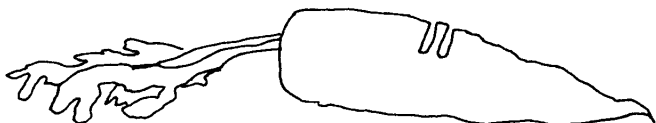


C. Dyeing:

1. Gently lower prepared eggs into dyebath and simmer uncovered for about 20 minutes. This of course also cooks the eggs.
2. Rinse in cool water.
3. Unwrap and remove any decorations.
4. Store in refrigerator.
5. *Sunset* suggests for carrot tops to cool eggs and dyebath separately, unwrap eggs and refrigerate eggs in cold dyebath for 4 hours or longer. *Browne* suggests to darken some dyes leave wrapping on egg and refrigerate in dyebath after cooking for overnight.
6. When eggs are dry, you may want to rub them with salad oil, wipe dry, and buff for a beautiful luster.
7. If wax patterns are applied, I would suggest removing them by holding the egg over a candle flame and wipe each area as the wax melts with a soft cloth or tissue.
8. Of course, the dyebath can be used again.

D. Additional notes:

1. Although you may obtain bright colors from onion skins, don't expect bright colors from all the dyes. Some are soft and subtle, but just as beautiful. We are not trying to copy Easter egg dyeing kits.
2. Sometimes the flowers or leaves you use may impart their own color to the egg surface. Be sure they are not poisonous!
3. *Browne* says that if left in dry storage the insides will harden and shrink. (I have only tried this with my uncooked Ukrainian eggs which have been varnished.)
4. Do be careful not to use poisonous plants! Use only ones you are absolutely sure are edible.



If you have any questions be sure to call and I hope you have an especially Happy Easter.

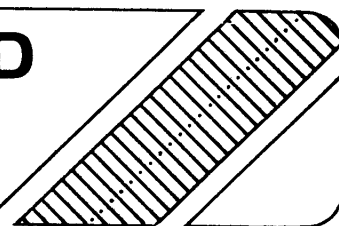
Besides information from friends, the following two articles were used as sources:

"Leafy eggs for Easter," *Sunset* (The Magazine of Western Living), Central Edition, April 1976, Vol. 156, # 4, pp. 88-9.

"Easter Eggs Dyed and Decorated the Natural Way," by Juanita Browne, *Organic Farming and Gardening*, March 1977, pp. 108, 110-11.

*Happy Easter!*

## THE RIGID HEDDLE



### LARGE PROJECTS - part 2

#### Tips on Finishing

Washing and shrinkage of large pieces can be done in the bathtub.

Yardage is often dried at tension to offset shrinkage, fiber movement, and to set the weave.

I often use my floor standing, foldable drying rack (set in the bathtub or outside) and clothspin or tie the warp ends onto the bars after stretching the fabric at tension.

Some people roll their yardage around large tubes or rollers letting it dry at tension.

It is often easier to do the finishing on individual sections before putting the piece together, because there is less bulk and weight to deal with.

Large heavy wall pieces and curtains should be hung for one month before doing the final hemming or finishing to allow for stretching. (Weighting a piece will stretch it faster.)

Before cutting a handwoven fabric, draw the cutting line onto the fabric and staystitch along both sides of the chalk line.

It is very helpful to have a fiber board wall to pin pieces up on to and view and manipulate them. Fiber board is available at lumber yards in 4'x8' sheets. It is sturdier if you use contact cement (1 gallon) and put two sheets together (back to back) before screwing them into the studs in your wall. For pieces weighing more than 25 pounds, some people put up particle board and nail into it.

When you finish weaving a piece, it may need to go in a closet for a few weeks before you can look at it objectively and choose the finishes that will emphasize its strong points. (Ah, ye who procrastinate . . .)

#### Finishes

Following is a list of some of the finishes you might want to consider:

##### Fringe

knotted  
twisted  
braided  
macrame  
add on new or extra  
twined  
wrapped  
brushed  
crocheted  
sewn (machine)  
sewn (hand)  
hemstitching  
woven  
tassels

##### Non-Fringe

sewn  
faced  
tucked back in  
applied  
plaited border  
pressed between wooden slats (glued)  
whipped  
Philippine