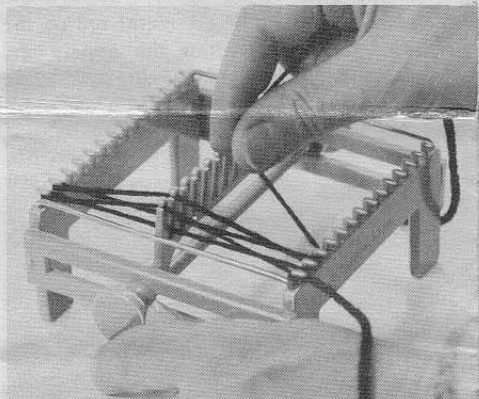
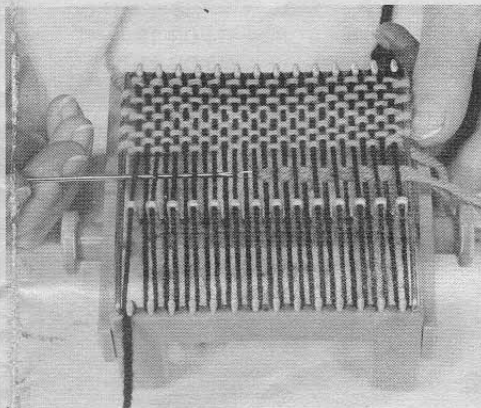


INSTRUCTIONS:

THE WONDER WEAVE HAND LOOM
U. S. PAT. 2,481,955

The WONDER WEAVE HAND LOOM is designed to produce 4' squares and 2' x 4' oblongs quickly and easily. These "building units" can be woven with an almost unlimited variety of yarns such as knitting worsted, bulky knit, boucle and mohair. The units can then be joined to make lovely afghans, skirts, stoles, blankets, etc. The "floating heddle" moves up and down - toward and away from you - and makes it possible to weave a **WHOLE ROW AT A TIME**. It completely eliminates over-and-under weaving.



LACING THE LOOM

Make a slip knot 5 inches from the loose end of ball of yarn and tie on first hook. This will leave a 5-inch tail.

Move heddle to upright position. Pass the yarn through the first eye on heddle and around the first hook on the opposite end of the loom. Then pass the yarn back to the starting end by dropping the yarn *between* the first and second prongs on the heddle.

Pass the yarn around the second hook at the starting end, through the second eye on the heddle, around the second hook on the opposite end and back between the second and third prongs. Try not to pull the yarn too tightly, so the heddle will move freely.

Continue lacing in this manner until all eyes are threaded. Then tie the yarn on the last hook - diagonally across from where you started. Leave a second 5 inch tail and break the yarn. You will note that there are 27 laced strands in the square. You are now ready to weave.

WEAVING

Measure and break off the desired amount of yarn. See Table for some typical yarn requirements for weaving. If you do not know the number of strands you want to weave, a good practice length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

ESTIMATING YARDAGE

NUMBER OF WEAVING
STRANDS DESIRED

APPROXIMATE YARDAGE

SQUARES

OBLONGS

35

$4\frac{1}{2}$

3

28

$3\frac{1}{2}$

- 2

14 OR 15

2

1

10 OR 11

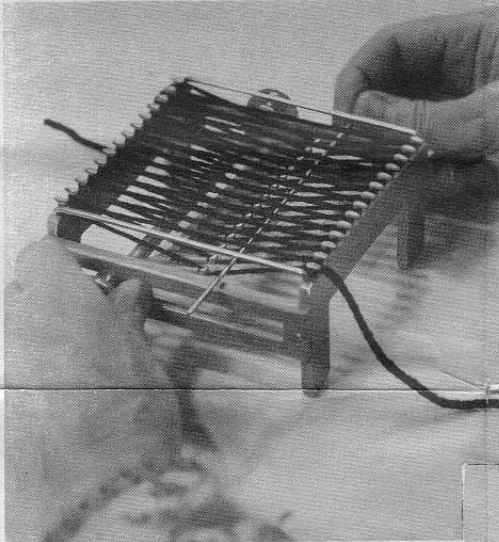
$1\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

8 OR 9

$1\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

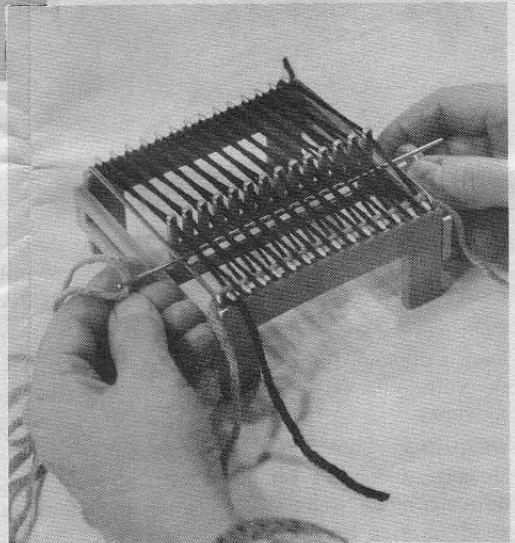


Thread the weaving needle with one end of yarn. Rotate heddle downward. Notice that the strands of yarn held by the eyes are depressed. They form an opening, called the shed, for the needle to pass through.

Pass the needle **BELOW** the metal rod on one side of the loom - through the shed - and **BELOW** the metal rod on the other side. Then draw the needle and yarn through the shed, leaving a 5" loose tail at the starting point.

Rotate the heddle upward. Pass the needle **ABOVE** the metal side rod - through the shed - and **ABOVE** the metal rod on the side where you started. Draw the needle and yarn through the shed until the loop which has formed around the side rod is snug - but not too tight. Your second woven row has now been completed.

Now rotate the heddle downward and repeat as before. As you draw the needle through the shed, press it against the preceding rows to keep them straight and even. Rotating the heddle back and forth as a beater will also help you keep the rows even.



Continue weaving back and forth until you have completed the desired number of strands. As the heddle gets closer to your work, you may have a little difficulty putting in the last rows. Simply rake the rows toward you with the needle (they will be straightened later) to give you more room to weave.

You can weave as many rows as you like. Weave several practice squares to find the best number of woven rows or strands for your project. In general it is best to put in the same number of strands in each square.

When the final strand is in, slide the needle from the yarn and leave another 5 inch tail. The four loose ends will be used for joining and finishing.

REMOVING SQUARES FROM THE LOOM

Turn the loom upside down and rotate the heddle toward you. With the needle, slip each thread from the eyes in the heddle.

Turn loom right side up. Using the needle as a rake, comb the rows thoroughly so they are even.

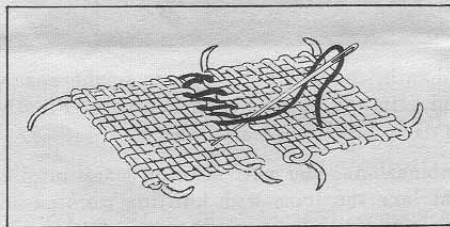
Lift the metal rods out of the holes in the end pieces. Rotate the end pieces inward so the loops will drop off the hooks. Remove metal rods from loops. Since all edges of the square are in loops, they will not unravel.

OBLONGS

Make oblongs same as squares except place one of the metal rods in the center holes and lace only half the loom. There will be 13 laced strands in the oblong.

JOINING AND FINISHING

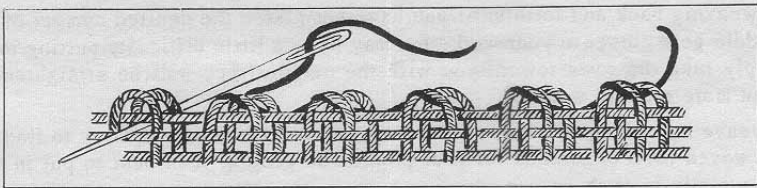
Place your completed squares and oblongs side-by-side on a bed or table. Usually, it is best to have the lacing strands of all units running in the same direction. When you are satisfied with your "table lay-out", you can then select your method of joining the units.



The side-to-side weaving method is excellent because it emphasizes the woven seams and utilizes the 5 inch loose tails effectively. To do this, simply thread a moderate-size needle with one of the loose tails. With the loops of both units lined up properly, weave through the loops of one unit and the corresponding loops of the adjacent square or oblong.

There will be small ends left over and tails that are not used at all. When the entire article is joined, all these will be buried in the seams.

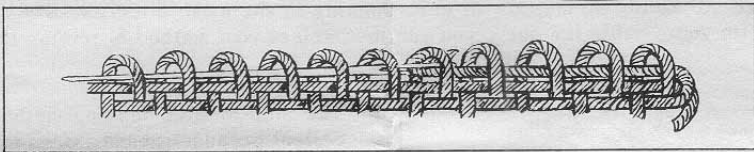
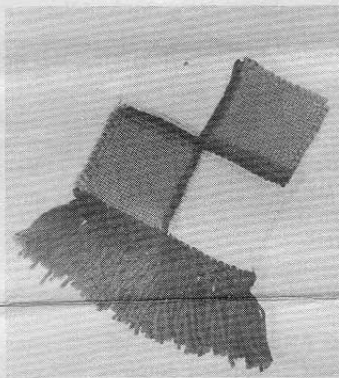
It is a good idea to join the units first in long strips, then attach these strips. You can join the strips with the extra tails or you can weave a separate strand of yarn through the loops along the edges. Be careful to match corners.



Another method is to place one unit on top of another. Make sure that the corresponding loops along the upper edges are flush and sew the loops together with an overcast stitch. You can use the tails or separate strands of yarn for sewing. Again, it is best to sew the units into long strips and then attach the strips together.

Still another method of joining is to crochet the units together. Simply join corresponding loops with single crochet.

The outer edges can be finished in different ways too. For instance, you can run a single strand of yarn through all the outer loops or crochet around the entire edge; attach fringe or sew a border of fabric around edges.



When all the units are joined, bury the unused tails and other loose ends in the seams. Simply run the ends through with a needle and clip any excess with scissors. Finally, press the finished article on both sides with a damp cloth or steam iron.

In working with different yarns and color combinations, you will develop many original patterns and textures. For instance, you might lace the loom with knitting worsted and weave in boucle. Or you could lace with mohair and weave in germantown. Ombre tone (variegated) yarns give a plaid effect and are most attractive. Experimenting with various types of yarn is most worthwhile; it will lend great interest and variety to your finished work.

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