that protrude will break off, and your necklace shouldn't be so itchy. In the meantime, something to bear under yourself? Do you wear it over a shirt collar? Normally, I attach the base loop with a nail or a safety pin to something robust, such as a table or my trouser leg. This allows me to make freer hand movements for looping and dragging. It will definitely help to get the process faster! But it's optional, as seen here. Fold the base strand in half. This creates a loop that will be part of the chain's closure. Now fold the long strand in half and wrap it around the loop of the base strand. Cross the left piece of the long strand over the base strand, then under the right piece of the long strand. If the left strand is still below the right strand, wrap the right strand behind the base strand. Drag the right strand (now behind the base) up through the loop of the left side that rests on the base. Grab each strand that should both be on the opposite sides of the base from where they started and tighten the knot. This is a square node. Remember to move the first node up in the middle of the base strand until the base strand loop is the size you want to fit for customizing a leaf node. The end node (used as a clasp) will probably be about the size of the tip of your pink finger. Small. You can bind a temporary node to the end of the strands to measure the size of the loop you need. See Intro pic\*\*\* +100Join Yahoo Answers and get 100 points today. Conditions: Privacy AdChoices RSS HelpAbout Reply Community Policies - Leaderboard Knowledge Partner Points & LevelsSend Feedback- 1 Start with your Hemp String! Mmm 2 You will cut off 4 strings - 2 of them a few inches longer than your wrist/neck (depends on whether a necklace or bracelet), and the other two about 6 times as long. 3 Tie them together, and place your two smaller strings in the middle. 4 Take your left sting, and put it over the two by the means, and under the far right cord. 5 Take your right string and place it under the two middle strings, and bring it back over the far left string. 6 Tighten the side strings... 7 All the way up. 8 Do the same now, but opposite. (Place the right string over the middle strings and under the left string, then the left string among the middle strings and above the right string, and drag!) 9 It's as simple as that! Just knot and alternate. 10 If you want a twisted bracelet like this, then instead of taking turns, just stop from the same side. 11 Finished (fatter) product! 12 Optional: Add a pendant to your necklace! To add a pendant or beads, simply start the necklace normally, tie the pendant/pearl on the two medium if you want it, and tie it regularly. 13 AND YOU ARE DONE! Let me know if you have any questions or something, hope they found it useful! ¶ I have three I have not lost in like 5 years.... I would have to cut them off, they all have somehow funny, and stuff.... ----- Home Forums & Hip Arts and Culture & Fashion and Crafts & Discussion in 'Jewelry' started by Barabajagal1967, August 25, 2007. (You need to sign up or sign up to respond here.) Home Forums & Hip Arts and Culture & Fashion and Crafts & Jewelry & Jupiterimages/Photos.com/Getty Images If you've ever worked with hemp, you know how easy it can fray and suddenly unravel completely, only after completing the last stitch. Hanfarm bands and necklaces often fall apart when the cord ends are not finished and are properly knotted. Professional jewelers who create Hanfarm bands and necklaces use wax to seal the hemp. With a little time and patience, you can do this process at home to make sure your hemp jewelry does not fall off or be undone. Finish the last stitch of your hemp bracelet or necklace. Collect all the strings together and use the scissors to cut them so that they all have the same length. Leave at least one inch string. Rub a thin layer of beeswax at the cord ends of hemp. Take each individual hemp strand and pull the wax next to the strand, coating it evenly on all sides. Do this with all the strands and then press the strands again so that they form a thick coil of cord ends. Tie the hemp strands with a knot. Tighten the node. Rub a little more wax on the knot - not enough for the hemp to wrap heavily, but just enough for it to be lightly coated. Cut off any different strings that protrude from the knot. 1 Use a utility knife or scissors to cut a rectangular piece of cardboard. This is considered to be Base for your handmade loom. It can be any desired size. The larger the piece of cardboard, the bigger your last piece of hemp cloth. [1] Avoid using cardboard pieces that contain wrinkles or wrinkles, as they can bend when weaving and ruin your loom. 2 Draw a 1.3 cm frame along the top and bottom edges. Use a ruler to measure a distance of 1.3 cm below the top of the box piece and mark it with a pencil or marker. Draw a straight line along this selection, parallel to the top edge, to create a 1.3 cm border along the top. [2] Repeat with the bottom edge of the box. 3 Mark notches every 0.64 cm along the top and bottom. Make the first vertical mark 1.3 cm from the left edge. Then draw a marker every 0.64 cm with a ruler and a marker until you reach the right edge. [3] Repeat this process with the bottom edge. Check that the bottom marks are up with the top marks vertically at work. Make sure you select an even number of notches. If you want to make weaving easier, you can clear the notches further apart. Just make sure they are evenly distributed. 4 Cut a slit along each notch you have drawn and hold on to the boundary. Use scissors or a utility knife to cut along each of the vertical lines you drew on the top and bottom of the piece of cardboard. The cut should start at the edge of the box and stop at the 1.3 cm frame you drew earlier. [4] If you want to skip this step, you can also buy a prefabricated loom made of plastic or wood. [5] The advantage of a handmade loom, however, is that you determine how big your last piece of fabric will be, and how far away their notches are. 1 Glue one end of the hemp yarn on to the back of the carton. Turn your cardboard loom so that the back side- the side without markings - points up. Take your ball of hemp yarn and position the loose end of the yarn so that it is right below the first slot on the upper left side. Glue it in place. [6] This yarn is only displayed at the top and bottom of your weaving mill. Consider using a neutral color such as white or black. 2 Thread the yarn through the upper left slit, then the lower left. Turn your cardboard chair over again so that the front is facing upwards. Thread the yarn through the first slot at the top, then stretch it vertically onto the loom and slide it through the first at the bottom. [7] 3 Pull the yarn up and over to thread it through the next slot along the top. At this point, you should see a vertical thread on the front of the loom and a diagonal thread on the back. Make sure you tighten as you thread the yarn through the slits to avoid leaving a slack. [8] However, do not pull too coarsely on the yarn, which can bend the carton and destroy your loom. 4 Next the yarn through the slots in the same pattern. You push the thread through the second slot at the bottom, then pull the yarn up and over to push it through the third slot on the top. Repeat this process until you have threaded the yarn through each notch. [9] They will be left with a series of vertical threads on the front of the loom, known as the warp. These threads will guide your weaving mill. [10] 5 Cut the yarn and tie the loose end to the back of the loom. Once you have threaded through all the notches, the yarn will protrude on the back of the loom. Use scissors to snip the yarn and tape the loose end on the back of the cardboard loom. [11] 1 thread a piece of hemp yarn through a plastic embroidery needle. Cut the piece of yarn so that it is 0.61 m long. Shorter pieces of yarn are easier to handle at first, so you can also cut a smaller piece if you're a beginner. This yarn will be clearly visible in the final weaving, so choose the color carefully. You will be able to change yarn colors during weaving. [12] You may want to tie the yarn to the needle so that it does not slip during the process. 2 Weave this yarn under the first chain on the left and over the second. Weave the yarn under and over, under and over until you reach the far right side of the loom. This horizontal yarn is called a shot. [13] Once you have finished weaving, pull through the weaving yarn until there is a tail of 7.6 cm on the left side. 3 Grind the needle under the extreme right warp, then weave again and again. Go until you reach the left. Pull the shot all the way so that there is no slack. Then use your fingers like a comb to push the second row of the shot down so that it is firmly wedged against the first row. [14] Do not pull too tightly on the shot. You can say that you pull too much when the warp threads are pulled through the shot to the side. 4 Continue to weave until you get out of the yarn. Stop when you no longer have enough yarn to complete a whole bunch of shots. Cut the yarn so that a tail of about 3 inches (7.6 cm) protrudes the side. [15] As they weave, make sure you continue to use your fingers to push the shot down so that it is firmly pressed against the rest of the shot. 5 Cut a new piece of hemp yarn and weave it under and over the shot. The yarn should be about 0.61 m long. It can be the same color as your last piece of yarn, or a different color if you have a create patterns. Follow the same procedure that you used to weave the first piece of yarn – thread it through the needle, and then weave it over and below, above and below the shot. [16] Repeat this process until the loom is full. Cut all remaining shot yarn, so there is a 3 inch (7.6 cm) tail outstanding one side. 1 Thread the loose tails into the sides of your weaving mill. You will be left on the left several tails of yarn that protrude on both sides of the weaving mill. Thread the first one on your needle and place this needle in the top of your weaving mill. Push the needle through a section of the edge, then pull it out. [17] Perhaps another small piece of yarn remains that sticks out of the edge – cutting with scissors. Repeat this process with each of the loose tails until the edges of your weaving mill are clean. 2 Turn the loom over and cut the warp threads in the middle. You should also remove the tape that holds the two ends of the warp thread on the carton. Then flip the cardboard chair over again so that the weaving goes up. [18] 3 knots together the top left two warp yarns and repeat with each pair. Pull the top left warp yarn out of its cardboard slot. Do the same with the warp thread next to it. double knots these two pieces of yarn together. Then do the same with the next pair of warp threads until

you have knotted the entire top of the loom. [19] Then repeat the operation for the bottom margin. You can trim these warp threads if you want the edge on your fabric to be shorter. Ask a question Cardboard Utility Knife Ruler Pen or Pencil Scissors Hemp Yarn Tape Plastic Embroidery Needle This item has been validated by our trained team of editors and researchers who validate it for accuracy and completeness. WikiHow's content management team carefully monitors the work of our editorial staff to ensure that each article is supported by trusted research and meets our high quality standards. This article has been viewed 15,528 times. Co-authors: 10 Updated: April 29, 2019 Views: 15,528 Categories: Web Printing Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 15,528 times. be.

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