



## WEAVE TYPES

**FLATWEAVE**  
Thinly woven rugs that have no pile and are often reversible.  
Helpful note: Due to how thin flatweave rugs are in comparison to other weave types, it's important to lay the rug flat underneath to prevent slippage.

**HAND TUFTED**  
Individual threads are loaded into a "tufting gun" and pushed through a canvas to create a pile and/or a design. A fabric backing holds the loops in place to complete the design to keep the threads in place.  
Helpful note: Tufted rugs usually shed. However, shedding is normal for all types of rugs, shedding over time, but other factors such as size, weight, and where you put the rug and how much traffic it receives may affect how much shedding you'll see.

**HAND KNOTTED**  
Created on a large loom using a "warp" thread (threading stretched from the top to the bottom of the loom) and a "weft" (threaded from the left to right sides of the loom). Rows of knots are then tied along the warp and weft.  
Helpful note: Both "snarling" (fibers that pop out from the rug surface) is common. Don't pull these! This could ruin your rug. Instead, trim the thread down to the face of the rug.

**HAND HOOKED**  
Small loops are pulled through a canvas and secured with a protective backing.  
Helpful note: Both "snarling" (fibers that pop out from the rug surface) and "curling" are common. Avoid pulling on the loose fibers. Instead, trim down to the face of the rug and then snip the ends to prevent shedding over time, but other factors such as size, weight, and where you put the rug and how much traffic it receives may affect how much shedding you'll see.

**MACHINE MADE**  
Power loomed rugs - these are made using an electronically controlled loom. Most have serged (bound) edges.

**SHAG**  
Weaving methods vary for shag rugs, but they are known to have a much thicker pile than other types of rugs. Shag rugs come in a variety of textures and lengths.

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