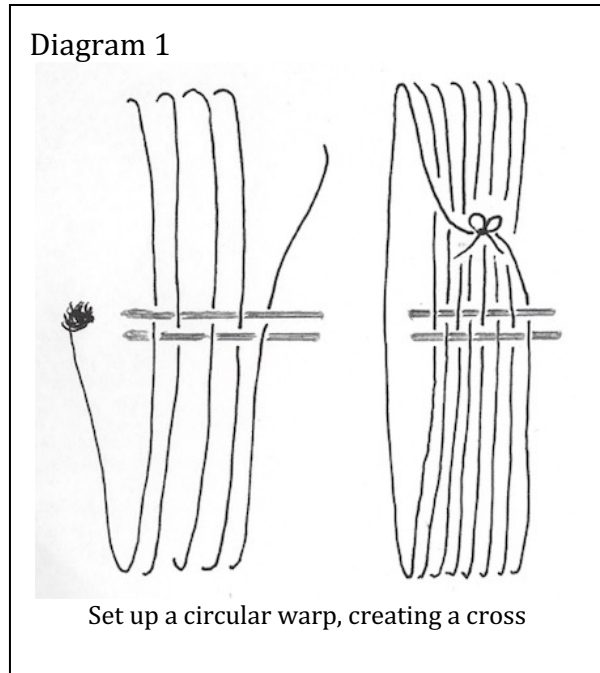


Circular Warp

Working Options

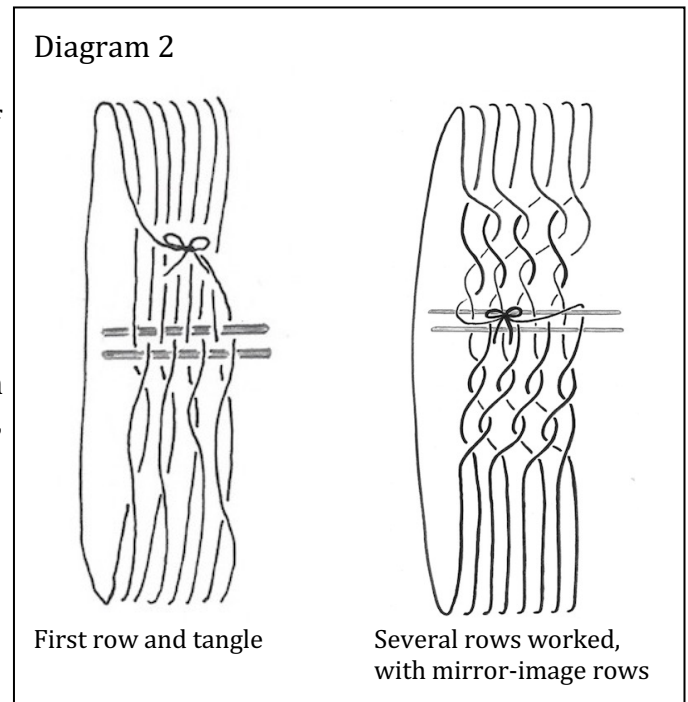
To set up a circular warp, arrange threads in a circuit. Create a cross at one point along the circuit.



One manner of working circular-warp sprang involves pushing that tangled row all the way down and around the circuit, until it sits on top of the first row. The cloth will grow outward from this center line. Each row will be worked on one side of the line, and the mirror-image rows will collect on the other side of this line.

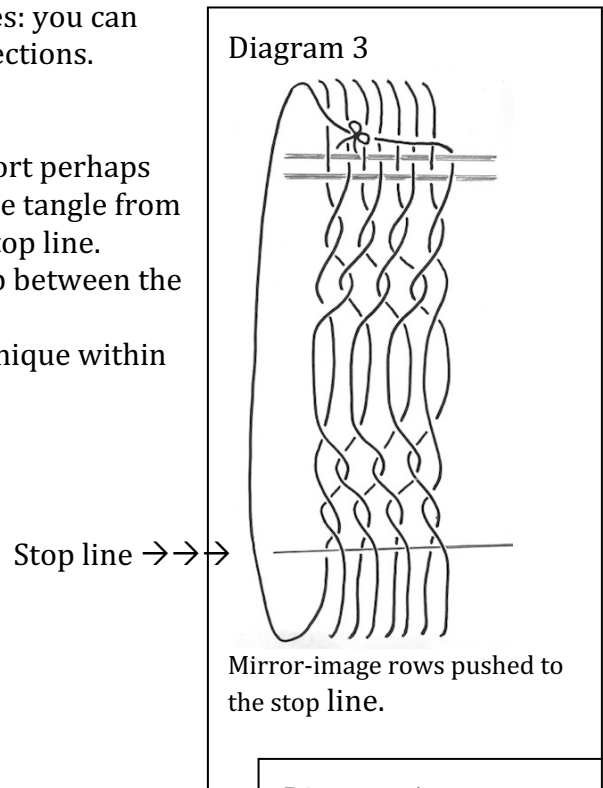
Diagram 2 features three rows of interlinking stitches. Rows worked in Z interlinking transform into S interlinking rows on the mirror-image side, above the sticks.

Note: Before you begin pushing rows around, replace the sticks from the initial shed, with a safety string, to avoid an area of loose stitches at the center of the work.

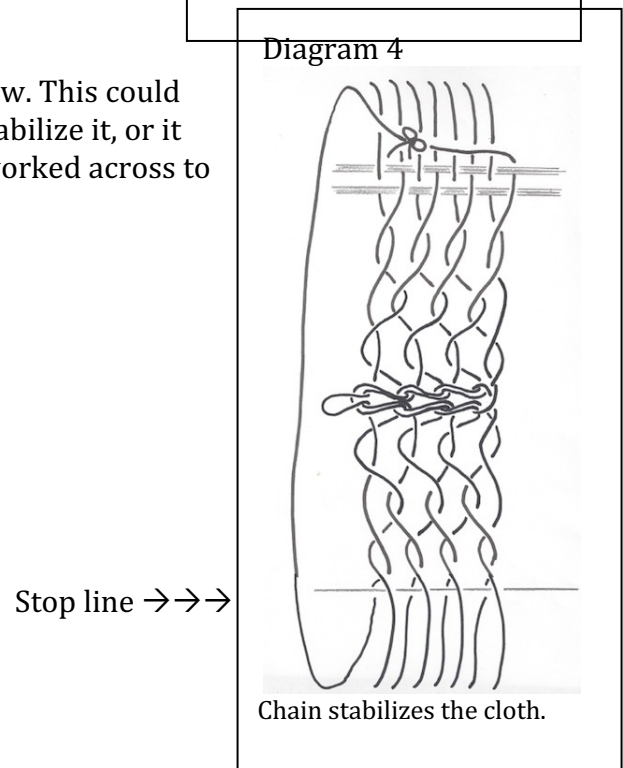


In some instances the length of the threads and the fragile quality of the yarn make it undesirable to push rows all the way back to the starting line. Another option exists for these circumstances: you can work the length of the warp circle in small sections.

To do this, install a stop line in the shed a short perhaps 12"/30cm distance from the starting line. The tangle from the first row worked can be pushed to this stop line. Subsequent rows will gradually close the gap between the worked row and the mirror-image row. Essentially you are working a flat-warp technique within the circular warp.



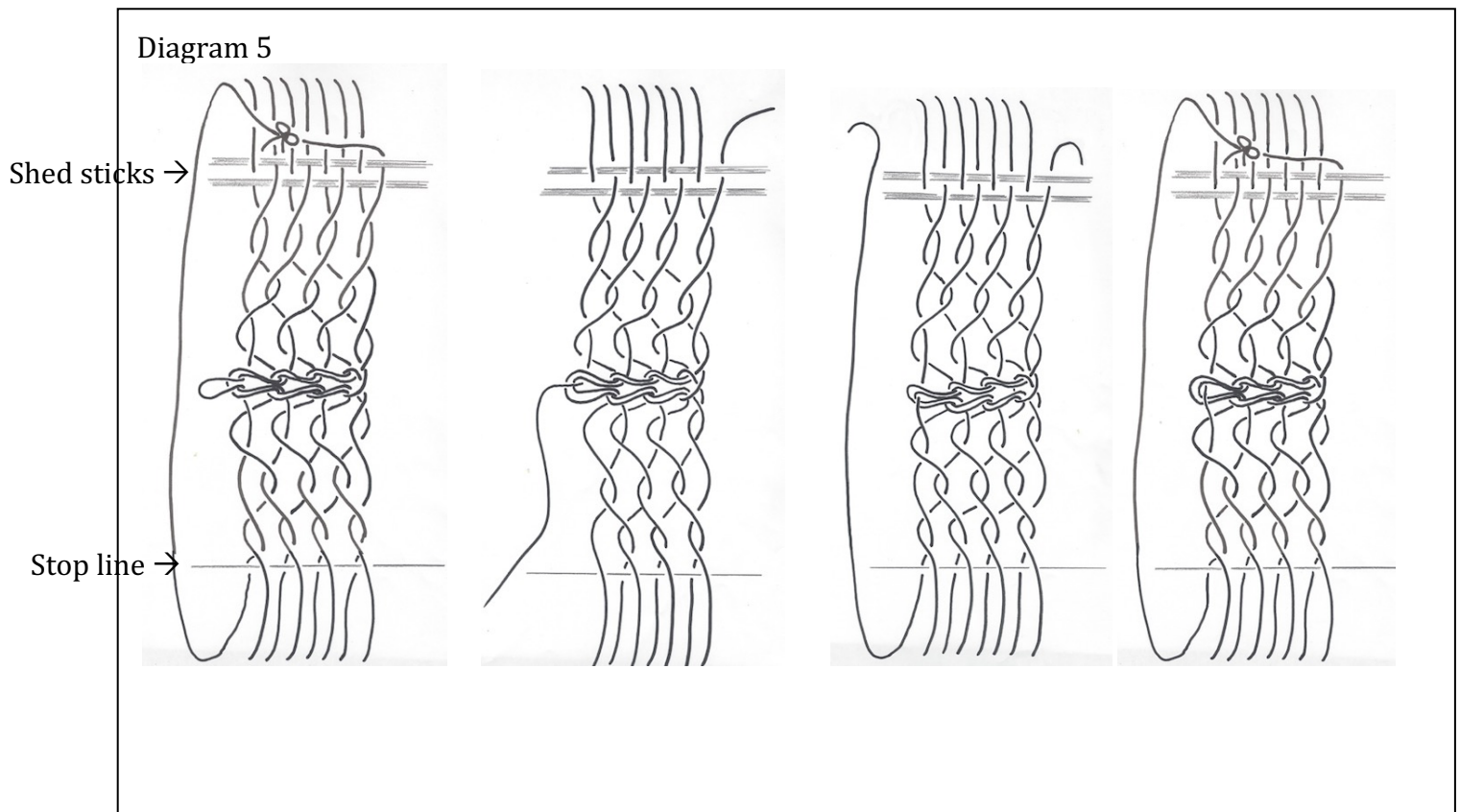
When the gap does close, work a stabilizing row. This could be an added thread, sewn across the row to stabilize it, or it could be a chain. Diagram 4 features a chain worked across to stabilize the row.



There are at least two ways to secure the chain. One possibility is to tie that loop with a small length of thread.

Another possibility is to secure the chain using the beginning- or end-thread:

- Untie the knot where it is secured above the cross.
- Remove an edge thread from half the work,
and pull through the last loop of the chain.
- Sew the thread back into the cloth.
- Reattach the thread above the shed sticks with a knot.



The next section will have the current stop line as the upper limit.
Place a second stop line further down, and work a second section, same as the first.

Note: According to this scheme, the bead placed on the rightmost thread becomes trapped with the first chain line.
The bead at the left is critical to maintaining the integrity of the left-side selvedge.