

Loomette King

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Illustrated Instructions and Suggestions

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Los Angeles 17, California

THE NOVICE WEAVER — We wish to impress you with the vital importance, and absolute necessity of reading the complete contents of this instruction sheet over several times as the basic principles and techniques contained herein must be known to you before you can accomplish successful weaving.

THE MANY WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY WOVEN THE MALLER PIN TYPE LOOMS—You too should thoroughly digest the contents of this instruction sheet as the technique of the LOOMETTE KING is, in instance, different from that used on the smaller looms, and should be known before reweaving on the LOOMETTE KING in order to obtain the best results.

ARTICLES TO MAKE — The following articles are among the many which may be made on the LOOMETTE KING: Place mats, afghans, stoles, scarves, guest towels, hand bags, tickers, luncheon sets, knitting or utility bags, bed spreads and even bath mats and rugs.

MATERIALS TO USE — The LOOMETTE KING will weave many weights of yarn ranging from any type of wool yarn (heavy, medium or light weight), linen yarn (such as "Art linen"), medium weight cotton yarn, metallic straw yarn (such as "Mirabelle"), 3 ply plain straw yarn, metallic dress yarn, wool and rayon yarn, metallic wrapped or plain nylon yarn, knitting worsted, etc., up to and including heavy grades of wool or cotton yarn, and various weights of plain string or jute — this depending entirely upon the manner in which the LOOMETTE KING is first threaded.

MAGNETIC TENSION RELEASE BAR — This bar at the top of the loom accommodates the necessary amount of takeup required when weaving large mats or panels of LOOMETTE KING size. The bar must be pushed up toward the top of the extension, (see chart of suggested tension releases below) and anchored securely in place by the wingnuts in order to prevent it from slipping down unexpectedly toward the bottom of the loom when the strands tighten due to the weaving process. Yarns of different makes or materials have widely different stretching qualities, and it is therefore impossible for us to give exact instructions as to how far the upper bar should be extended.

CHART OF SUGGESTED TENSION RELEASES

TENSION THE TOP ADJUSTABLE TENSION BAR UPWARD AS FOLLOWS:

Light weight stretching yarns of rayon or wool	1/4 inch
Heavy Linens (Basket Weave Only)	3/4 inch
Light Linens (Use Double Strand)	3/4 inch
Metallic yarns and straws	3/4 inch
Medium weight cotton	3/4 inch
Heavy cottons (rug) — Basket Weave Only	1 inch
Knitting worsted	1/4 inch

As weaving progresses and the strands tighten, lower the tension bar at the top of the loom only very slightly by loosening the wingnuts, which will allow for easier weaving. This procedure **must be repeated** at intervals until the panel is completed. Approximately 1/4 of the tension space should have been released, **a little at a time**, when the panel is approximately 1/4 woven; and 1/2 released, **a little at a time**, when panel is 1/2 woven. **However, care must be taken to leave at least 1/32 of an inch tension release for weaving the last four rows.** When this point is reached, bring the tension release bar down flush against the top of the loom and complete the weaving.

Note: If the wingnuts on tension release bar do not tighten enough to prevent the bar from slipping down, remove the

nut and apply a little paraffin to the end of the bolt only, and replace the nut. This will furnish proper lubrication.

THREADING — There are two distinct and totally different methods for threading and weaving the LOOMETTE KING; namely the Loomette Weave and the Basket Weave, both of which are described in detail below.

It is recommended that the loom be placed upon a flat surface for threading to allow the use of both hands. It is very important when threading the loom not to allow any slack in the yarn; it should be firm, but not tight.

It will help beginners to stretch rubber bands along the pins, at the top and bottom of the loom, after the loom has been threaded, pushing the bands down close to the yarn, to prevent the yarn from slipping off pins while learning to weave.

WEAVE NO. 1 — LOOMETTE WEAVE

Any type or weight of wool knitting worsted, metallic dress yarn, metallic straw, nylon yarn, linen, etc., may be woven using the Loomette Weave. However, it is most important to remember that **only** the lighter weight yarns may be woven double (two strands) when using the Loomette Weave. (Linen is such a light weight yarn, and linen is **never** woven single strand). When weaving with a double strand make two balls, or use two spools, of yarn, insert two strands into the "Weave" slot of the loom, thread the loom simultaneously with the two strands, and then weave with two strands. Heavier yarns, such as knitting worsted, are always used single (one strand) for the Loomette Weave. The Loomette Weave is the basis for all pattern weaving; instructions for which are found in our more advanced direction booklets, the "Loomette King Manual" and the "Loomette King Pattern Weaves Booklet."

YARDAGE REQUIRED FOR THE LOOMETTE WEAVE — Regarding amounts of yardage required to weave the various articles, please understand that certain yarns have considerable stretching qualities, others have little or none, and therefore the amount of yardage used to make a panel varies. However, as an average it requires **106 yards** to thread and weave a panel using the Loomette Weave single strand, or **double** this amount when using two strands. Slightly less than this amount will be needed when certain types of cotton, and all knitting and dress worsted yarns, are used due to their additional stretching qualities.

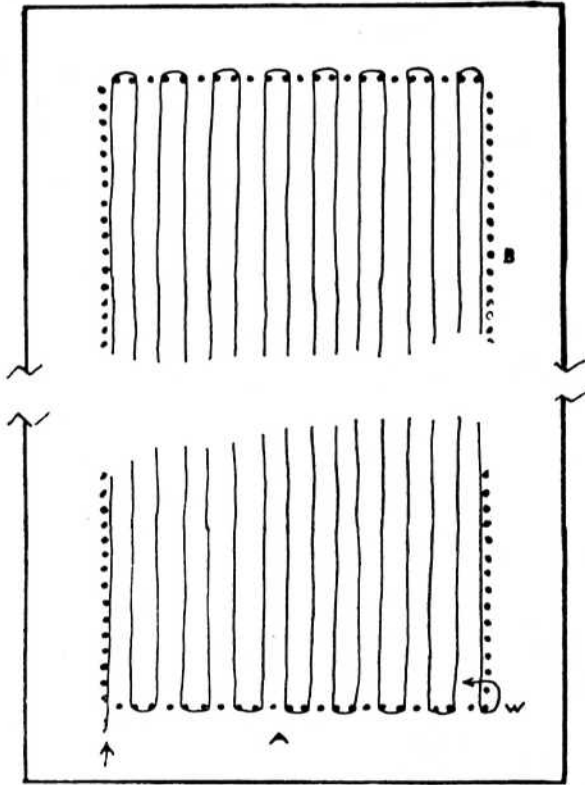
THREADING FOR THE LOOMETTE WEAVE — When you thread the LOOMETTE KING using the Loomette Weave your first threading is vertical, with side "A" of the loom at the bottom; your second threading is horizontal, and your third threading is again vertical. The strand that you weave in is always horizontal, and goes between the horizontal strands which you threaded on the second threading.

First set the tension release bar at proper distance according to type of yarn to be used. The following diagrams showing how to thread the LOOMETTE KING for Loomette Weave are in miniature in order to show detail for weaving and threading technique only.

Note the markings on your LOOMETTE KING and the corresponding markings on the diagrams; namely, "A", "B", and "Weave." With the LOOMETTE KING in "A" position as shown in Figure No. 1, anchor yarn in slot at lift corner of "A" side and pass it to far side or top of loom, around the first two pins, then back to "A" side, missing the

nd around two. Continue threading across the LOOMETTE KING in this manner, missing one pin and passing around wo. This is known as the **Rule of Two**, which forms the basis for all plain weaving. When you reach the "Weave" corner is shown in Figure No. 1 . . .

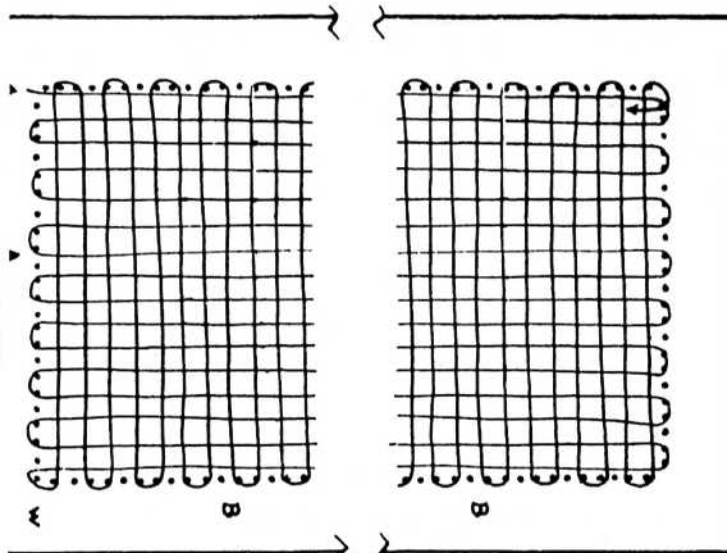
FIGURE 1



Slip thread into groove of arrow
1st THREADING

turn the LOOMETTE KING to "B" position as shown in Figure No. 2, and continue threading, following the **Rule of Two** until the yarn reaches the upper right hand corner. Pass the yarn around the two corner pins as shown, and turn the LOOMETTE KING back into "A" position, as in Figure No. 3.

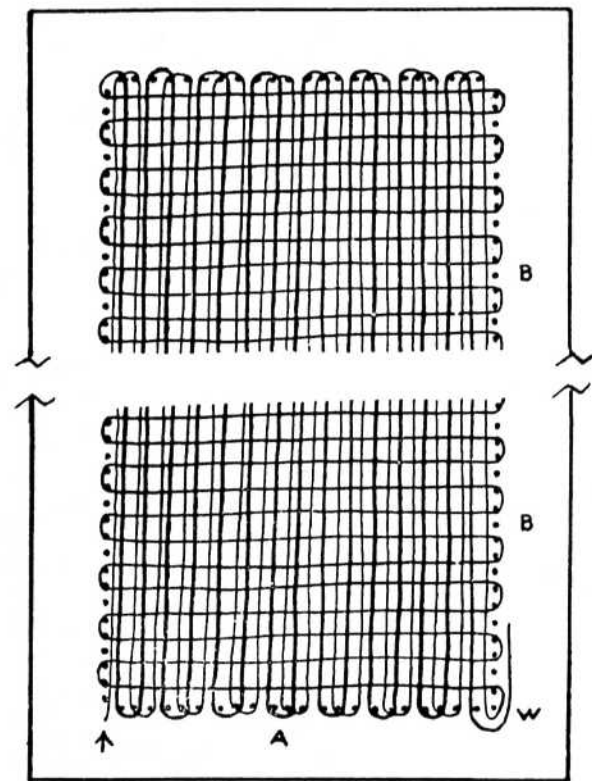
FIGURE 2



1st and 2nd THREADING

continue with the **Rule of Two** until the "Weave" corner is again reached, and then measure an additional 5 or 6 strands of yarn for weaving. This length of yarn may be conveniently measured by winding the yarn around the loom outside of the pins $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 times before breaking the yarn after threading the loom. Then break the yarn and

FIGURE 3

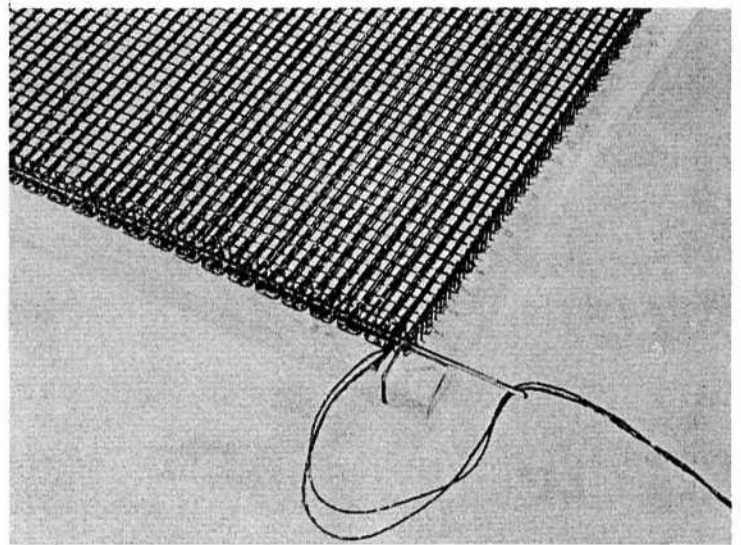


1st, 2nd and 3rd THREADING

1st THREADING - Light line; 2nd THREADING - Medium line; 3rd THREADING - Dark line

You are now ready to weave. Start at the "Weave" corner, noting Figure No. 4, over the first strand that forms the first loop between two pins, under the second strand, over the third strand, and continue until the other side of the loom is reached. Carefully note in Figure No. 5 where the strand emerges and the needle is re-inserted to start weaving the second row. Turn the loom around as in Figure No. 5 so that at all times you are able to weave with the same hand. **The last row of weaving must end in the top right hand corner of the "B" side of the loom.** Whether the loom is threaded single, double, triple strand or more, each group of strands is treated as one unit when weaving.

FIGURE 4



Note: Some types of metallic straw can be woven using the Loomette Weave with a single strand to make most exquisite place mats. However, great care must be used in selecting the metallic straw for this purpose for if the metal is not interwoven through the straw, or wound very tightly on the outside of the straw, the metal will strip off as the threads are pulled through the loom. Avoid using any metallic straw that has the metal wound loosely around the outside of the straw.

