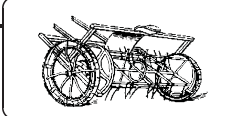
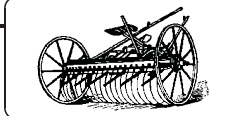
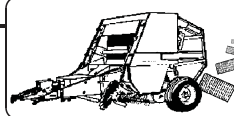





 <p><b>STEP 1:</b> <b>Mower</b></p> <p>Hay mowers cut the grass and plants that animals eat as hay.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <p><b>STEP 2:</b> <b>Tedder</b></p> <p>A tedder fluffs the cut grass so it will dry evenly. Wet hay will mildew and rot, and sometimes even catch fire!</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <p><b>STEP 3:</b> <b>Hay Rake</b></p> <p>This rake is drawn by a tractor and piles the cut hay into rows so it can be collected by the baler.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <p><b>STEP 4:</b> <b>Baler</b></p> <p>The baler collects the dried hay, compresses it into cubes or cylinders, and binds them with twine or string.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>
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## Sign Systems – 18" x 24" Signs for Event Programs

*An effective sign system seems so simple, yet is so rarely achieved today.*

*Attention to typographic and graphic consistency quickly brings readers into a “comfort zone,” which boosts comprehension across multiple signs/stations.*

 <h3>Carding</h3> <p>removes twigs and straightens the fibers for spinning. Cards are used to make <i>rolags</i> for woolen spinning. Combs are used to make <i>roving</i> for worsted spinning.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <h3>Cleaning</h3> <p>Teasing the wool removes burrs, twigs, and soiled wool. Washing or scouring the fleece will remove some of the lanolin, the greasy oil that sheep produce. Do not agitate the wool while washing, or it will turn into felt!</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <h3>Spinning</h3> <p>The carded or combed wool is drawn and twisted from the <i>rolag</i> or <i>roving</i> to make yarn. A handspindle is a very old and portable method of spinning. A spinning wheel produces yarn faster and winds it onto a bobbin at the same time.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <h3>Shearing</h3> <p>is typically done in the spring. The average sheep's fleece weighs about 8 to 10 pounds before cleaning or skirting, and yields 4 pounds of cleaned wool for spinning.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>	 <h3>Weaving</h3> <p>The spun yarn becomes cloth by interlacing <i>warp</i> and <i>weft</i> threads on a loom. A loom is a device that holds the <i>warp</i> threads taut so that the <i>weft</i> threads can be taken over and under in the opposite direction.</p> <p>HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND</p>
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