

Hideaway Pin Arrangement Sample Worksheet – 30 pin end width

Quick Start - How to design your own rectangle loom. This one page may be all you need.

The first task when planning a rectangle pin frame loom for continuous strand weaving is to determine how many pins (nails) you want for the end (narrow side) of your rectangle. This will set the size of the ends of the rectangle. The exact length of the rectangle in number of pins will be based on this end rail count.

You start planning your loom from the left end, adding the number of pins you used for the left end as you increase the number of squares which are *nominally* equal to the pin count on the end. The first 3 squares are *exactly* equal to the pin count on the end. For a rectangle only 3 squares long, you would have a loom 30 x 90 pins.

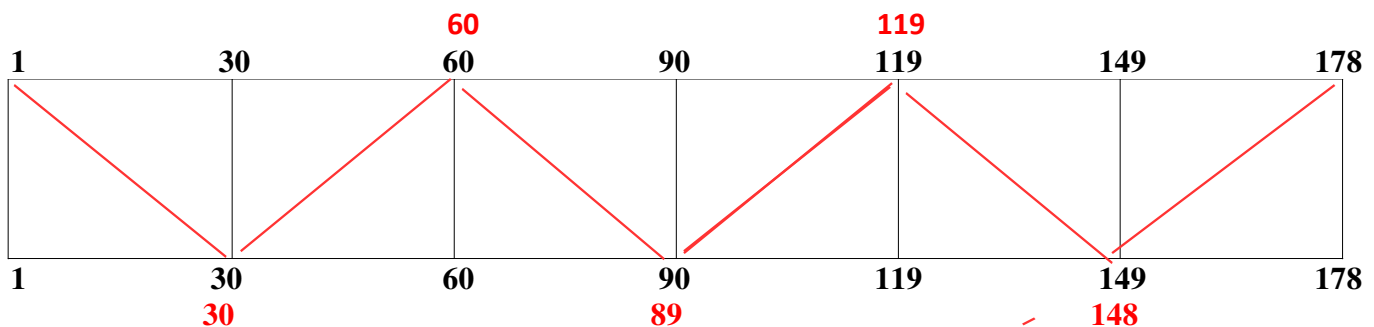
The next square as you move to the right is **one less** than the end pin count, then back to the full end count and alternating back and forth for as many squares you want to get your length.

The turning points can be figured later, before actually weaving on the loom; or can be determined by trial and error. There is a formula for turning points, described below.

Rectangle Corners shown in black type, rectangle 6 squares long, 30 pin end width. For a shorter rectangle, use only the required rectangle corners. You get a perfect outcome in continuous weaving, right-return method. If you weave in the old left-return method, the total length would be one less pin.

Turning Points shown in **Red**. This is where you would take the starting first single strand of yarn. For a shorter rectangle, use only the turning points that apply. Turning points are the same for any weaving method. Path of first single yarn strand also shown in Red.

Start weaving at pin #1, upper left corner of the loom as laid out horizontally as shown here.



The formula for figuring the rectangle corners: For the first 3 squares (moving left to right from Pin 1) add the number pins in the end width (30 pins in this case). For the next square add one pin less than that, the next square after that the full end width, the next square one less and alternate back and forth as you move to the right. When counting pins, count the corner pin in the end count and again for the length.

The formula for the turning points is similar, but only the first two squares add the full number of pins in the width before alternating with one less than the full width.