

Handicraft First Year

Module 6 8 Weaves

Basic Types of Weaves



What this module is all about

Do you know that the Philippines is not only famous for its beautiful white beaches and blue foamed waves but also for its very unique handicraft products.

Some of the best known handmade and locally manufactured products are baskets, trays, placemats, bags, wall displays, belts, and recently, even lamps and furniture. Most of these are considered as world class in finish and design.

Most of the products mentioned require craftsmanship in weaving. Hence, this module introduces you to the materials used in weaving and how weaving is done using basic designs.

In the previous module, you learned what materials and supplies are used in handicraft. In this module, you will know the indigenous materials used solely in weaving. I hope you will enjoy the lessons in this module. May all the activities arouse your creativity!



What you are expected to learn

This module enables you to:

1. identify the four types of indigenous materials used in weaving;
2. enumerate materials classified as grass, seeds, palms and vines;
3. make samples of the 8 weaves, using art paper or recycled paper; and
4. prepare a project that shows weaving as a skill.



How to learn from this module

1. Read and understand the module.
2. Follow directions accurately.
3. Perform all the activities and exercises.

4. Answer the pretest and posttest as best as you can.
5. Use vocabulary in this module as a tool in understanding the lessons.



PRETEST

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 1. These are plants that grow on wet grounds and resemble grass but they have no joints.
 - a. palms
 - b. vines
 - c. ferns
 - d. sedges

- _____ 2. It is considered the “prince of palms” because all of its parts are used in handicraft.
 - a. buri
 - b. coconut
 - c. sugarcane
 - d. nipa

- _____ 3. It is one of the largest palms in the Philippines with leaves used to make hats, mats, and bags.
 - a. buri
 - b. coconut
 - c. sugarcane
 - d. nipa

- _____ 4. It is the round stalk of grass, sedges and the like.
 - a. stem
 - b. splint
 - c. strip
 - d. straw

- _____ 5. They are stiff, fibrous pieces taken from the stalk or stem of plants.
 - a. stem
 - b. splint
 - c. strip
 - d. straw

- _____ 6. It is the hard partition in bamboo.
 - a. node
 - b. internode
 - c. stem
 - d. culm

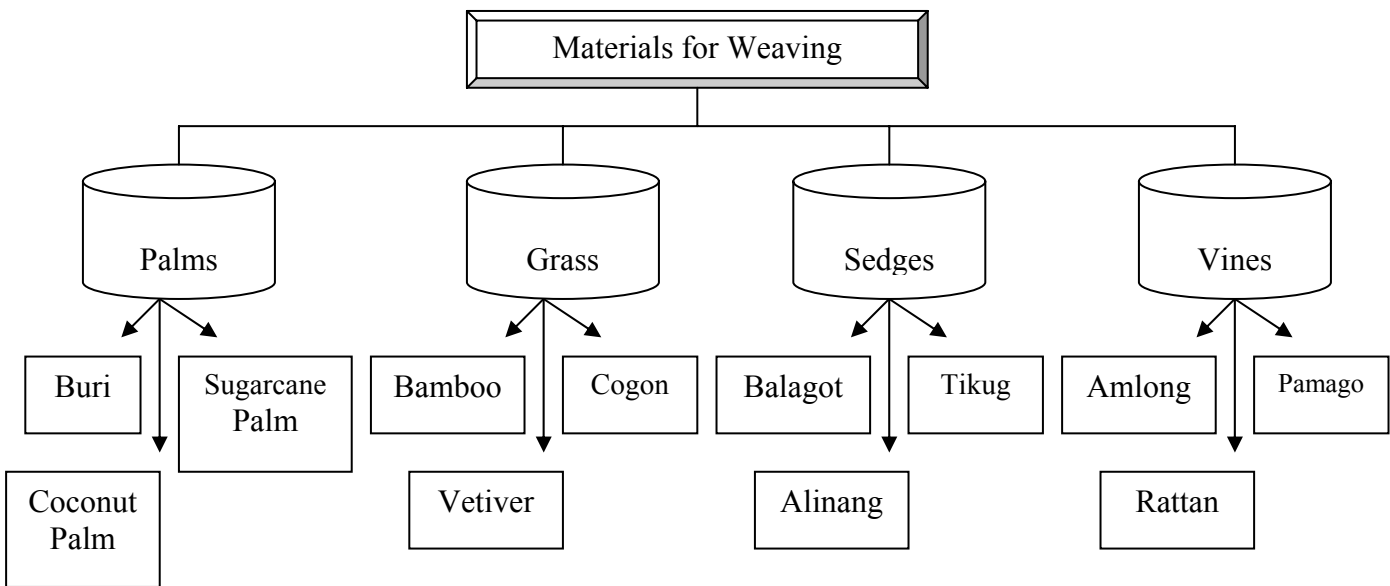
- _____ 7. It is the thick fibrous part of bamboo.
 - a. node

- b. internode
 - c. stem
 - d. culm
- ___ 8. It refers to the lengthwise or vertical weaved strips.
- a. warp
 - b. woof
 - c. strip
 - d. splints
- ___ 9. It is the name given to under one over one weave.
- a. sawali
 - b. rancing
 - c. blocking
 - d. chevron
- ___ 10. It refers to the weave design that forms a diamond pattern.
- a. sawali
 - b. rancing
 - c. blocking
 - d. chevron

Lesson 1

Weaving Materials

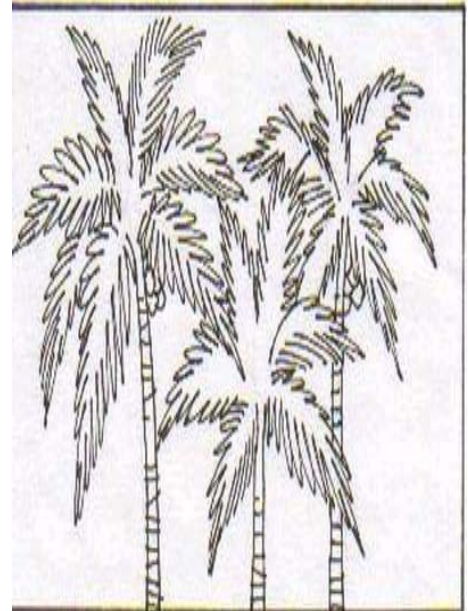
Materials used in weaving are either soft and pliant strips or hard pliant strips. Below is a diagram of the most common materials used in weaving handicraft products.



1. Palms – tropical trees commonly found in the Philippines with sheets of leaves.
2. Grass – plants with short blades whose stems have joints. They grow abundantly in plains and mountainous places.
3. Sedges – plants that grow on wet soil. They resemble grass but have no stems. Their stems are solid and triangular in form.
4. Vines – single-stem plants that usually grow high above the ground in tropical places. They have air roots and attach themselves to the trunks and branches of trees.

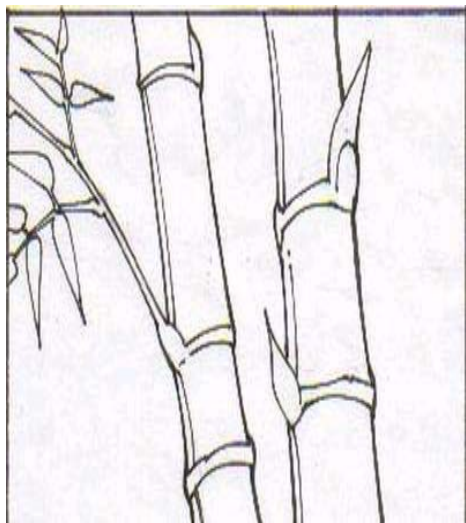
Palm

1. Buri palm – one of the largest palms in the Philippines. Buri strips come from young buri palms. They are used for mats, hats, bags, fans, tobacco, cases, and other purposes.
2. Coconut palm – said to be the prince of palms because all parts of the palm are used in handicraft. In weaving, their leaflets are used for mats and hats.
3. Sugarcane palm – mostly found in Bohol and Iloilo; their splints are used to weave baskets and spokes.



Coconut Palm

Grasses

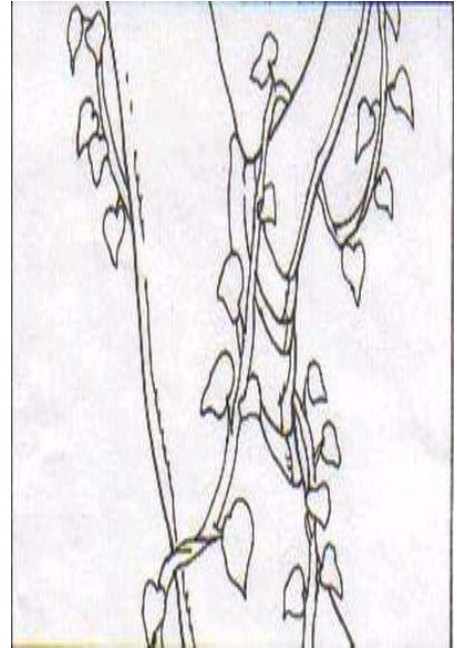


Bamboo

1. Bamboo – has pliant fibers that grow from the stems. The fiber can be split into pieces without breaking. The parts of a bamboo are the nodes, internodes and culms.
2. Vetiver – the straight flower stalks are best used; its outer coverings, are removed. It is steeped in water and dried for 2 to 3 days. Then, the outer part is scraped and used to weave bags, slippers and mats.
3. Cogon – it has the same use as the vetiver. Its splints are light to dark brown.

Vines

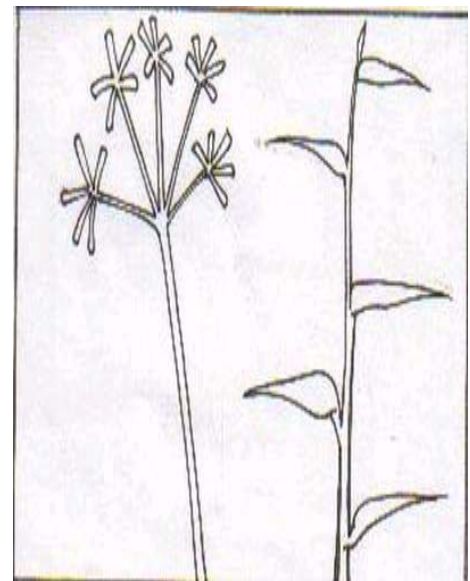
1. Balagot – This is a perennial plant that continuously grow stalks from its underground stem. The stalks are fat and three-sided and can reach as high as 1.5 meters.
2. Alinang – This is a sedge that grows in wet places and bears flowers all year round. It looks like balagot but is shorter. It is used for mats and screens.
3. Tikug – This sedge grows abundantly in marshy places and rice paddies in Visayas and Mindanao. It reaches as high as 3 meters. The stem is shiny and smooth and used in making mats. They are more superior in terms of quality then buri mats.



Vines

Sedges

1. Rattan – this vine grows in tropical places in the far east. Rattan grows abundantly in tropical places like the Philippines. Rattan splints are used for baskets, seats of chair and other furniture.
2. Amlong – this vine is used popularly in the Bicol Region for basketry. There are three kinds of amlong: the white variety, the brown, and the black amlong.
3. Pamago – the leaves of this vine are smooth and shaped like conventional heart. They are dark colored in upper portions and are green in lower parts. They are used for tying rims of baskets, furniture and lamp shades.



Sedges

TERMS TO REMEMBER:

1. Stalk – the body of grasses which are used for weaving or plating.
2. Splint – fairly course, stiff, fibrous pieces, split off from stalk, stem or part of plants. It is used as ribs or course weaves in basket making.
3. Strip – thin, supple, soft and flat part of a plant. It is taken from petiole or from thin left blade as in buri strip.
4. Straw – the round stalk of grasses, sedges and the likes. The dried straw of cogon grass.
5. Nodes – the hard partition found in bamboo.
6. Internodes – spaces between nodes.
7. Culm – the thick fibrous part of the bamboo.

Activity 1



Read at least five articles on export business in the Philippines. Focus on the type of handicrafts exported to other countries.

Cut out pictures of products exported to other countries which uses weaving as the main design.

Group the pictures according to materials used. Ex. Fibers, bamboo, leather.

Submit your work to your teacher.



Self-check:

A. Identify the following. Choose the answers from the word pool below:

grasses	palm trees	culms	vines	strip
sedges		bamboo	nodes	
splint	internodes	rattan	straw	

- _____ 1. Tropical trees that has sheath of leaves that are used in handicraft product.
- _____ 2. Plants that grow on wet grounds. Their stems are solid and triangular in form.
- _____ 3. Plants with short blades whose stem has joints.
- _____ 4. Single-stem plants that grow high above the ground in tropical places.
- _____ 5. The thin supple, soft and flat part of a plant.
- _____ 6. The spaces between nodes.
- _____ 7. The thick fibrous part of a bamboo.
- _____ 8. Belongs to the grass family with tall stems and pliant fibers that can be split into pieces.
- _____ 9. A perennial plant that continuously grow stalks from its underground stem.
- _____ 10. The body of a grass which is used for weaving.

B. Match the picture in Column A with their descriptions in Column B.

A

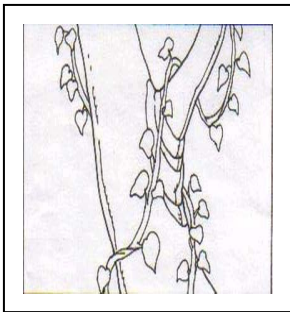
B

1.



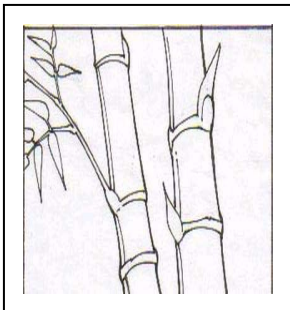
a. has triangular stalks similar to balagot.

2.



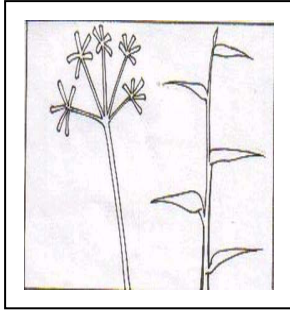
b. this belongs to the grass family.

3.



c. prince of palms

4.



d. single-stem plants that grow on high above the ground.

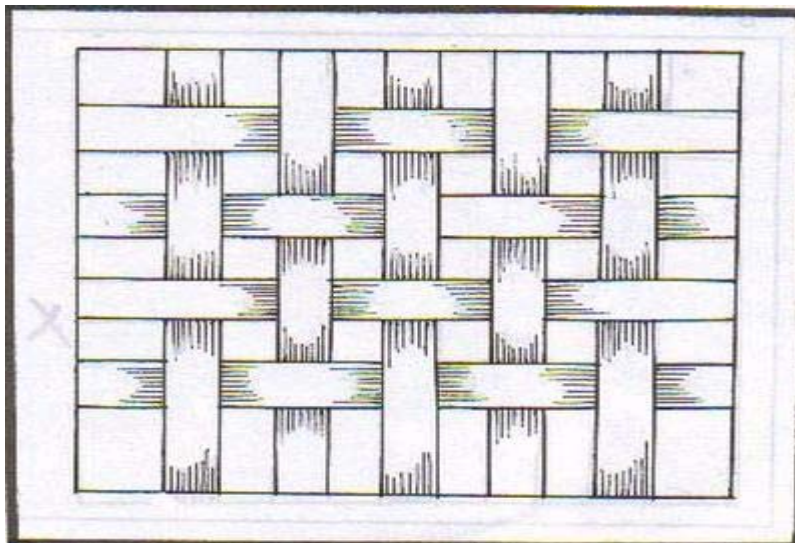
Lesson 2

The Basic Weave Designs

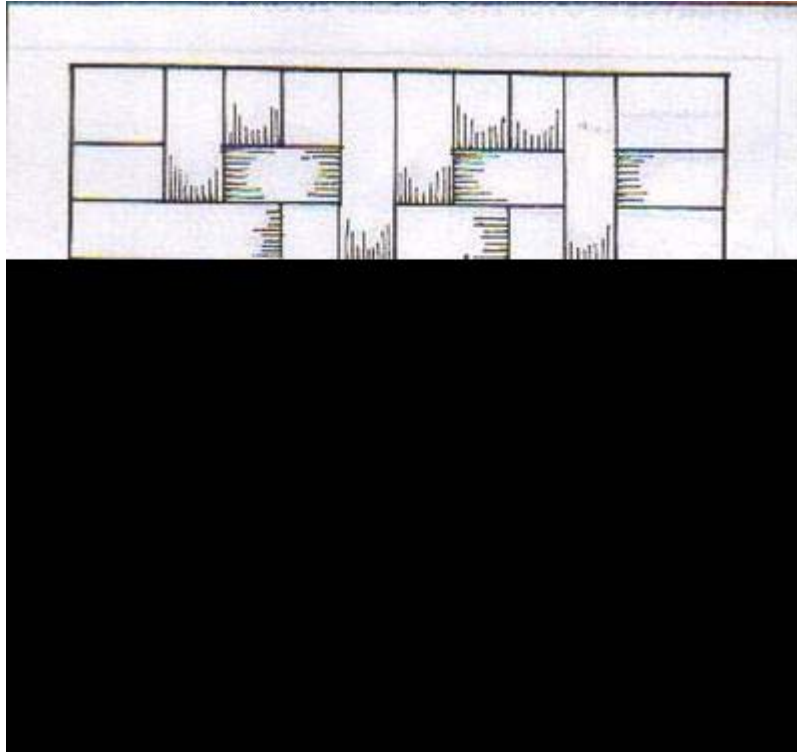
You learned in lesson 1 the different materials for weaving that available in your locality. You can now choose the kind of materials to use in weaving your desired article. But, have you thought of the design to follow in your project? Well, if you're not aware of the design yet, this lesson will show you the basic weave designs so you can proceed with your project.

The Eight Basic Weaves

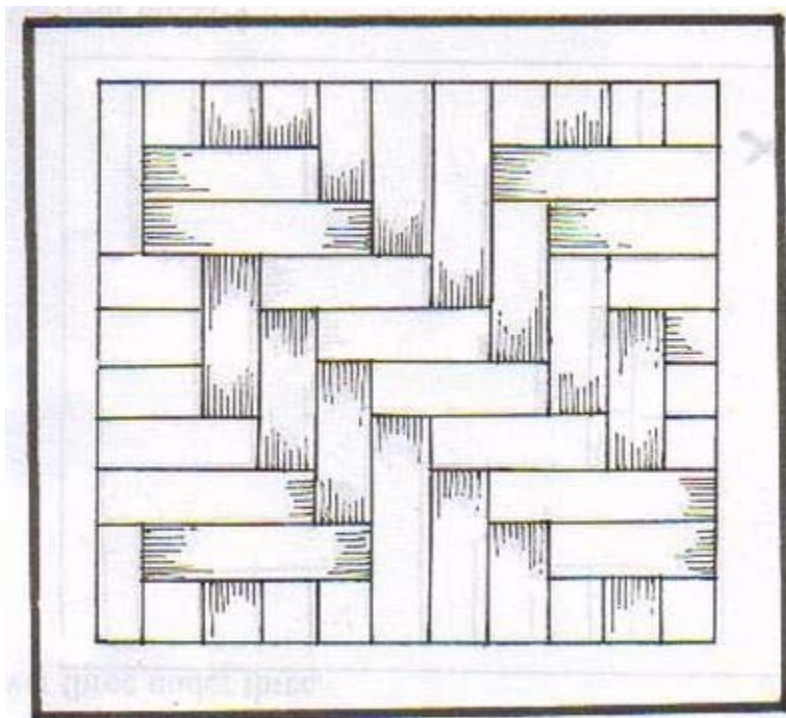
1. Rancing weaves – over one and under one, this weave could be closed or open type.



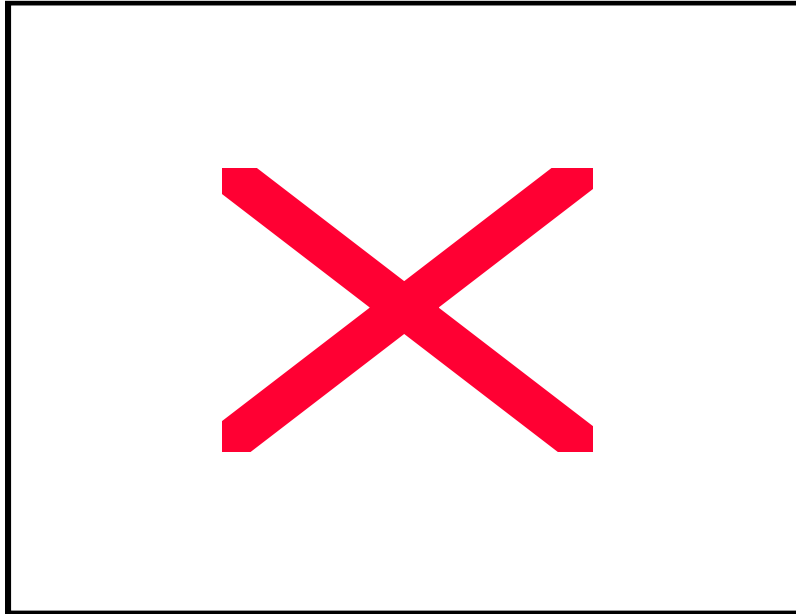
2. Sawali weaves – over two under two.



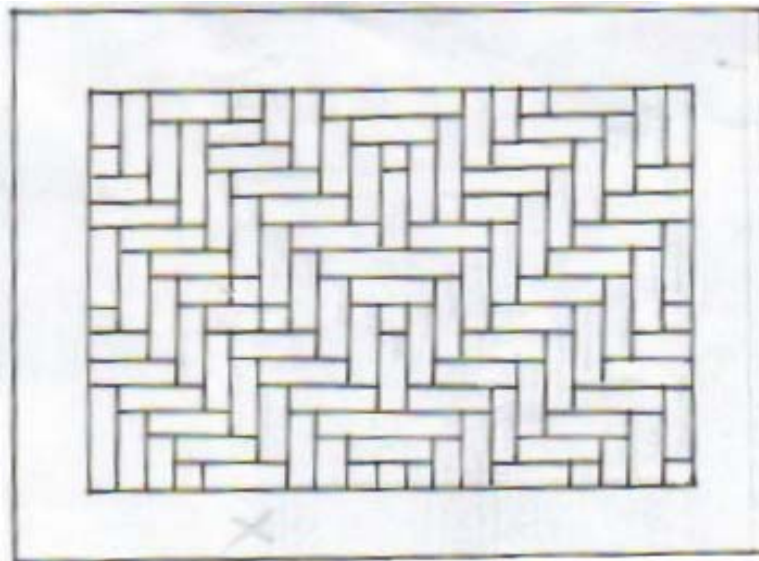
3. Over three under three



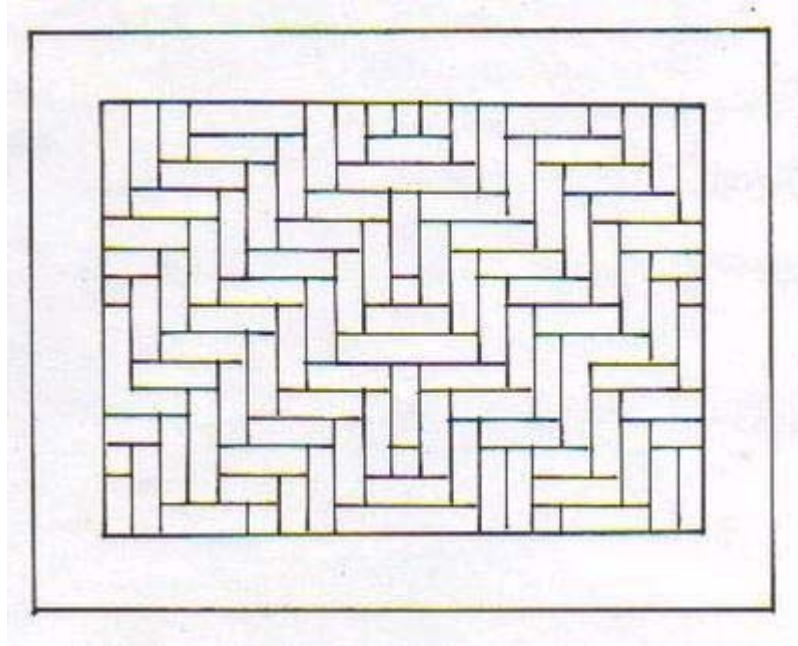
4. Over four under four



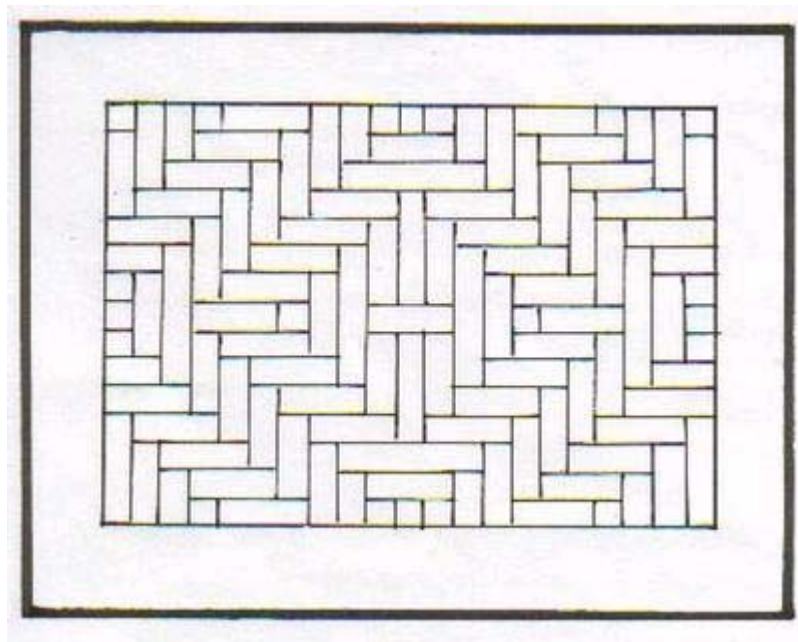
5. V-shape – as the title describes, this weave forms a letter “V” on the whole design.



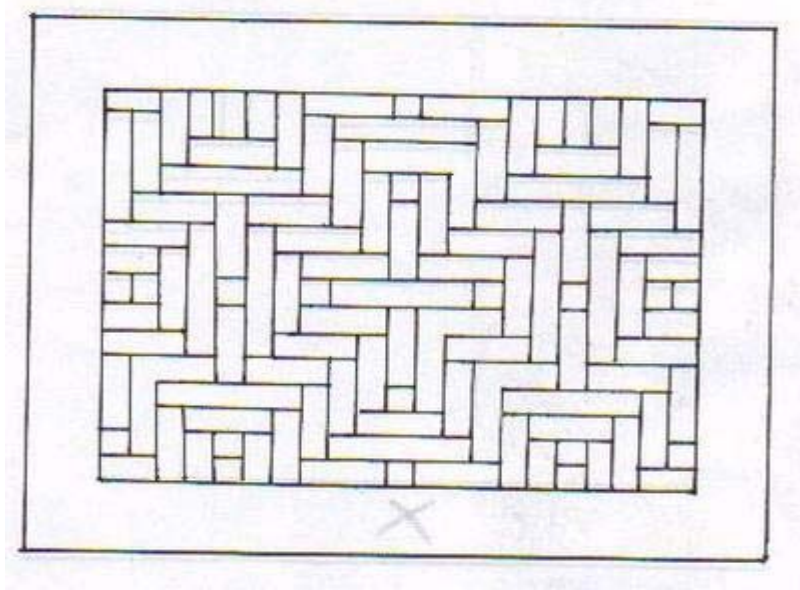
6. Chevron – this forms a herringbone pattern similar to the V-shape.



7. Blocking – this weave design forms a diamond pattern.

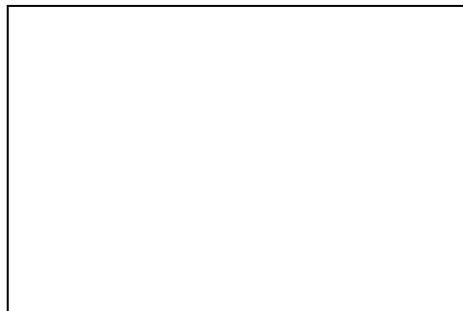


8. Starric – this weave forms a cluster of diamonds, and crosses all over the pattern.

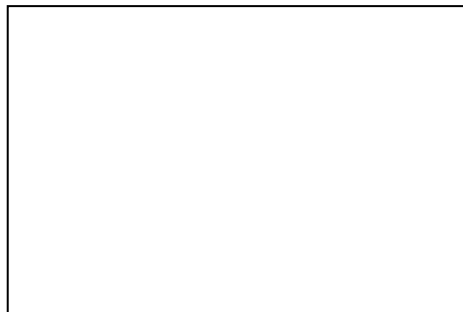


Activity 2

Select two weave designs and draw their patterns on a piece of bond paper. Arrange the drawing like the one below.



Weave No. 1



Weave No. 2

Activity 3

Do the following:

1. Prepare strips of art paper. Use two colors for contrast.
2. Use the first set of strips to form the warp, and the second set, the woof. (Note: the warp is the lengthwise or vertical strips in weaving and the woof is the horizontal strips woven across the warp).
3. Choose only six (6) out of the eight (8) weave designs.
4. Paste the finished weaves on short bond paper. Label each design.
5. Follow the designs accurately. Be sure that the weaves are tightly woven to one another.



Self-check:

Identify the following:

- _____ 1. The weave design that forms a diamond pattern.
- _____ 2. The design that forms a "V" pattern.
- _____ 3. The weave that forms a herringbone pattern.
- _____ 4. Over one under one weaving technique.
- _____ 5. Over two under two weaving technique.

Did you get all the answers correct? Very good! You may now move on to the next lesson.

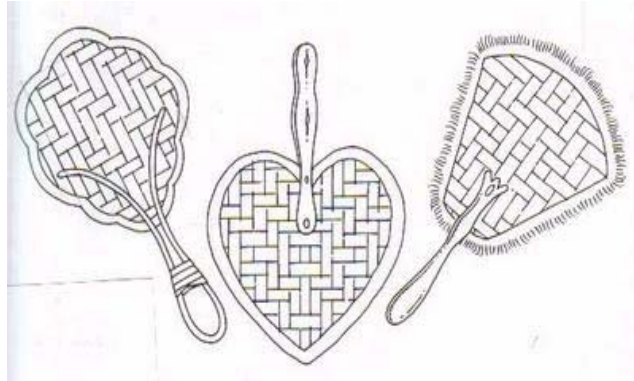
Lesson 4

Steps in Weaving a Fan

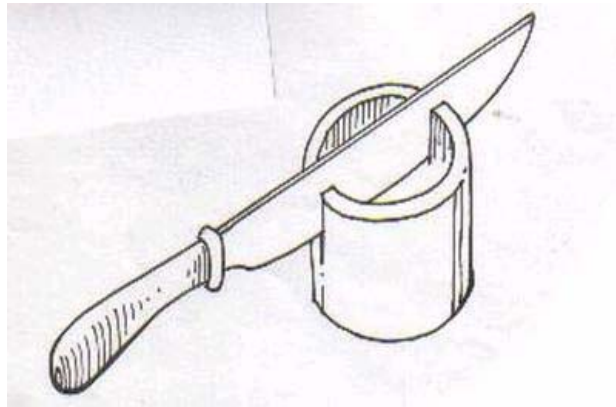
Now that you have learned the basic weave designs, you are now ready to weave our desired project. Let us try if you can weave a fan. Follow the steps below carefully.

1. Cut the bamboo stem into desired lengths using a cross cut saw.
2. Split the bamboo tube into equal thickness, using a bolo.
3. Cut the bamboo into strips or weaves, using a toothed knife.
4. Cut the weaves into the desired length. Use a sizing machine if available. The sizing machine makes the width of the strips uniform.
5. Shape and smoothen the bamboo weaves or splints with a sharp knife or a shaving machine.
6. Start making the weave. Refer to lesson 2 for the design.
7. After weaving, glue the woven form on its sides.
8. When the woven form dries up, cut the edge into the desired shape.

9. Glue any edging material to the edge.
10. Place handle by sewing or tying it to the woven part.



Bamboo Fan



Splitting



LET'S SUMMARIZE

- ◆ There are 8 basic weave design, namely: the rancing weave, sawali weave, over three under three weave, under four over four weave, the chevron, the V-shape weave, the starric and the blocking weave design.
- ◆ There are four sources of materials for weaving, among them, grasses, palm trees, vines and sedges.
- ◆ Palm trees are abundant in the Philippines. They are tropical trees with leaves that are good sources of woven materials.

- ◆ Grass refers to plants with short blades and jointed stems.
- ◆ Sedges are similar to grass but their stalks are triangular in shape.
- ◆ Vines are single-stem plants that cling to the trunks and branches of trees.



POSTTEST

I. Multiple Choice:

Directions: Choose the best answer from the choices listed below each number:

- _____ 1. The weave design that forms a diamond pattern.
- a. starric
 - b. chevron
 - c. blocking
 - d. sawali
- _____ 2. The weaving technique that forms a cluster of diamonds and crosses all over the design.
- a. starric
 - b. chevron
 - c. blocking
 - d. sawali
- _____ 3. Also known as the rancing weave.
- a. over 1 under 1
 - b. over 2 under 2
 - c. over 3 under 3
 - d. over 4 under 4
- _____ 4. Horizontal strips woven across the weave pattern.
- a. woof
 - b. warp
 - c. straw
 - d. splint
- _____ 5. The thick fibrous part of bamboo.
- a. nodes
 - b. culm
 - c. internodes
 - d. splint
- _____ 6. A plant that has the same use as the vetiver.
- a. cogon
 - b. bamboo

- c. coconut
- d. buri

___ 7. A type of plant not included in the palm family.

- a. coconut
- b. buri
- c. rattan
- d. sugarcane

___ 8. Bamboo is included in the family of

- a. sedges
- b. trees
- c. vines
- d. grasses

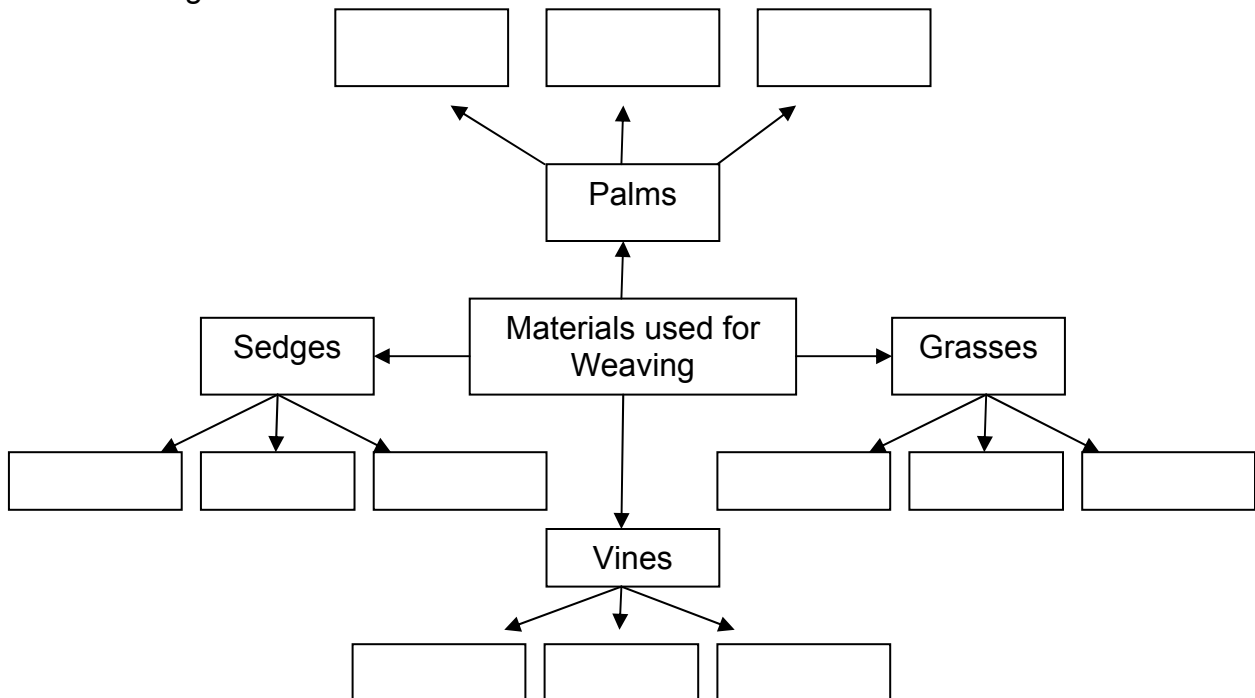
___ 9. A plant considered as a vine.

- a. rattan
- b. bamboo
- c. tikug
- d. vetiver

___ 10. A plant not considered as a sedge.

- a. rattan
- b. amlong
- c. pamago
- d. vetiver

II. Interrelationship: Complete the web below by supplying the materials used in weaving





ANSWER KEY

Pretest

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. c

Lesson 1: Self-check

A.

1. palm trees
2. sedges
3. grasses
4. vines
5. strip
6. internodes
7. culm
8. bamboo
9. balagot
10. stalk

B.

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a

Lesson 2: Self-check

1. Blocking weave
2. V-shape weave
3. Chevron weave
4. Rancing weave
5. Sawali weave

Posttest:

I.

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. a

- 5. b
- 6. a
- 7. c
- 8. d
- 9. c
- 10. d

II.

