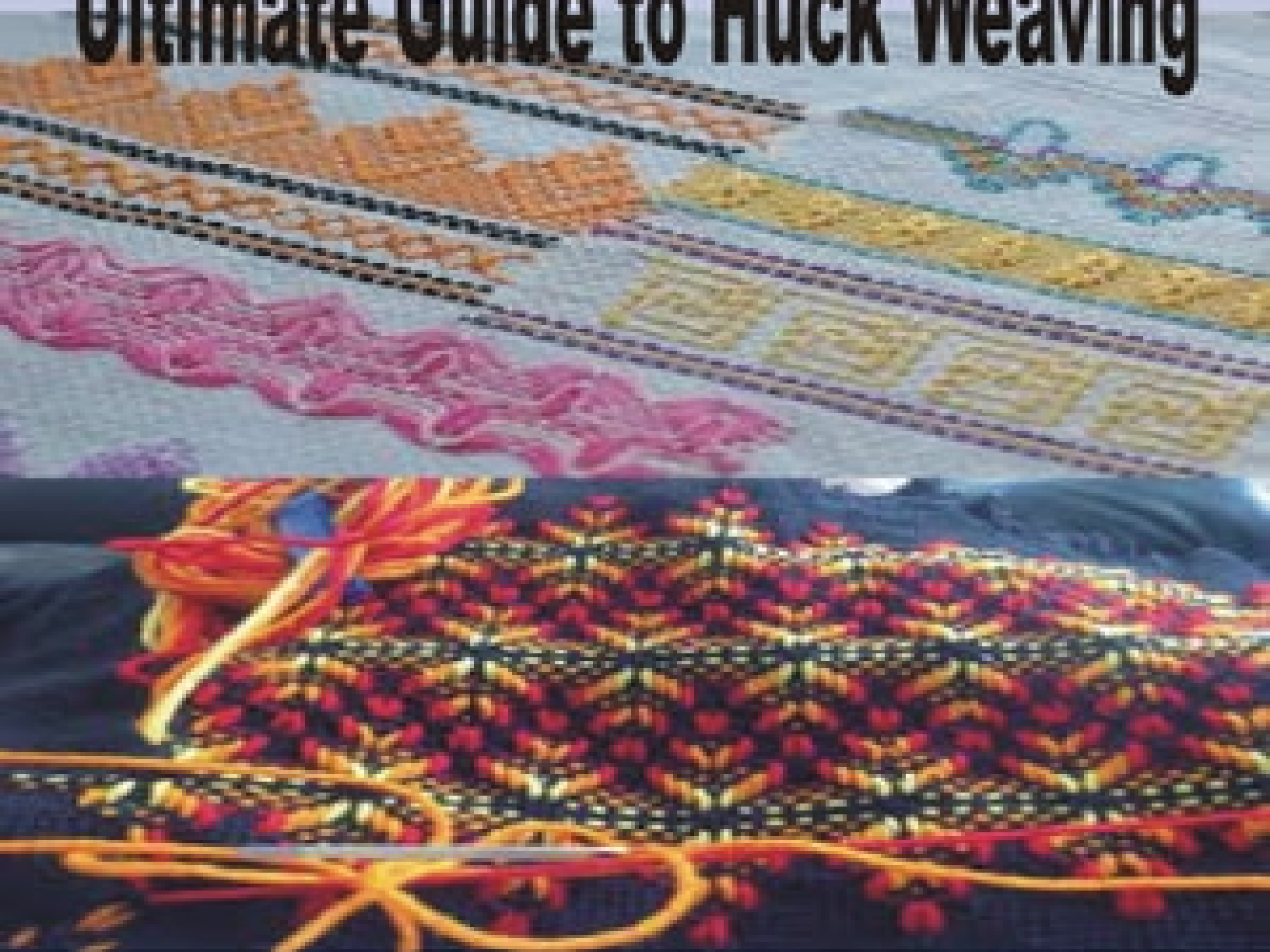


# SWEDISH WEAVING

**FOR**

**BEGINNERS**

**Ultimate Guide to Huck Weaving**



**Jean Larry**

# SWEDISH WEAVING FOR BEGINNERS

## Ultimate Guide to Huck Weaving

Jean Larry

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# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction

This is the best guide every beginner needs to acquire before carrying out any DIY Project. Once you understand the fundamentals, Swedish weaving is not difficult to perform and you'll soon be producing a lot of lovely items. It is a very basic form of weaving that mimics weaving on canvas by employing the elevated threads on what is frequently referred to as huck toweling.

*If you can thread a  
needle you can make  
these lovely designs for  
towels, blouses, pillows  
and aprons*



Huck toweling, also known as Swedish weaving, is a style of embroidery that is applied to fabric with the huck weave; a pair of longer vertical threads are woven into this pattern in regular intervals across the fabric. They are arranged from row to half-row, much like bricks. This book will give you the basic skills and knowledge you need to acquire as beginner in Swedish weaving techniques even weave fabrics like Aida can occasionally be utilized.

To create unique patterns, embroidery strands or yarns of different colors are inserted under the thread pairs in different order. Since the decorative strands do not penetrate the fabric, the reverse side does not reveal them.

Aprons, bibs, curtains, draperies, dresser scarves, knitting bags, napkins, place mats, purses, skirts, tablecloths, and towels are just a few examples of the many items that can be embellished.

### **Equipment and Tools**

Huck toweling requires a minimal amount of tools and gear, many of which you probably already own.

a. Thread for embroidery. For items that will need to be washed frequently, either pearl cotton or 6-strand floss is employed.

b. Huck textile.

1. Cotton. obtainable in a range of hues. The thread pairs are easier to see, and it is less expensive than linen huck.

2. Linen. available in a variety of hues. Towels, dresser scarves, and place mats can be made with high-quality linen and handiwork.

Unbroken (even weave) fabric



There are towels available that come with a blank ring of fabric with an even weave that is suitable for embroidery.

## **Needles**

1. Tapestry needles with blunt points are used to tuck under the pairs of threads in the huck.
2. Pointy sewing needles, required for sewing through fabric, such as when hemming clothing.

Huck Patterns, d.

Metalized thread; used for adorning items like evening purses.

f. Pins. used to identify the center of an embroidery project as well as to pin hems.

Scissors, g.

h. Squeak.

the thread. used for constructing clothing and stitching hems.

j. Yarn. used to embroider non-laundered items like knitting bags and purses.

Instructions:

In order to focus the design on the piece, the item to be decorated should be carefully designed. While it is occasionally wise to finish the hems on smaller items in order to ascertain the exact size, skirts and handbags can be finished more skillfully after they are embellished.

b. Picking a pattern is an exciting and crucial step in the task. The pattern ought to fit the item it will be used to embellish.

1. The larger design, which may be repeated multiple times in the project, is appropriate for a large project like a skirt, an apron, drapes, or curtains.
2. For tiny items like placemats, bibs, and guest towels, smaller patterns are preferable.
3. There are situations when exceptions to these generalizations have fairly dramatic results. On a guest towel, a single sizable theme can work well. On a skirt, pairing little border patterns with a huge pattern can look lovely.
4. Using two, three, or four distinct colors of floss or yarn, metallic threads combined with colored thread, or variously colored cloth can all provide interesting effects.

c. Each strand of embroidery floss should be long enough to be stitched over the item once because it is best to avoid splicing the strands. Some designs specify how long each strand should be.

For instance, No. 2, T 3 12 indicates that a strand 3 12 times the width of the cloth to be stitched is required for the second row of embroidery.

The quantity and size of the offsets in the pattern affect the length of each strand in different ways.

For instance, in figure 1, strands 1, 2, 4, and 5 should be more than twice the width of the piece, or T 2 12, whereas thread No. 3, which runs across, needs to be just a little bit longer than the width of the piece being embroidered.

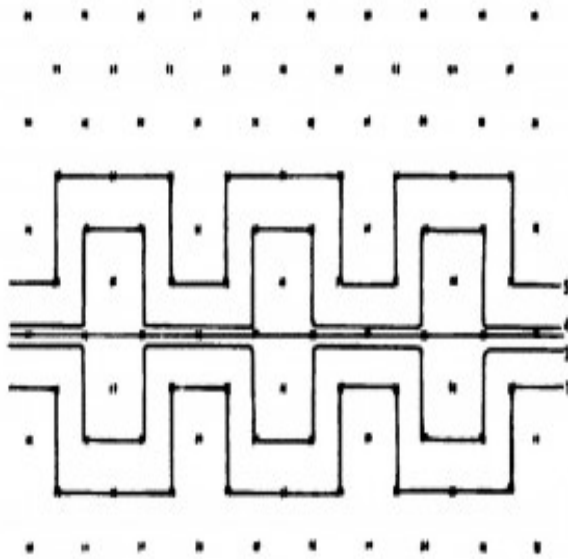


Figure 1 shows the Huck weaving style.

d. Centering the design is a crucial step, particularly for smaller items where the whole pattern can be seen at a look.



1. Fold the fabric in half or count the pairs of threads across the row to get the middle pair of threads in the breadth of the fabric. Pin the middle pair to identify it.
  2. Find and mark the design's center in the pattern.
  3. Find the middle of the embroidery floss or yarn, and then tuck it halfway beneath the main two strands.
- e. Strand 1 in the chosen pattern is worked by pulling the strand under the pairs of threads specified in the pattern, first on one side of the center, then on the other.

This is because the positioning of all succeeding strands is dependent on the initial one, great care must be given with this first strand of the pattern to ensure precision in adhering to the design.

You can run a guide string under each pair of threads and straight across the fabric in a color other than the pattern. This can be useful for beginning the pattern's first strand. The subsequent strands can be started at the right, as is customary in sewing, since only the first strand needs to be centered.

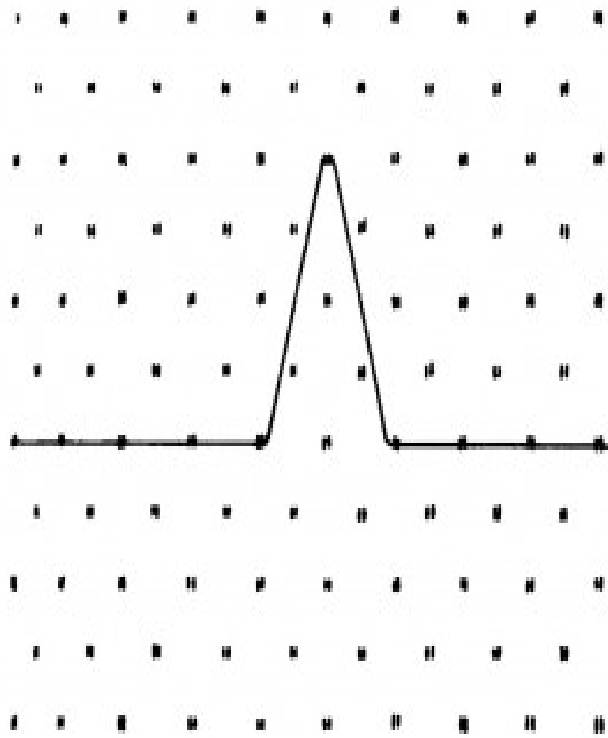
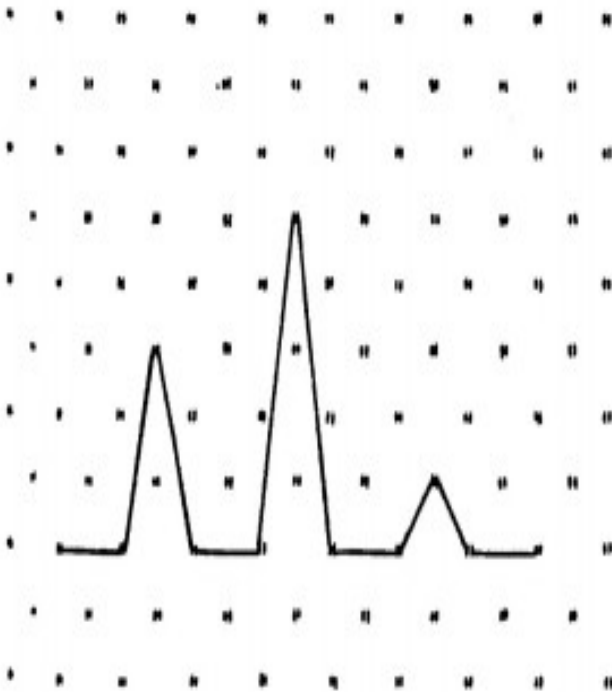


Figure 2 shows the offset of one over and two up in huck weaving.



### Open loops in Figure 3

f. There are two ways to read patterns; the one chosen depends on how the pattern is "written."

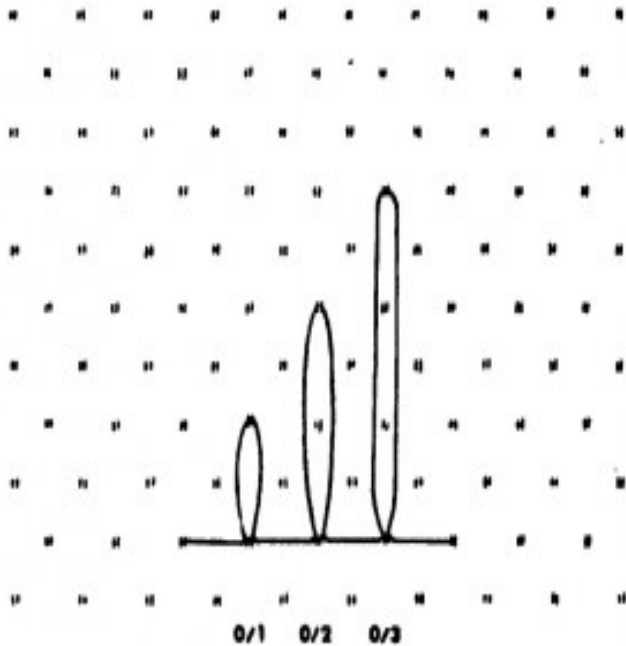
1. Some patterns are illustrated diagrammatically, as was done in this case. In these situations, the diagrams are followed by counting the corresponding pairs of threads.

2. Following written instructions is a different strategy that is more challenging but more accurate for complex patterns. The pattern is typically photographed to illustrate these instructions, however the images frequently lack clarity in the details. The written instructions have the following code:

(a) Offsets are denoted by symbols like  $\frac{1}{2}$ . This indicates counting two pairs of threads up or down and one pair of threads above or below (fig. 2).

(b) Open loops are denoted with  $\frac{1}{12}$  (indicating  $\frac{1}{12}$  over) (one and one-half rows up). Thus,  $\frac{1}{112}$ ,  $\frac{1}{212}$ , and  $\frac{1}{12}$  are as seen in Figure 3.

(c) Closed loops are represented by the numbers 0, 1, and 3. (fig. 4). Rarely is a  $\frac{0}{4}$  loop employed.



Closed loops, Figure 4

There are numerous methods for completing the work; the one chosen depends on the project and the design.

1. The end can be concealed in the hem by being stitched into the huck's edge.
2. For multiple pairs of threads, the strand can be weaved back on itself (fig. 5)

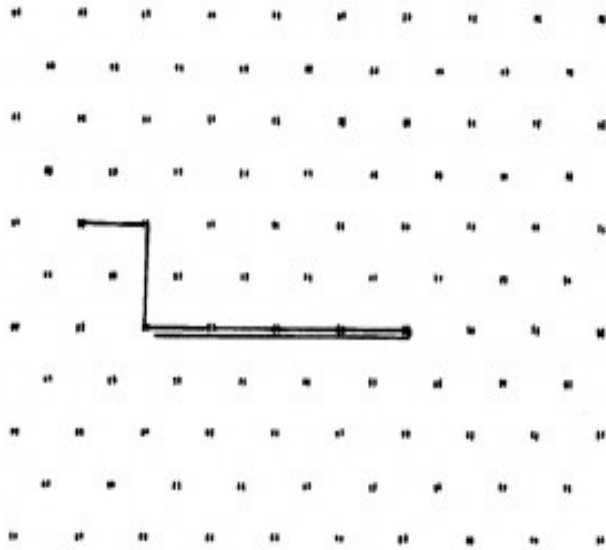


Figure 5 shows one way to cease huck weaving.

### Patterns for Swedish Embroidery

The file below contains charts with color recommendations for Swedish Weaving patterns from 1949.

Share this guide with your friends if you enjoyed it.



## CHAPTER TWO

### Swedish Weaving and Huck Needlework



Jane, my third cousin, was introduced to me roughly two years ago. We quickly discovered that we shared many of the same interests, with the exception that we were both eager to learn more.

Last October, on our Route 66 tour, we passed past her town in Colorado, which has the same name as my town in Kentucky. Jane, seeing my interest in sewing, presented me a baby blanket she had woven using Swedish technique. We decided that I would take the blanket home and stitch on the binding. I just recently shipped it back to her.

I wanted to share with you the following information that Jane wrote and gave about this art form as I showed you her blanket.



The weaving method was discovered in linens from the 1600s. Peak popularity in the United States during the 1930s and 1940s. Huck mostly kitchen towels and also linens.





Some argue that kitchen towels became obsolete with the invention of the dishwasher. Today, I observe a revival of both Swedish weaving and huck needlework techniques.



The larger Monk's fabric is used for Afghans, blankets, table runners, placemats, and baby blankets in the Swedish style of stitching. I've even used it as curtain material.



The huck or Swedish weaving is distinct in that it is woven entirely on the front of the fabric, with the thread rarely visible on the back. My work is never flawless.





To weave, you must pick up the vertical threads (floats) on the front of the fabric so that the stitching is not visible on the back. Best of luck with it. The easy-to-follow, repeating pattern of the stitches is suitable for both left and right-handed individuals. The yarn is threaded with a blunt yarn needle. Find the center of the fabric, place a safety pin there, and begin the pattern.

By sewing alternate sides, the fabric is prevented from stretching unequally.



Monk's cloth is a fabric with an equal weave. Typically, 100% cotton is 60" broad and 7 counts per inch. The floats travel in both directions equally. Best to pre-wash for shrinkage prevention.

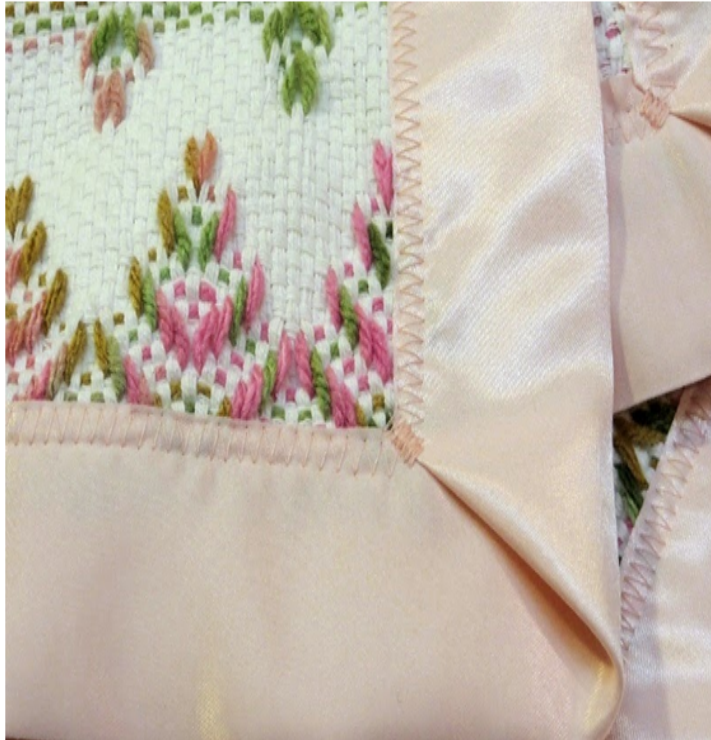
The edges are zigzagged by machine to prevent unraveling. For baby this is best 2½ yards for an afghan, 1¾ yards for a baby blanket.



Finish with a hem, fringe, single crochet, a binding, or lace. I zigzagged the edges and pressed a strip of interfacing on both sides of the edges before trimming the excess yarn.



White, ecru, and black are my preferred hues, although there are others such as turquoise, lime green, hot pink, and red. Others have used #3 pearl cotton, numerous strands of #5 pearl cotton, or ribbon. I've only ever used 4-ply worsted yarn. In addition, there is a Swedish technique for weaving on soil. I have never done so.



Because of the loose weave, I decided to zigzag the binding as well.









As our names are on this work of art, we hope that it will be given to a family with a newborn child.



Continue our passion for the fiber arts.

## CHAPTER THREE

### **Lacy and enchanting crochet scarf**



#### MATERIALS

The following gauge is achieved with 330 yards of yarn of mohair type (brushed) and the following gauge.

Size G/6 (4mm) crochet hook OR SIZE

TO OBTAIN GAUGE

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Use 8" x 63"/20cm x 160cm (Don't add fringe)

## GAUGE

12 stitches and 6 rows to 4 "/10cm above pat. st.

size G/6 (4mm) crochet hook.

Take the time to examine your gauge.

## SCARF

At the side edge, begin ch 188.

Row 1 (right side): Dc in fourth chain from hook and in each chain across to total 185 stitches. CH 4, rotate.

Row 2 Sk first stitch, \*dc in next 6 stitches, ch 2, sk next stitch, dc in next 6 stitches, ch 1, sk next stitch; repeat from \* to last stitch; end dc in last stitch. Ch 4 and turn.

\*Dc in next 4 sts, ch 4, sk next 2 sts, sc in next ch-2 sp, ch 4, sk next 2 sts, dc in next 4 sts, ch 1; repeat from \*; finish dc in 3rd ch of ch-4 turning ch. Ch 4 and turn.

\*Dc in next 2 sts, [ch 4, sc in next ch-4 sp] twice, ch 4, sk next 2 sts, dc in next 2 sts, ch 1; repeat from \*, finish dc in 3rd ch of ch-4 turning ch. Ch 4 and turn.

Row 5 \*Dc in next 2 sts, 2 dc in next ch-4 sp, ch 4, sc in next ch-4 sp, ch 4, 2 dc in next ch-4 sp, dc in next 2 sts, ch 1; repeat from \*, finish dc in 3rd ch of ch-4 turning ch. Ch 4 and turn.

Row 6 \*Dc in next 4 stitches, work 2 dc in next ch-4 space, ch 1, work 2 dc in next ch-4 space, dc in next 4 stitches, ch 1; repeat from \*; end dc in 3rd ch of ch-4 turning chain. Ch 4 and turn.

Row 7 \*Dc in next 6 stitches, dc in next ch-1 space, dc in next 6 stitches, ch 1; repeat from \*; end dc in third ch of ch-4 turning chain. Ch 4 and turn.

Rows 8-13 Rep rows 2-7.

After completing row 7, fasten off.

## FRINGE

For each fringe, cut three 25-strand strands 63.5cm long.

13 fringe are tied along each end

## CHAPTER FOUR

### **Baby Zoo Afghan (crocheted)**



Afghan is approximately 34" x 42" in size.

Materials:

- Acrylic yarn four-ply worsted weight
- Yellow or Primary Color, 24 1/2 ounces
- 3.50 grams of Peach, Lilac, Mint, Powder Blue, and Pink
- Crochet Hook: Size I or size to obtain gauge

Gauge:

7 stitches = 2"

8 rows = 2"

To save time, take the time to check the gauges!

ch=chain

sc=single crochet

rep=repeat Note: The FAQ contains a helpful guide to crochet and knitting abbreviations. To Begin: With the Color A, loosely chain 107 stitches.

Row 1: Make a single crochet stitch in the second chain from the hook and in each chain across. sc 1 and turn at the end of each row and (106 sts).

Row 2 and throughout: Work 1 sc in each stitch across. Work until 146 rows are accomplished.

Border

The border is worked in the following sequence: Powder Blue, Peach, Lilac, Pink, Mint, and picot row Yellow.

In Row 1, connect Powder Blue in any corner. Work this corner and each corner as indicated in parentheses: (1 sc, ch 3, 1 sc) in corner stitch, ch 1, skip 1 stitch. Work across the narrow edge as follows: \* 1 sc, ch 1, skip 1 st, rep from \* across to corner, work corner. Work 1 sc across the long edge, ch 1, skip 1 row, repeat from \* across, work the corner, and continue around. Fasten off Powder Blue.

Row 2: Join Peach yarn to the corner of the ch-3 chain. In each corner, work 1 sc, 3 ch, and 1 sc. Ch 1, \* work 1 sc in each ch-1

space of the row beneath, ch 1, rep from \* to corner, work corner into corner, and continue around. Leave Peach alone.

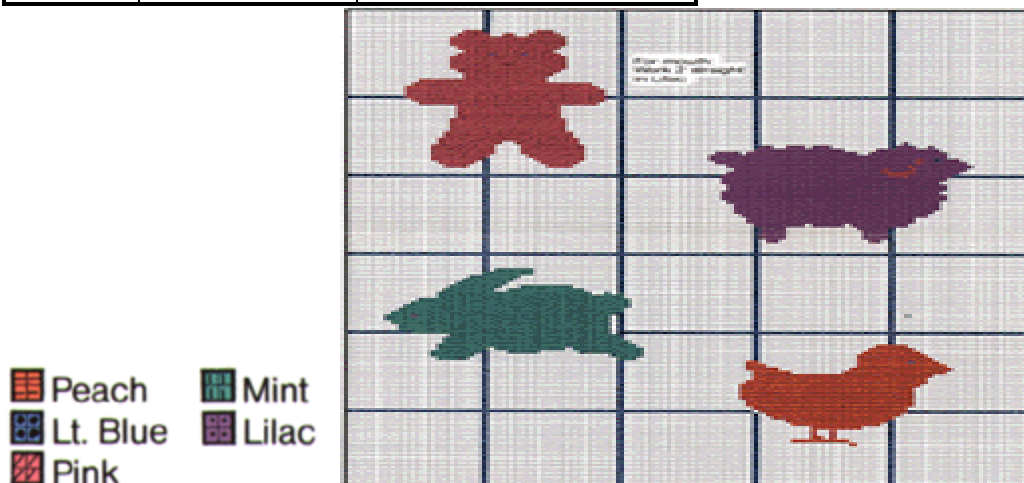
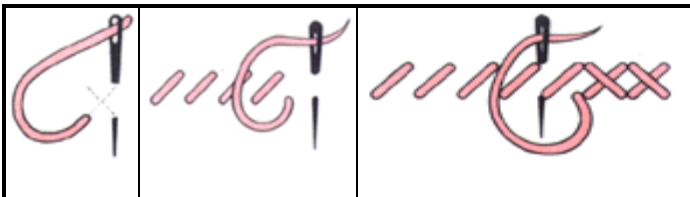
Row 3: Using Lilac, repeat row 2

Row 4: Repeat Row 2 using Pink

Row 5: Rep Row 2 using Mint.

Join yarn with sc in any ch-3 corner, work picot (ch 3, sc in first st of ch 3), 1 sc in corner, ch 1, 1 sc in ch-1 in spaces of row below, picot, ch 1, \* 1 sc, ch 1, in each of next 3 ch-1 in spaces, picot, in same stitch as last picot, ch 1, rep from \* across, work around with a picot in each ch-3 Lock down.

Pattern for cross-stitch:





Following the chart, complete one cross stitch (worked over one row) in Blue for the window box. Position animals according to the chart and use the indicated colors. Work all stitches loosely and evenly, and all top cross stitches in the same direction. This is the largest animal chart image we have available.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### **Afghan knit with Swedish embroidery**



This plushly textured afghan is created by combining designs. First, panels of cable stitch are knit, and then two strands of yarn are woven through the nubs to create a design.

Size:

Approximately 56 inches by 69 inches

Materials:

Four-Ply Knitting Woolen

- 31.5 ozs. Major Colour (MC)
- 7 ounces apiece of White (A) and Black (B)

Needles for knitting in size 9 or size needed to reach gauge 1  
Double point needle (DPN)

Size J crochet hook

Thread needle

Gauge:

Pattern 1: 4 stitches = 1", 11 rows = 2, while Pattern 2: 4 stitches = 1 1/4", 11 rows = 2

Take the time to check gauges to save time.

Pattern 1:

Utilizing a multiple of four stitches.

Rows 1 and 3: Incorrect, P.

Row 2: \*K2, P2 together, leaving original threads on left-hand needle, p the first stitch of the 2 taken together, slip the 2 original stitches off needle (this is referred to as a purl twist 2); repeat from \* throughout.

Row 4: \* Purl twist 2, knit 2, \* throughout. Repetition of these four rows constitute Pattern 1.

Pattern 2:

A cable constructed with 8 stitches.

Rows 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 are incorrect. K1, p6, k1. P1, slip next now use 3 stitches to dpn, hold in front of work, k3, k3 from dpn, p1. Row 2: P1, slip next 3 stitches to dpn, hold in front of work, k3, k3 from dp

Rows 4, 6, 8, 10: P1, k6, p1.

Pattern 2 requires 10 rows of repetition.

Afghan:

Outside Panel 1: Cast on 67 stitches with MC.

Row 1: Incorrect side. K2; work Row 1 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern 1 over 44 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern over 8 stitches; k1; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern over 44 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern over 8 stitches; k

Row 2: K1; repeat Row 2 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; K2; repeat Row 2 of Pattern 2. Row 2 of Pattern 1 over 44 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work Row 2 of Pattern 2 over eight stitches; knit two stitches. Maintaining established patterning, work Garter stitch between patterns and along each edge (k every row). Work until approximately 68 inches from the beginning, ending with Pattern Row 2 Unravel on the incorrect side.

## Outside Panel 2:

Cast on 67 stitches with MC.

Row 1: Incorrect side. K1; work Row 1 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern 1 over 44 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern 1 over 44 threads; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; k2.

Row 2: K2; work Row 2 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work Row 2 of pattern 1 over 44 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work Row 2 of Pattern 2 over eight stitches, knit one. Employing garter stitch between patterns and around each edge while adhering to the set patterning. Complete as in Exterior Panel 1 Note: k1 garter stitch is inserted along each edge.

## Center Panel:

Cast on 110 stitches with MC.

Row 1: Incorrect side. K1; work Row 1 of Pattern 1 over 20 stitches; k2; work Row 1 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; k1; work Row 1 of Pattern 3 over 8 threads Row 1 of Pattern 1 over 44 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work Row 1 of Pattern 2 is performed over 8 stitches; k2; Row 1 of Pattern 1 is performed over 20 stitches; k1.

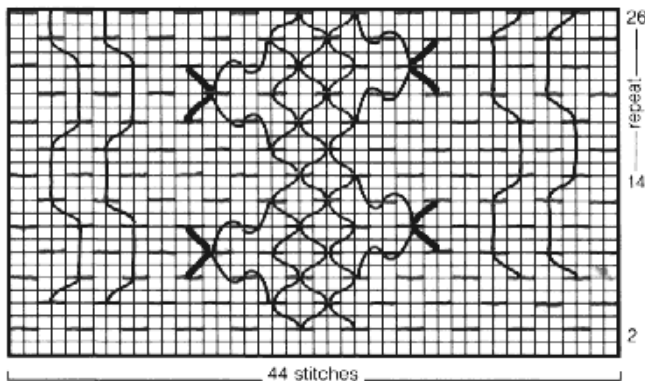
Row 2: K1; work Row 2 of Pattern 1 over twenty stitches; knit two; work Row 2 of Pattern 2 over 8 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work Row 2 of pattern 1 over 44 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work Row 2 of Pattern 2

over 8 stitches; knit 2 stitches; work. Row 2 of Pattern 1 over twenty stitches; knit one.

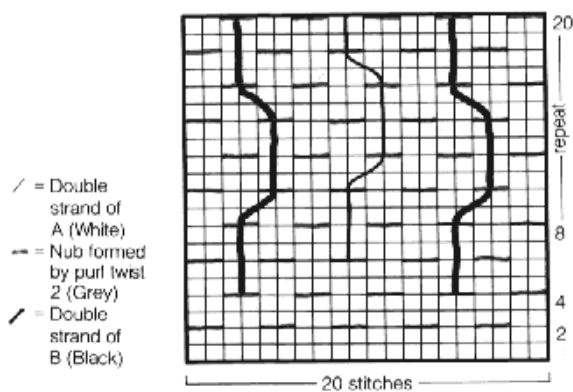
Maintaining established patterns, work garter stitch between patterns and along each edge to the same length as side panels.

Finishing:

**CHART I**



**CHART II**



Utilize two strands of yarn for weaving a pattern. Weave through the loops created by the second purl twist of Pattern 1. Work Chart 1 over each section of 44 stitches and Chart 2 over each section of 20 stitches. With MC weave Side Panels and Center Panels.

Border:

Connect B to a corner of Afghanistan.

Round 1: Chain 1, then, using a crochet hook, work 2 single crochets in each corner, ensuring that the work is flat and that each side has the same amount of stitches (sc along one edge to next corner, work 3 sc in corner) 3 times, sc along final edge to beginning corner, 1 sc in beginning corner, attach with sl st to first sc with a slip stitch. ch 1, DO NOT TURN.

Round 2: 2 sc in corner, sc in each stitch around, 3 sc in each corner, ending with 1 sc in the corner from whence you began. Join with a slip stitch. Ch 1, DO NOT TURN.

In the third round, with the right side facing and working from left to right in reverse, sc in each stitch. Join with a slip stitch. Unfastening.

Tassels:

Make 4. For each tassel, cut forty 12-inch-long strands of color B. Cut another 12-inch-long strand of B. Place the additional strand in the middle of the forty strands and fold them in half over it. Tie this strand tightly around all other strands. To create a head, wind another length of yarn multiple times around all strands around 1" below the fold. Tie securely. As illustrated, attach a tassel to each corner. Trim tassels.

## CHAPTER SIX

### **Afghan crocheted with Swedish embroidery**



This fashionable afghan incorporates crochet and Swedish embroidery. The Moss stitch provides the ideal backdrop for the Swedish weaving technique.

Size:

Approximately 52 inches by 67 inches.

Materials:

60 ounces of 4 Ply Knitting Worsted. Off-white (A), 7 ounces Garden Pink (B); 3.5 ozs. 7 oz. Conch Shell (C). 3.5 ounces of Light Blue (D)



fabric. Dark Blue (E). Size K crochet hook, or the size needed to obtain the specified gauge. Weaving needle for tapestry

Gauge:

Moss Stitch: 3 stitches per inch; 7 rows every two inches.

Take the time to check gauges to save time.

This is a Moss Stitch:

1st Row: Right side 1 single crochet is worked into each stitch. Chain 2, then turn.

Row 2: Chain 2 is always counted as the initial hdc, \* slip stitch in next stitch, 1 hdc in next stitch; repeat from \* across, end with a slip stitch in the last stitch.

Each hdc creates a loop on the right-hand side of the piece. Chain 1 and then turn.

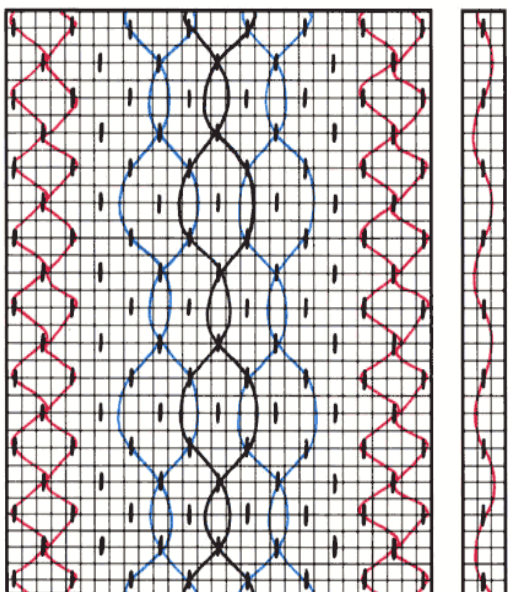
Row 3: Work 1 sc in each hdc and slip knot. Chain 1 and then turn.

Row 4: Slip stitch in first stitch, 1 hdc in next stitch, \* sl st, hdc in next stitch; repeat from \* across. Chain 1 and then turn. Repeat these four rows to create the Moss stitch.

### Crochet Swedish Embroidery Afghan

| = Off White (A)

Color B (Garden Pink)    Color D (Light Blue)    Color E (Dark Blue)    Color D (Light Blue)    Color B (Garden Pink)    Color C (Conch Shell)



Note 1: Secure ends.

Note 2: Pay careful attention that the threads are going under the bars as indicated on chart. Leave enough yarn so work is flat.

Afghan:

Chain 199.

Row 1: Ch 2, sc in the second chain from the hook, \* sc in the next chain, \* repeat from \* across, totaling 198 stitches. Note: On subsequent patterns, repeat Row 1 as instructed in the design for Moss Stitch. Chain 1 and then turn.

Row 2: Work 1 sc around the post of each stitch from the front (enter hook in space before stitch, pull hook across back of stitch and out in space after stitch, draw up a loop, and work off the 2 loops as a sc), ending with a sc in the final stitch. Chain 1 and then turn. Row 2 creates a ridge on the right side of the piece.

Row 3: Work a single crochet in each single crochet. Chain 2, then turn.

Work Row 2 of the Moss Stitch in Row 4.

Row 5: Work a single crochet stitch in each stitch. Chain 1 and then turn.

Repeat Row 2 to create a ridge on the right side of the work in Row 6. \*\*Chain 1, then turn. Begin Moss Stitch by repeating Rows 1 through 4 thirty times. Repeat the first six rows from the beginning.

Repeat from until there are five Moss Stitch panels and six panels for the first six rows. Unfastening. The length of this afghan has been crocheted from side to side.

Finishing:

Follow the diagram to create a Swedish Weaving Pattern using a long double thread and a tapestry needle. When weaving, go under the designated bar as well as the small stitch underneath to firmly anchor the thread.

Lower and Upper Boundaries:

Work three rows of even stitches, ensuring that the work is flat. With the right side facing and working backwards from left to right, sc in each stitch along the final row. Unfastening.

Tassels:

4. Cut 40 strands A, 12 strands B "long. Place a length of yarn in the middle of the 40 strands and fold them in half. Secure a length of yarn with a knot. Wrap a second length of yarn multiple times around all strands of the first "from the fold, a head is formed. Ensure that it

is securely tied and fastened. Trim ends. Attach 1 Tassel to each corner as illustrated.

I have taken every effort to ensure the correctness and completeness of these instructions.

Trust you enjoy reading this book? Enjoy crafting.

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