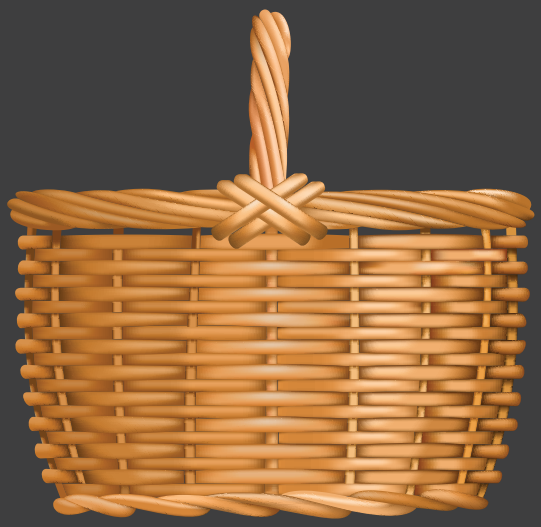
CRAFTSMANSHIP+



FOSTERING A NEW AND COMPETITIVE APPROACH TO CRAFTS AND SEMI-INDUSTRIAL HIGH ADDED-VALUE SECTORS

The art of Basket Making

PORTUGAL

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

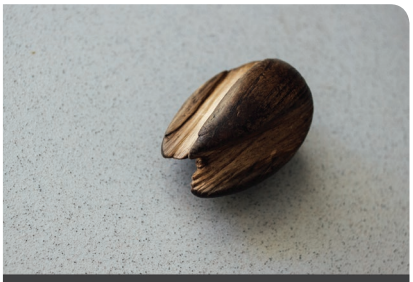
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

CRAFTSMANSHIP

THE ART OF BASKET MAKING

CONTENTS


Whole willow


Cleaves

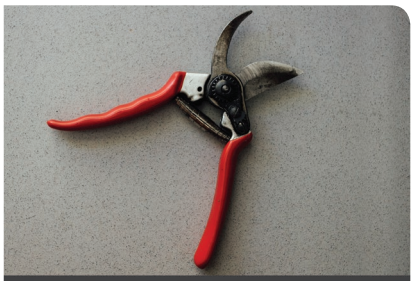

Bodkin


Strip cleaning machine


Plank / Workbench


Hammer

The art of Basket Making


Shears / Secateurs


Soaking tank


Molds

1 | BASIC CONCEPTS

Materiais e ferramentas

Wicker is a raw material stemming from the willow tree, one of the common names given to the plants of the salix genus. A high quality wicker is sturdy, flexible and doesn't carry any knots, whose presence reveals fragility spots where it might break when it's being worked on.

After being reaped, wicker rods are grouped in tufts according to their natural length. For each basket if we're working with whole willow, we should take into account the length of the rods we intend to use, as well as their thickness.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Tools and materials

Before being processed, wicker should be soaked in water in order to maintain its trademark flexibility. The time of immersion varies according to the length of the rod and its quality: a softer wicker needs less time under water, whereas a stronger one requires more time. Excessive soaking time can lead the rod to undo itself, while insufficient immersion time will make it too rigid and brittle. If the weather is particularly dry, it might be necessary to immerse it during the weaving process.

1	Whole willow	5	Strip cleaning machine	9	Molds
2	Cleaves	6	Hammer	10	Plank / Workbench
3	Bodkin	7	Pliers	11	Measuring tape
4	Plugs	8	Shears / Secateurs	12	Soaking tank

Handling and hand positioning

Willow basketry is usually done in a long bench, so that the basket can rest between the knees of the basket maker.

1A

In basket making, the left hand is used to help control the position of the stakes and the already woven part, while the right hand maneuvers and places the wicker in the right positon. The weaving is always performed from left to right.

1B

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Although willow is a very flexible material, it resists to bending and should be handled with care to guarantee that the folds happen in the right spots as it's woven.

1C

The art of Basket Making

USING MOLDS

Although it is perfectly possible to produce baskets without resorting to molds, their use guarantees the correct measurements along the whole basket, as well as the desired shape. Molds are different according to each basket type, usually built from wood and unique to each basket maker.

1

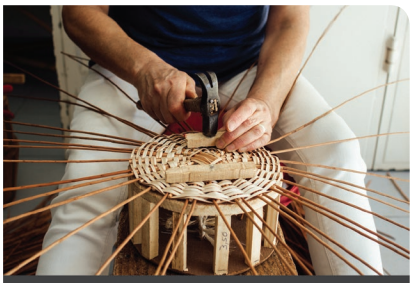
To make a basket using a mold, the following steps are necessary:

1 **Building the base:** the base is built according to the measurements of the mold. While we weave we should keep comparing it against the base of the mold.

2

2 **Anchoring the base to the mold:** after finished, the base is positioned in the bottom of the mold and secured with the help of the plugs. The stakes will be tied tightly to the mold so that they take the shape of the basket.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



3A

3B

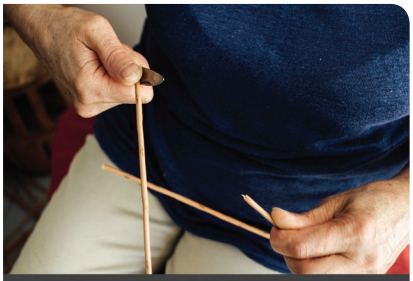
3 **Weaving:** with the mold placed between the knees, we weave the sides until the basket is finished and then untie the stakes

4

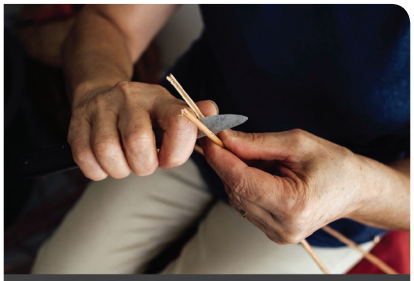
The art
of Basket Making

4 **Removing the mold:** After the border is finished, we remove the plugs and gently tap the hammer on the base and sides to release the mold from the inside of the basket, which is now finished.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



1A



1B

1C

CRACKING WICKER AND MAKING STRIPS

There are several reasons to use wicker strips instead of whole wicker. One of the main ones is savings, given that a wicker rod will yield several strips. In some cases, however, a thinner and more flexible material can be used, for example to coat handles or fasten crosses. In that case, a strip may be more suitable for the job.

1

To make a strip from an entire rod we follow the next steps:

Cut and strike the rod: after cutting the base of the rod, we hold it with the left hand and make a cut with the right, separating the end in 2 parts only a few centimeters through (don't cut the rod all the way through).
We then make another cut at the end of one of the 2 parts that we have previously separated, thus leaving the end of the rod split into 3 parts.

2A

2B

2C

2

Crack: We fit the cleave into the center of the rod, matching each of the three cracks with the cleave. Afterwards we slide the cleave over the rod, separating the wicker into 3 parts.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

3

The art
of Basket Making

3 **Clean**: We insert the cracked sections in the wicker cleaning machine to be transformed into thin and uniform strips.

2 | BASES

CIRCULAR BASES

– SLATH TECHNIQUE –

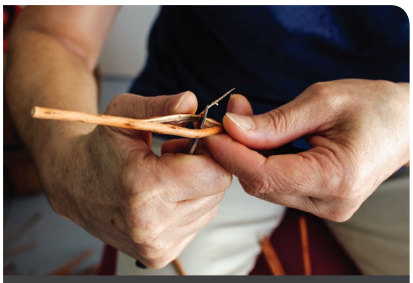
Before we begin the construction of the base, we must take into account the number and thickness of the rods that are necessary for its structure.
The number of rods used is determined by the number of stakes required for the construction of the sides of the basket. This will depend on both the thickness of the rods, as well as the size of the basket. If the stakes are too thick or too close to the size of the basket, the sides will be hard to weave. If the stakes are too spaced out or too thin, the basket will be too weak.
The slath rods of the base, as well as the side stakes will always be in whole wicker to provide sturdiness.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

1

To build a circular base we follow the following steps:

Do the slath: the structure of the base is a slath formed by whole rods. To assemble it, we cut 2 sets of rod matching the size of the desired base. In this case, since it is a circular base, the rods shall be of the same length, which should be 6 cm bigger than the diameter of the shape used. The number of rods increases according the diameter of the base and they should always be even in number.
With the bodkin, we tear an opening in the first set of rods. Then, set one by one, we cross the second through the opening, forming the slath.



tear the opening so the rods can pass

tear the opening so the rods can pass

assemble the slath

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

2

Secure the slath and begin the weaving of the base: before weaving the base, it's necessary to secure the slath. We'll use a wicker for this purpose, crossing it through the opening of the slath to lock the end. Next we surround the four arms of the slath with the strip in order to secure it.
With the same strip, we rand (alternate weaving) above and below the rods, around the base. During the first passages we keep opening the rods so that they are evenly spaced and fill the quadrants of the circle, giving a more balanced support to the base.
Randing is the weaving technique most used in the building of the base because it's balanced, which helps to stabilize the rods. However, to be able to weave continuously with a single strip, the number of rods will have to be odd. For that reason, it becomes necessary to add one more rod to the slath at the beginning of the weave.


assemble the slath


secure the slath


secure the slath


open the rods to start the weaving


begin randing of the base


add the extra rod to guarantee odd number of rods


proceed with randing

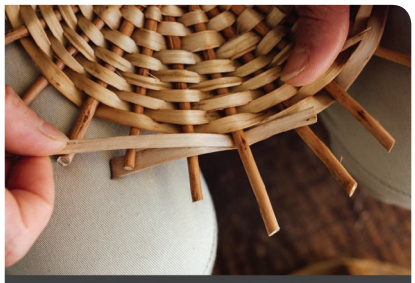
The art of Basket Making

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

3

Weaving the base: we keep randing through the basket all the way back until we reach the limit of the shape. If the strip with which we're working ends, we introduce a new one overlapping the ends slightly and proceed with the same weaving pace.

proceed with randing



when the strip ends, a union with a new strip is required, overlapping them

The art of Basket Making

4

Picking off the base: to finish the base and lock the weave, avoiding that it will undo itself, we pass the strip over 2 consecutive rods and fasten it in the previous row. Once the base is finished, we cut the excess rod length tightly according to the diameter of the mold as well as the resulting ends from the union of the strips.

lock the strip when the base is finished

finishing the rods at base completion

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

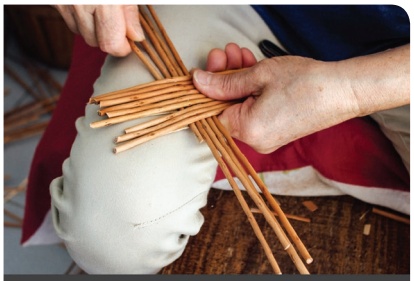
OVAL BASES

– SLATH TECHNIQUE –

The method used to assemble oval bases is quite similar to the circular bases, the only difference lying on the number of rods used and their arrangement on the slath.

1A

1B



1C

1D

1E

The art of Basket Making

1

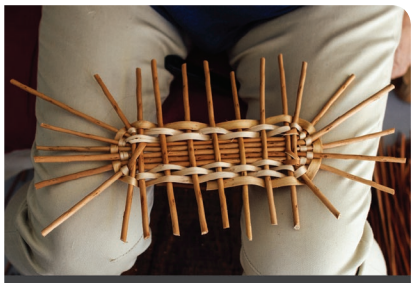
To build an oval base we follow the next steps:

Do the slath: the structure of the base is a slath formed by whole rods. To assemble it, we cut 2 sets of rod length appropriate to the size of the base to be made. In this case, since it is oval shaped, the number and length of the rods used for each side is different. The longitudinal side will have fewer rods and will be longer, whilst the transversal side will have more rods and be shorter. The length of the rods to be cut must be about 6 cm longer than the side of the base.
With the bodkin, we tear an opening in the set of transversal rods and we pass the set of longitudinal rods through it, forming the slath. The longitudinal rods will all stay together. The transversal rods will be spaced out evenly to increase base stability.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

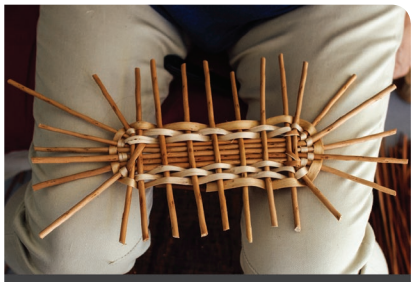

2A


2B


2C


2D

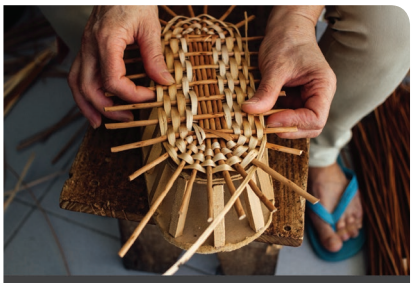

2E


2F

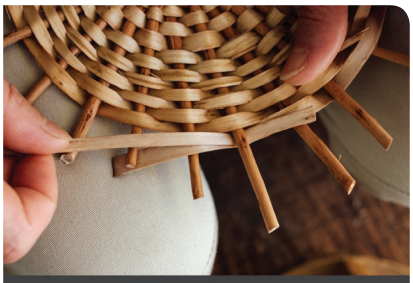
2

Secure the slath and begin the weaving of the base: we'll take a wicker strip and make it pass through the opening of the slath to lock the end. Next, we enclose the pair of transversal rods with the strip, to secure it.
With the same wicker strip, we'll rand and secure the pair of transverse rods on the opposite side with a cross. As we rand, we open and evenly space the rods that frames the circular sections of the oval, so as to give a more balanced support to the base.
As for the circular base, we'll have to add an extra rod to the slath to be able to rand with a single strip.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



3A



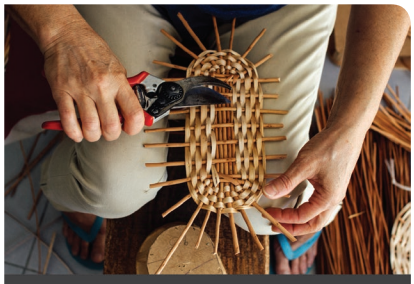
3B

The art of Basket Making

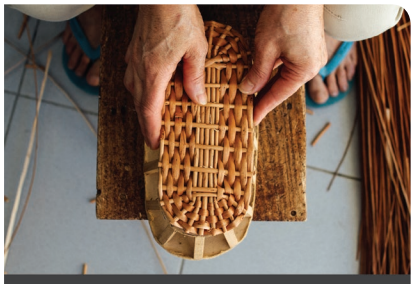
3

Weaving the base: we keep randing through the basket all the way back until we reach the limit of the shape. If the strip with which we are working ends, we introduce a new one overlapping the ends slightly and proceed with the same weaving pace.

4A



4B

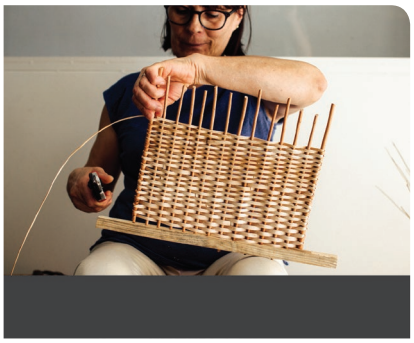


4C

4

Picking off the base: to finish the base and lock the weave, avoiding that it will undo itself, we pass the strip over 2 consecutive rods and we fasten it in the previous row. Once the base is finished, the excess rod length is cut tightly according to the diameter of the mold as well as the resulting ends from the union of the strips.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



The art of Basket Making

ORTHOGONAL BASES

– SCREW BLOCK TECHNIQUE –

While it's possible to build a rectangular base using the slath method, since the weaving is done in circular mode, the corners will end up slightly rounded. To achieve a truly orthogonal base, the employed method is slightly different and requires the use of the "screw block", a support where the frame rods fit in parallel. The screw blocks, like the molds, are pre-fabricated according to each specific base.

1A

1B

1C

1

To assemble an orthogonal base we follow these steps:

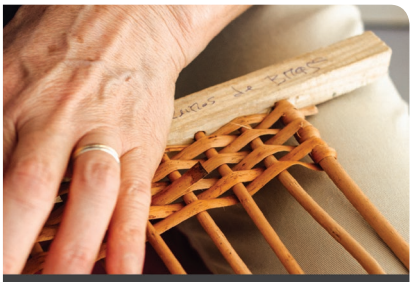
Assemble base framework: the frame rods will be cut according to the mold being used, but about 6 centimeters longer. If the base is rectangular rather than square, the rods will be placed perpendicularly to the longer edge.
Rods of suitable thickness are inserted into the drilling of the screw block, with the care to place thicker rods on both sides. These two rods should be thicker not only to increase base stability but also to be thick enough to be able to stake up.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

2A

2B

2C



2D

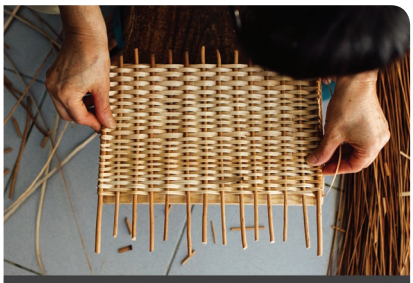
2E

The art of Basket Making

2

Weave the base: we start the weaving with a strip, being careful to leave an extension at the beginning so that it can be locked. The weaving is randed, passing the strip over and under the rods, between one side and the other.
When we finish a passage, reaching the side, we must always be careful to turn the strip so that the right side and the reverse are facing the same direction.
After that strip is finished, we introduce a new one slightly overlapping the tips and proceed with the same weaving pace.
To accomplish a perfect base, it is required to keep checking that the side rods remain parallel by comparing the base we're building with the mold.

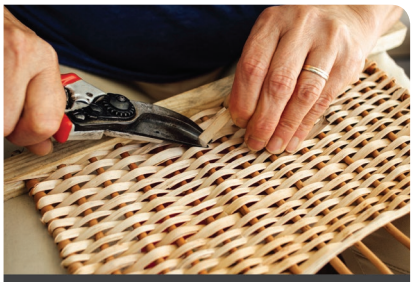
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



3A

3B

3C



3D

3E

3F

3

Picking off the base: like in circular and oval bases, the strip is locked by securing in one of the spaces of the previous row. In the end, the base of the screw block is removed, The excess rod length is cut on both sides as well as the resulting ends of the union of the strips.

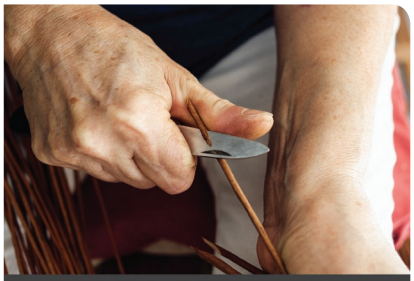
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

3 | STAKE UP

To stake up means attaching the stake to the base that will form the side frame of the basket. These stakes, which should always be in whole wicker, should be identical in thickness and length compared to each other and strong enough to frame the basket. They should also be appropriate in thickness to make the border at the completion of the basket.

STAKING UP CIRCULAR OR OVAL BASES

This technique is used for bases that were built with the slath technique, with the frame rods arranged radially.



1A

The art of Basket Making

1

To stake up the circular or oval bases we follow the following steps:

Cut the stakes: we cut the stakes with the appropriate length and sharpen the base with the knife.
To calculate he length, we should take into account the extension that enters the base, plus the height of the basket that we are going to weave, plus the necessary length required for the execution of the border. The number of stakes should be enough to pair-up all the rods that make up the base, as well as to add those that are necessary to ensure that the resulting structure is strong and stable.

2A

2

Insert the stakes: with the outside of the base exterior facing up, we insert a stake in the space between each of the base's rods. If the space between the stakes is too wide, we reinforce the framework by inserting 2 stakes next to a rod (one on each side).

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

3A

3 **Fold the stakes:** when the stakes are all in place, we turn the base upside down (inside facing up) and, with the help of the knife, we bend each of the stakes next to the base line, placing them vertically.

4A

4B

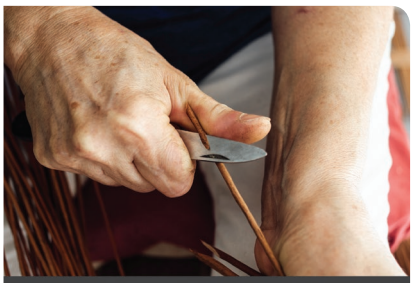
The art of Basket Making

4 **Insert the mold and tie the stakes:** we place the base at the bottom of the mold, securing it with the help of the plugs. The mold is always positioned inside the base. We tie the stake up on top, ensuring that the stakes are tight to the mold.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

STAKING UP ORTHOGONAL BASES

This technique is used in bases that were built with the screw block technique, possessing framed rods arranged in a single direction.



1A

The art of Basket Making

1

To stake up orthogonal bases we follow these steps:

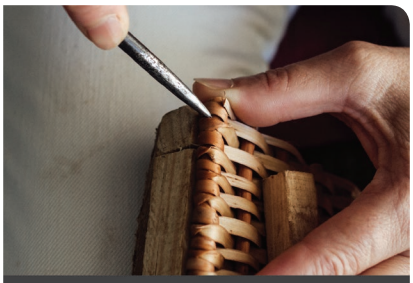
Cut the stakes: we cut the stakes with appropriate length and sharpen the base with the knife.
The length should take into account the extension that enters the base, plus the height of the basket that we are going to weave, plus the necessary length required for the execution of the border. The number of stakes should be enough to pair up all the rods that make up the base, as well as to add those that are necessary to ensure that the resulting frame is strong and stable.

2A

2

Place the mold: we position the base at the bottom of the mold, securing it with the help of the plugs. The mold is always positioned inside the base.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



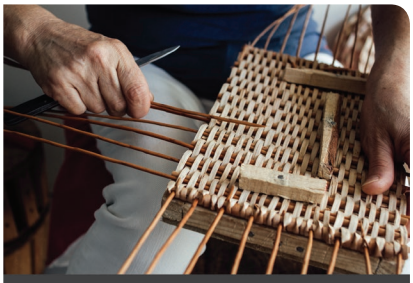
3A

3B

3C

3

Stake up the transversal edges: with the outside of the base facing upwards, we start by staking up the side rods. To accomplish this, we need to drill evenly spaced holes along the length of the rod. The holes should not be wider than the thickness of the stakes that will be inserted, to ensure that they are securely fastened. Otherwise, the stakes can come loose and the basket will undo itself later.



4A

4B

The art of Basket Making

4

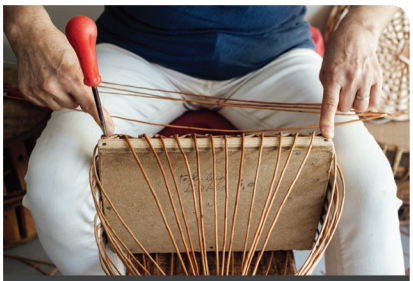
Stake up the side edges: The other two sides will be staked in the same way as the circular bases, inserting a stake next to each of the rods.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

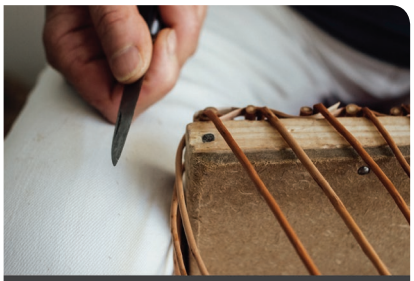
5

The art of Basket Making

5 **Fold and tie the stake up:** with the help of the knife, we bend each of the stakes next to the base line, placing them vertically.



6A

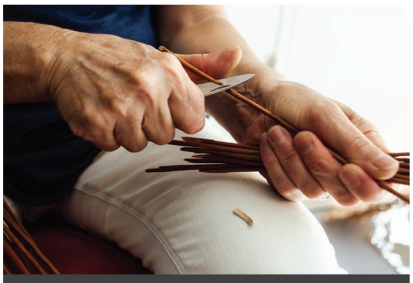


6B

6 **Stake up the corners:** to finish, with the help of the bodkin, we insert the rods directly in the 4 extremities of the frame rods. These stakes will have to be tied with the rest.

STABILIZING THE STAKE UP

After the stake up is complete and before we begin the weaving, we need to ensure that the stakes are evenly spaced-out and their position stabilized. To accomplish this, we need to weave a cord with 3 or 4 rods according to the size of the basket, in the first centimeters of the basket.

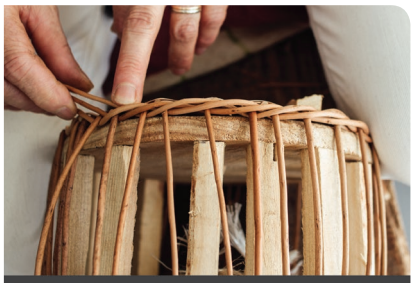


1

To stabilize the stake up we follow the next steps:

1 **Sharpen the rods and position the basket:** we sharpen the base of the 3 rods that we will use to weave the cord of the basket base. The base is placed on its side, between the legs, with the bottom facing us.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



2

2 **Position the rods:** we consecutively insert the 3 rods behind 3 consecutive stakes, with the cut section facing the inside of the basket.

3A

3B

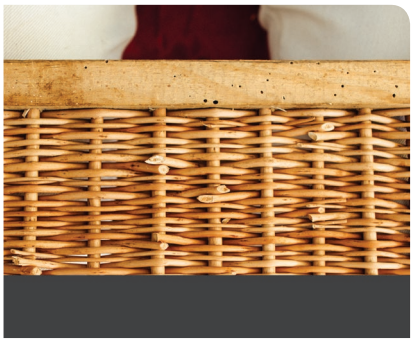
The art of Basket Making

3 **Weave the cord:** we pick the leftmost rod, pass it in front of the 2 consecutive stakes, over the other 2 rods and behind the 3rd stake, bringing it back to the front. We repeat this sequence of movements always using the leftmost rod to pass over the 2 consecutive stakes, the other 2 rods and behind the 3rd stake.

4 **Cut the cord:** when we complete a loop, we can finish the cord by fitting the rods behind the ones from the beginning, to lock them.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

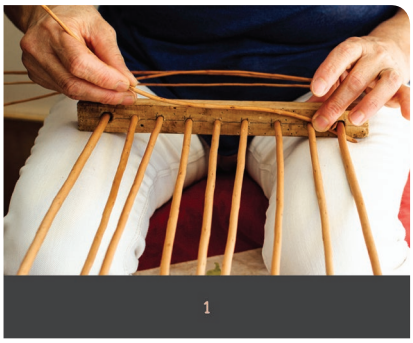
4 | WEAVINGS



The art
of Basket Making

RANDING

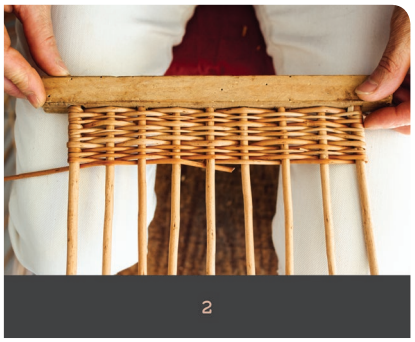
Randing is the simplest way to weave a basket with a single rod or strip that goes over and under the stakes in turn.



1

Randing requires the following steps:

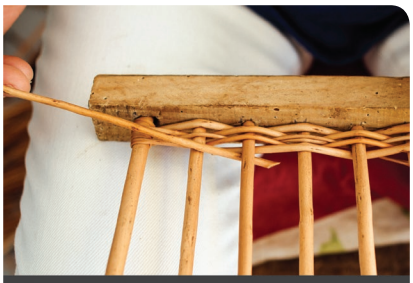
1 **Position the initial rod:** place the base of a rod between two stakes, with the cut facing inwards, on the left side. Weaving always takes place from left to right.



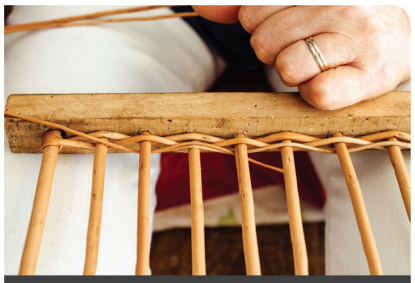
2

2 **Weave:** pass the rod over a stake and underneath the next and so on and so forth.

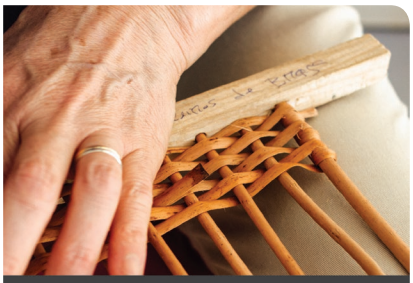
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



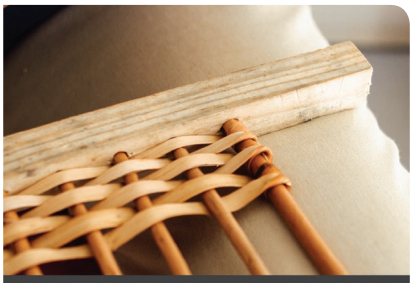
3A



3B



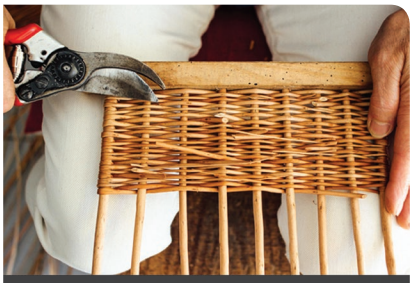
3C



3D

3

Create merges: when the rod we're using ends, it is required to add another. To create the merge we start weaving with the base or the tip of the new rod, depending on whether we have finished the base or the tip of the previously used rod. That is, we bond base with base or tip with tip, so that the thickness of the weaving at the merging point remains constant.
If we are weaving with strips, we should be careful to keep the outer side of the strips facing the outside of the basket



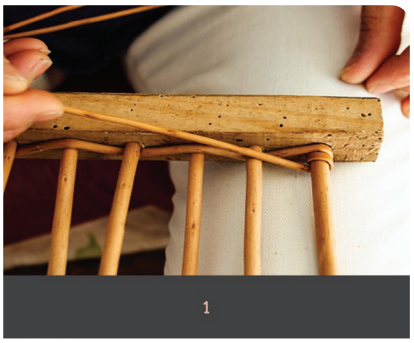
4

The art
of Basket Making

4

Picking off: We lock the tip in one of the spaces in the last row and cut off the excess wicker tips from the merge.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



1

2

The art of Basket Making

NOTES:

If we are weaving circularly with just one rod, we need an odd number of stakes. If we have an even number of stakes, we can add one to keep weaving. Alternatively, we can execute this weaving with two rods simultaneously in order for the metric to work.
If we are working a rectangular surface, e.g. an orthogonal base, when we reach the end of the line, the rod circles the last stake two times, to ensure that the weaving lines remain parallel and straight.
This weaving can be performed with multiple rods woven together, creating a randing block effect.

PAIRING

Pairing requires at least two rods at the same time to intertwine horizontally and vertically, creating a more reinforced framework than randing. It is a balanced structure because it needs two rods that intertwine the stakes one by one.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

1

1

To perform a pairing we follow these steps:

Position the initial rods: place the base of the first rod between the two stakes with the cut facing the inside of the left side. We then place the second rod to the right of the first stake with the cut facing inwards. In pairing, we always weave left to right.

2A

2B

The art of Basket Making

2

Weave: The first rod (the leftmost) is passed over the first rod so that it also goes over the first and the next stake. We repeat this sequence always using the left-most rod to make it cross over the next stake, over the rod on the right and the next stake.

3A

3B

3

Create merges: when the rods we're using end, we need to add another pair to follow. The rods overlap each other, either base with base or tip with tip, so as to maintain an uniform thickness under the merging point.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

4

The art of Basket Making

4 **Picking off:** when we're done, we lock the rods into the previous row and cut off the excess wicker tips

WALING

Waling calls for at least 3 rods simultaneously. It provides reinforcement in the structure so it becomes better suited for when we want more stability, e.g. in the base of the basket, where we need to stabilize the stake up.

1

To perform the waling we should follow these steps:

1 **Position the initial rods:** we place the base of the three rods between the stakes in three consecutive slots, from left to right, with the cut turned inwards.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

2

2 **Weave:** we take the leftmost rod and pass it in front of the 2 next stakes, under the 2 other rods and behind the 3rd stake, bringing it back again to the front. We repeat this movement sequence always using the leftmost rod to pass it over the next 2 stakes, the 2 other rods and behind the 3rd stake.

3 **Create merges:** When the rods end, we need to add another pair to follow up. The rods overlap each other, either base with base or tip with tip, in order to maintain a uniform thickness at the merging point.

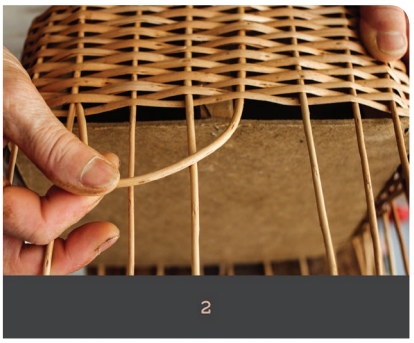
4

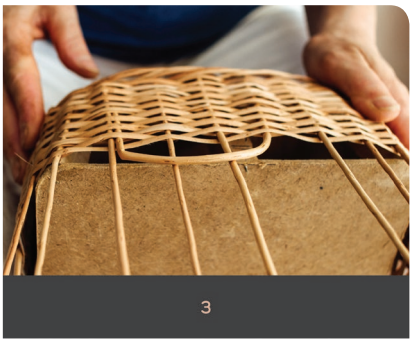
The art
of Basket Making

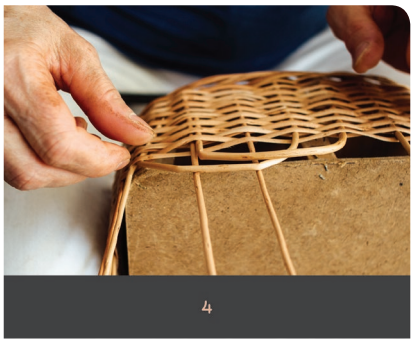
4 **Picking off:** when we're finished, we lock the rods into the previous row and cut off the excess wicker tips from the merges.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union


1


2


3


4


5

The art of Basket Making

5 | BORDERS

SCALLOP BORDER

The scallop border is the simplest to make. All the stakes are cut with the same measurement. Each one is simply bent and placed alongside the next stake. In this example, the stakes go over the 2 next stakes and are placed next to the 3rd, creating an arch sequence in the basket border.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

TRAC BORDER

The trac border is an easy finisher to execute that we can apply when the finishing doesn't require to be reinforced.

1

1

To accomplish a trac border we follow these steps:

Begin the border: fold a stake under the next 2 and over 1.

2A

2B

The art of Basket Making

2

Weave the border: repeat this step for all the stakes. All shall be folded and passed over the next 2 and under 1, consecutively.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

3A

3B

3C

3D

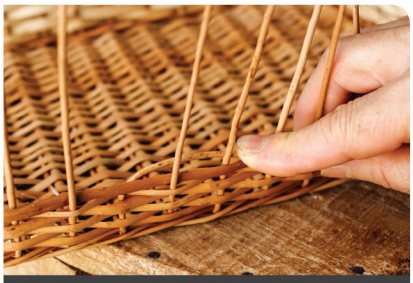
The art of Basket Making

3

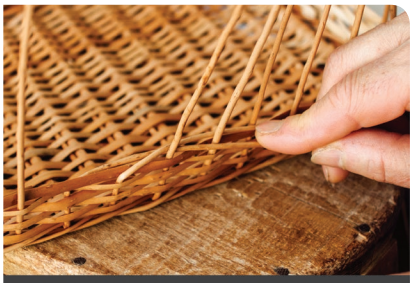
Picking off: when we reach the last 3 stakes, since the next were already folded in the beginning, we follow the same sequence of passing the stake that we're folding over 2 and under 1, but we'll have to make it pass through the spaces available. If required, we can use the bodkin to widen the spaces and ease the passage. With the border woven and the stakes locked, we pick off the tips with the shears. tesoura.

THREE ROD PLAIN BORDER

The three rod plain border is one of the most used in wicker basketry because of its resilience and relatively simply execution that minimizes the risk of the wicker folds breaking. This border can be accomplished with a minimum of 3 stakes, but more can be used if you want to add more volume to the finish.



1A



1B

1C

1

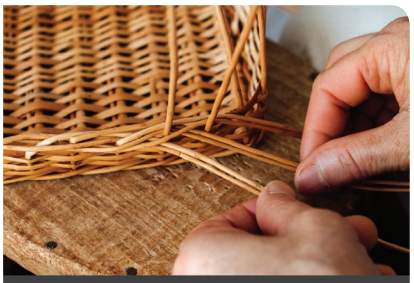
To accomplish a three rod plain border we follow these steps:

Begin the border: we fold 3 stakes, passing each behind the 2 next stakes and in front of the third.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

2A

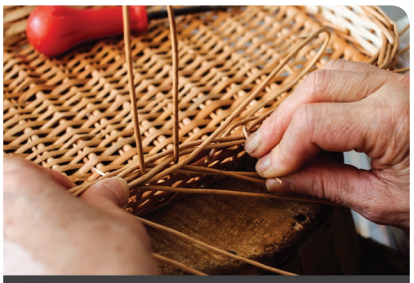
2B



2C

2

Weave the border: we take the folded leftmost stake and we pass it over the next 2 stakes and under 1. We take the upright leftmost stake and pass it under the next 2 stakes and over 1. This stake will pair with the first stake that we fold.
Repeat the previous two steps, alternating the passing of the folded leftmost stake with the leftmost standing stake in the sequence previously described. Repeat these steps until all the stakes have been folded and interlaced with the next stakes 2 times: 1 when folded and the next one again.
The stakes that are still standing will always go under 2 stakes and over 1. The stakes that are folded will always pass over 2 and under 1.

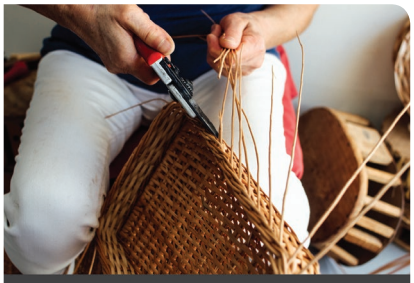


3A

3B

3C

3D



3E

The art of Basket Making

3

Picking off: when we're about to return to the starting point, the stakes will have already been folded. It will be necessary to use the bodkin to ease the entry of those that still have to be interlaced a second time in the corresponding space. The excess tips are cut with the shearers.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

PLAITED BORDER

The plaited border is a decorative, yet sturdy finish. It's generally used in baskets with no handles. It's possible to accomplish this border with a diverse number of rods, but the simplest technique is the braid of 2 by 3 rods.

1A

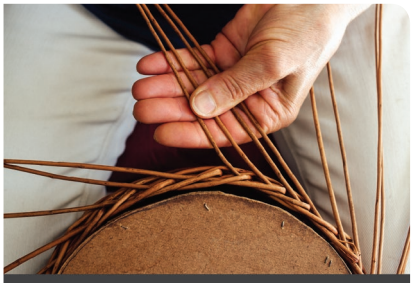
1B

The art of Basket Making

1

To accomplish a plaited border we follow these steps:

Make a trac border: we make a trac border by folding each of the stakes consecutively and passing them over 2 stakes and under 1.



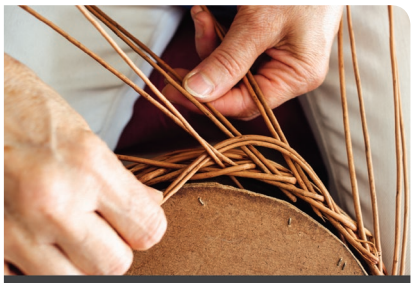
2A

2B

2

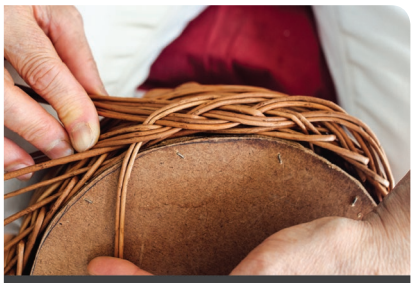
Placing extra stakes: the plaited border requires 4 extra stakes with the same thickness of the basket stake up, with a sharpened base.
We choose 4 consecutive stakes and insert the extra 4 side by side with each one.
We now have 4 pairs of stakes to work with.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



3A

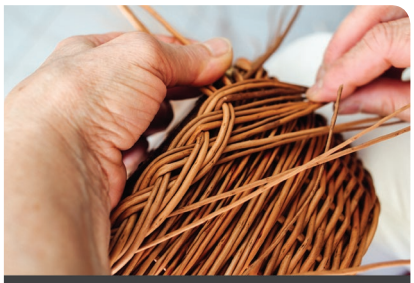
3B



3C

3

Begin the border: now we begin to braid. The first pair (leftmost) goes over the two next pairs and under the third.
The second pair goes over the next two pairs and through the middle of the stakes of the third pair. This means that the upper line of the braid will have 3 rods and the lower line 2, thus creating the 2 by 3 braid.



4

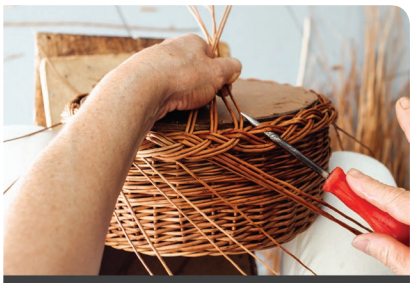
The art
of Basket Making

4

Weave the border: from now on, each pair of stakes will go over 3 and under 3. Since we're taking 2 stakes to braid, there's a remaining stake behind, in the lower side of the border. These stakes will be picked-off in the end. We braid the whole border until we arrive at the starting point.

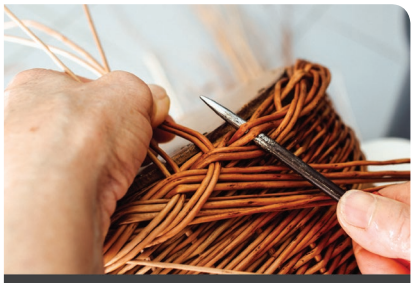
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

5A

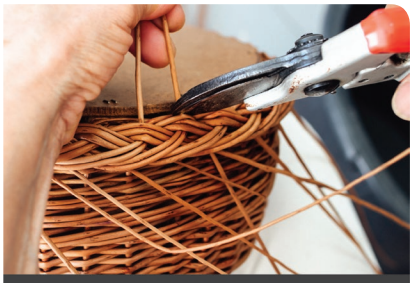


5B

5C



5D



5E

5F

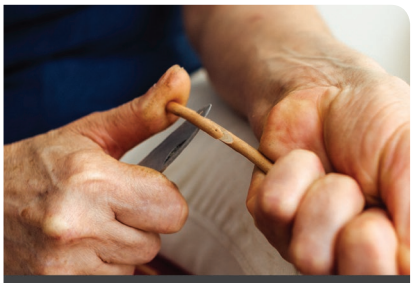
5

Picking off: since some stakes were already braided in the beginning, to finish the border we need to use the bodkin and widen the correspondent spaces, to insert the missing ones in order to complete the braid. With the braid finished, we cut off the surplus ends.

6 | HANDLES

BASIC HANDLE

This type of handle is the simplest to execute, but it is only suitable for small baskets due to its low strength.



The art of Basket Making

1

To accomplish a basic handle we follow these steps:

Cut: we cut a rod with the extension intended for the handle with a small extra margin to fit the handle in the basket. Both ends of the rod should be sharpened.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

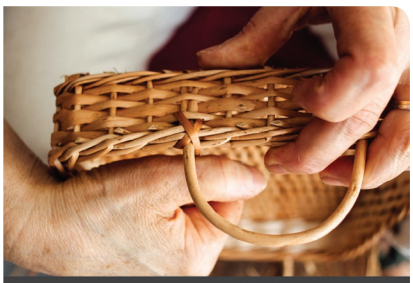
2A

2B

2C

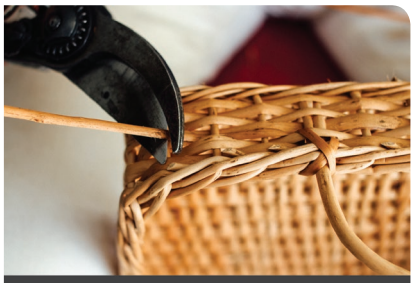
2 **Fit:** with the help of the bodkin we open spaces to fit in the extremities of the handle.

3A



3B

3C



3D

3 **Secure:** secure the points of insertion by tying the handle to the basket with the wicker strip.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

COVERED HANDLE

The covered handle only differs from the basic handle because it is covered in wicker strip.

insert central rod

The art of Basket Making

1

To accomplish a covered handle we follow these steps:

Insert the central rod: we cut and place a wicker rod that will act as a frame.

Tie the end of the strip to an extremity of the rod

Tie the end of the strip
to an extremity of the rod

roll the strip over the central
until it gets to the opposite side

2

Cover: using a wicker strip with enough length, first we tie one of the extremities of the central rod and cover it until we get to the other side.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Lock the strip by tying it to the base of the handle

Lock the strip by tying it to the base of the handle

Lock the strip by tying it to the base of the handle

Lock the strip by tying it to the base of the handle

Pick off the strip

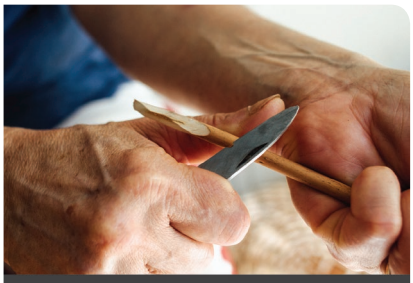
The art of Basket Making

3 **Secure:** we lock the base of the handle with the strip by tying it to the side of basket and we pick it off.

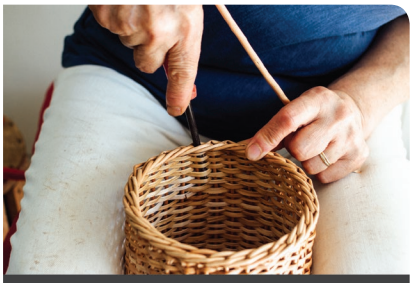
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

TWISTED HANDLE

The twisted handle is built with a central rod that is then covered with multiple thinner twisted rods.



cut the structural rod



open spaces with the bodkin to fit the central rod

fit the structural rod

1

Insert central rod: we cut and place a wicker rod that will act as frame.

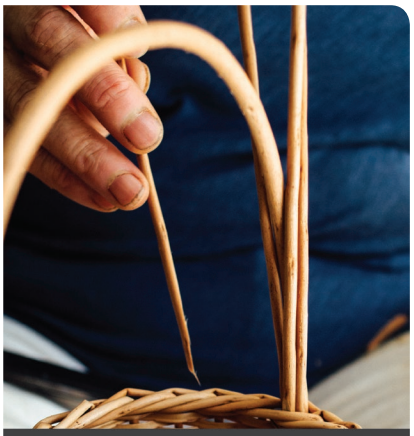
cut and sharpen the extremity of 8 thin rods

The art of Basket Making

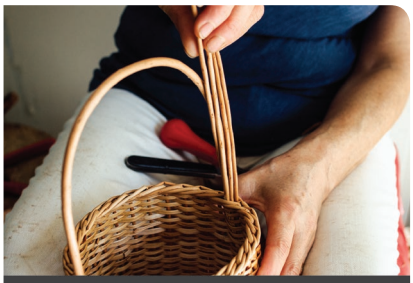
2

Cut rods: we cut and sharpen the extremities of 8 thin rods while making sure that these have enough extension to surround the central rod from one side to the other.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

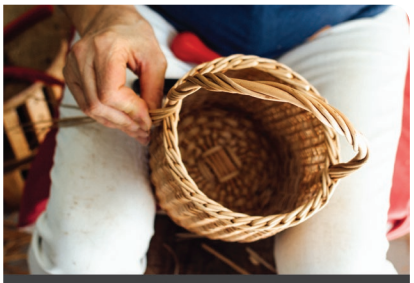


fit 4 thin rods next
to the central rod

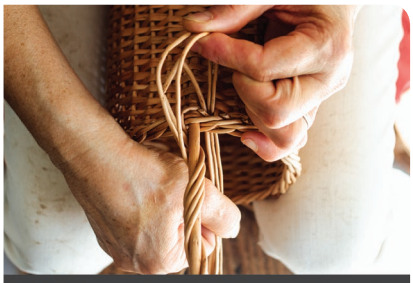


roll the thin rods
over the central rod

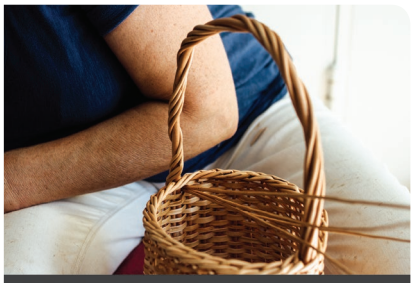
roll the thin rods
over the central rod



roll the thin rods
over the central rod



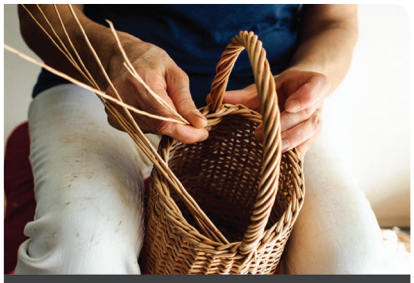
lock the rods, making them go through
the side spaces of the basket



lock the rods, making them go through
the side spaces of the basket

fit 4 thin rods in the other
extremity of the central rod

roll the second set of
rods over the central rod



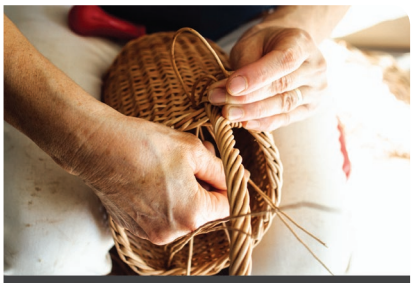
lock the second set of rods

3

Twist: we fit 4 thin rods in a space directly to the side of the central rod and roll them to the other side. We lock the 4 rods on the side of the basket by moving them through the spaces next to the structure of the base. We repeat these steps for the other side of the handle, fitting the other 4 rods next to the base to be twisted in the remaining spots left by the first passage.

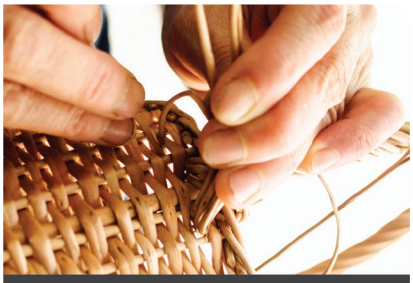
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

tie the rods on both sides, forming a cross at the side of the basket



tie the rods on both sides, forming a cross on the side of the basket

tie the rods on both sides, forming a cross on the side of the basket



tie the rods on both sides, forming a cross on the side of the basket

tie the rods on both sides, forming a cross on the side of the basket

pick off the ends

4 **Secure:** the rods are tied on both sides, forming a cross that locks the handle.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

GLOSSARY

Rod base:
the thickest extremity of the wicker rod.

Border:
the finishing on the top of the basket.

Slath:
crossing of the structural rods at the base center.

Stake up:
basket structure formed by vertically placed rods, in which the weaving is made with whole wicker rods or strip

Stake:
each of the stakes that compose the stake up

Strip:
cracked wicker that creates strips with the same length of the original rod.

Shape:
wooden shape in which the weaving is done to ensure proper size and proportions to the basket.

Tip of the rod:
the thinnest extremity of the wicker rod.

Cleave:
Wooden tool used to crack the wicker rod. Generally in oval shape and the top is split in three or more parts (according to the number of pieces in which we want to split the rod).

Randing:
Weaving structure that can be executed with a single strip that alternately goes over and under the sakes.

Pairing:
Weaving structure that requires at least two simultaneously intertwined rod horizontally and vertically, creating a reinforced structure.

Waling:
Weaving structure that requirest at least three simultaneously intertwined rods between each other and the structural stakes.

Rod:
piece of whole wicker that is used to weave.

Wicker:
flexible rods from the willow tree.

Whole wicker:
Wicker rods that are used without being cracked.

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union