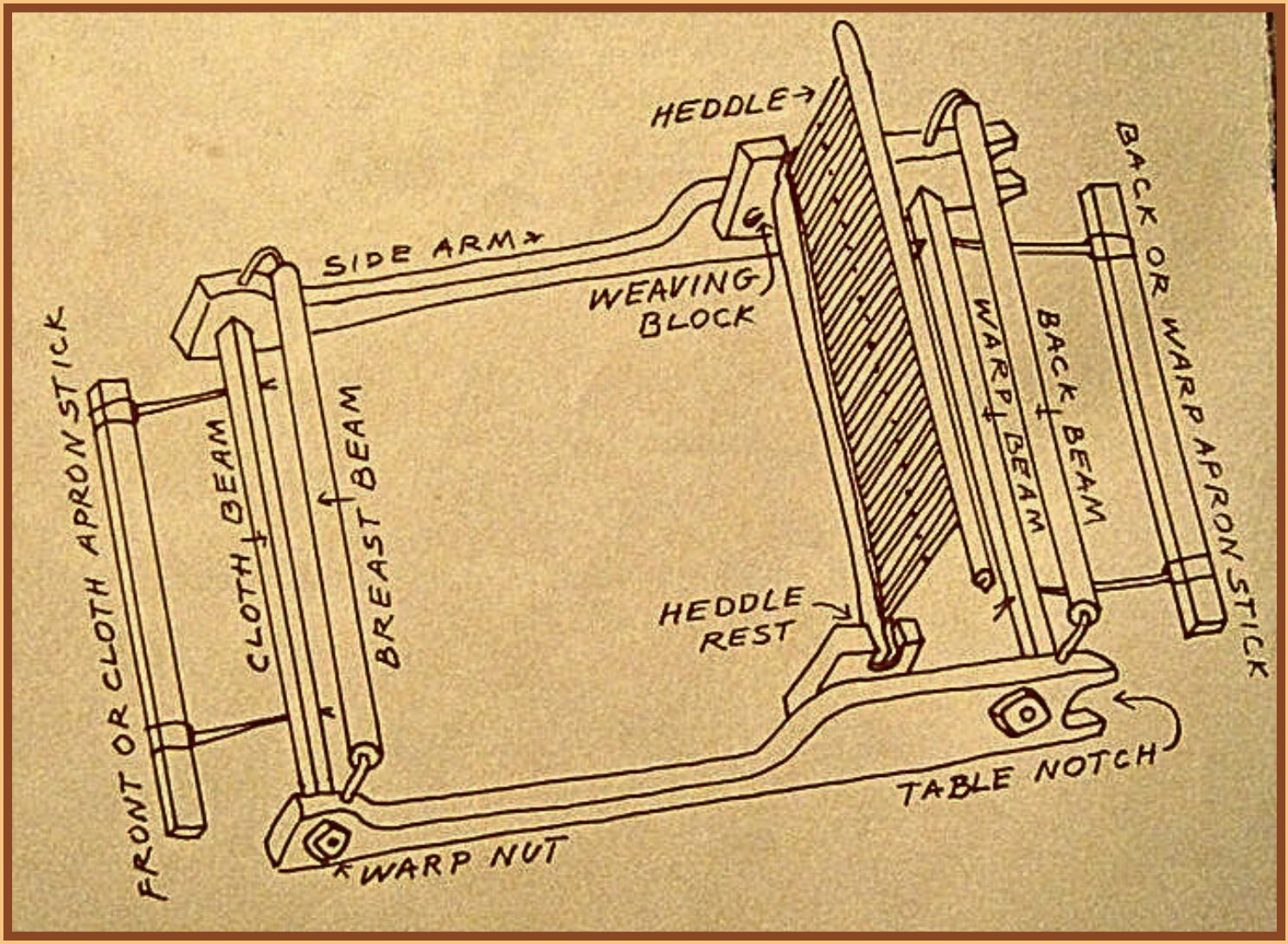
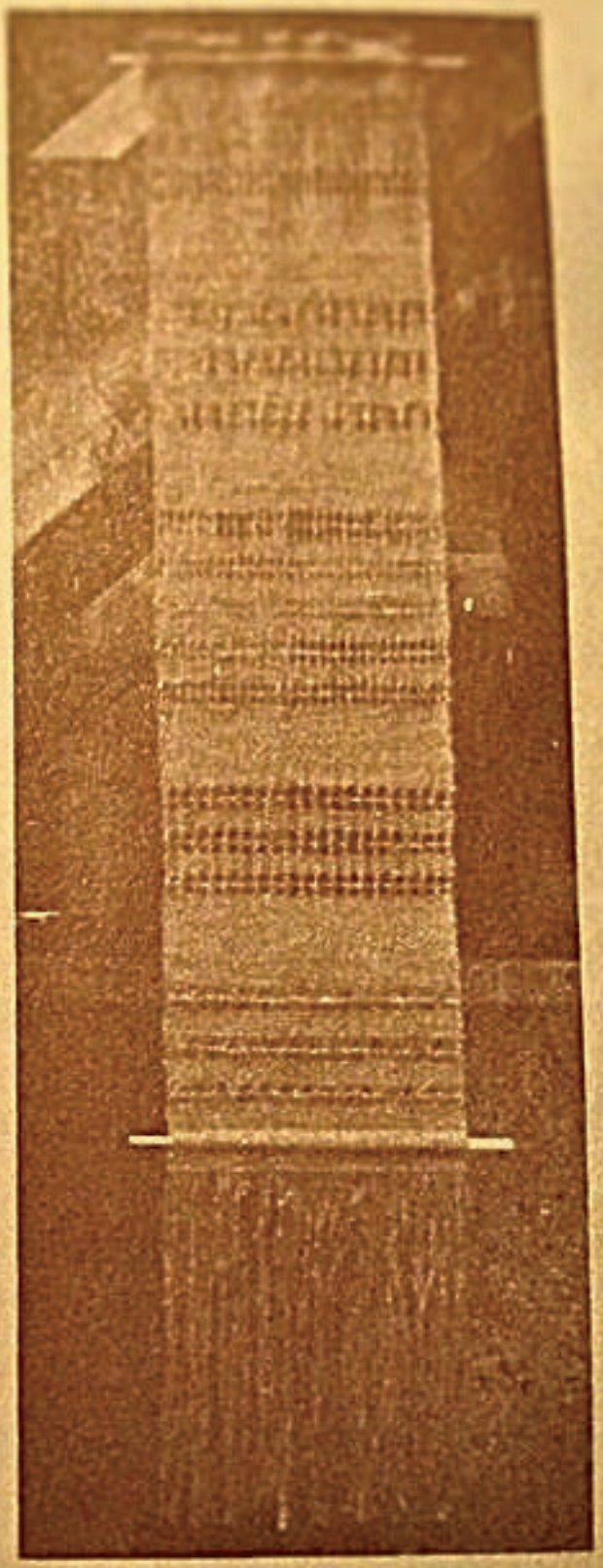
Instructions

1975 Northfield
Erica Loom

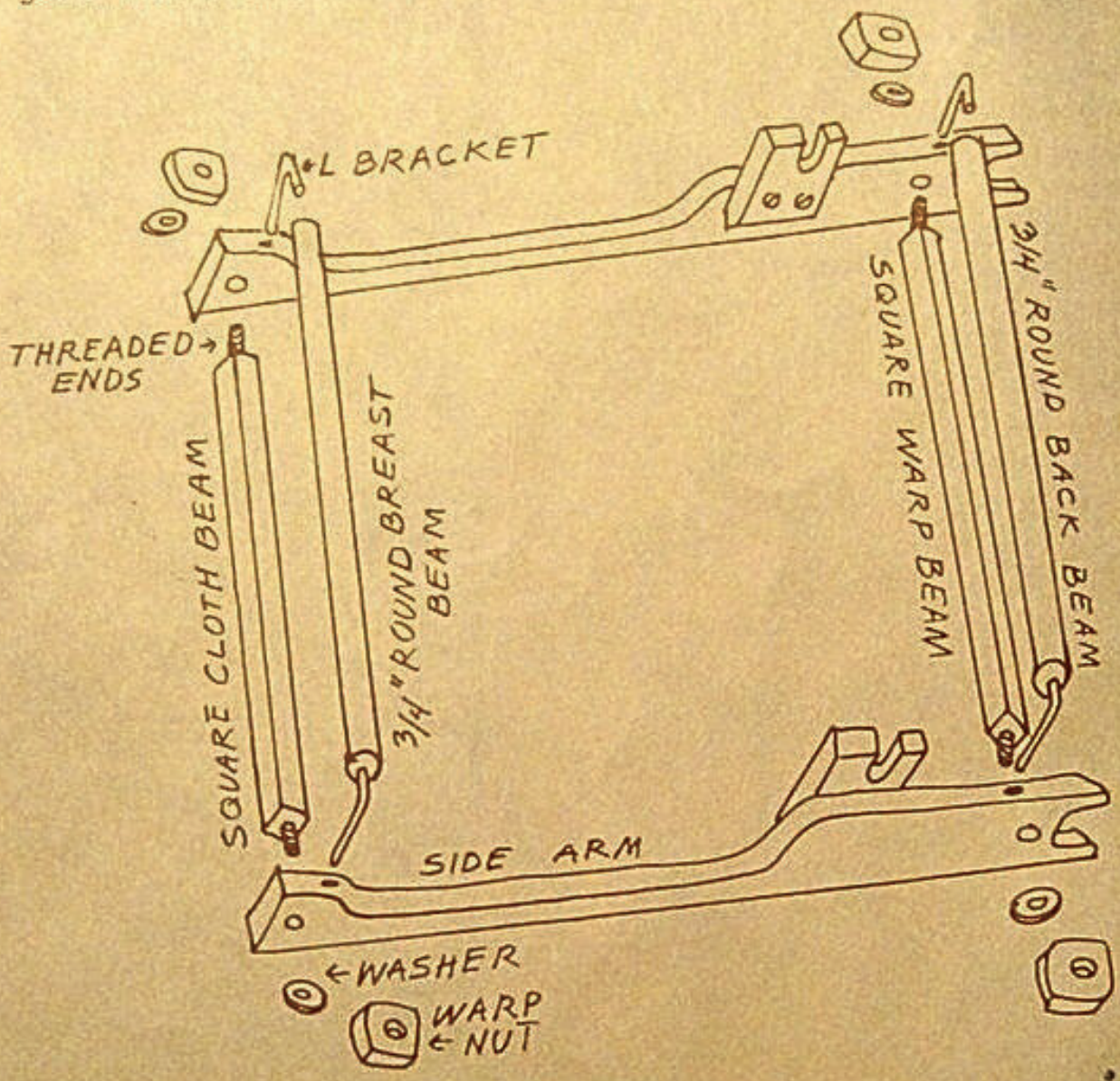


Contents



Assembly

Owners of Natural Erica Looms should apply a finish before assembly. A good finish would be wax, oil stain, shellac, or varnish.



Assembly of Your Loom

1. Lay out side arms.
2. Insert threaded ends of square beams (cloth and warp beams) into pre-drilled holes in side arms.
3. Insert L brackets into ¾" round beams (breast and back beams). The short end of the L-bracket is inserted into the beams.

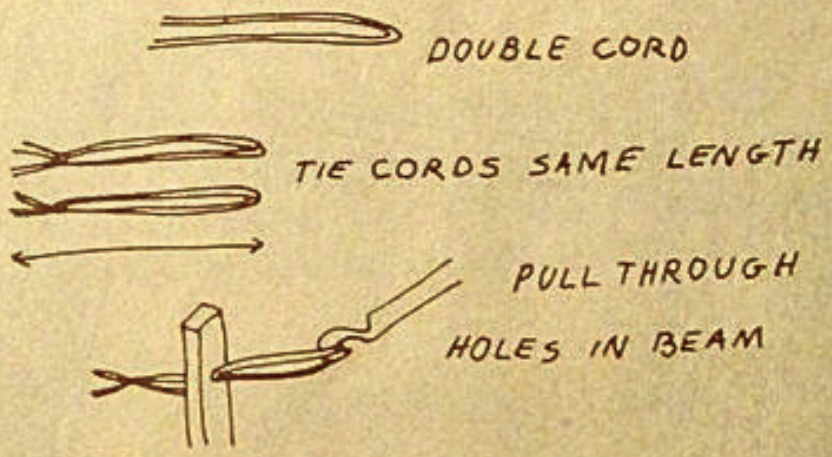
- **The L's fit snugly into the side arms. This is done intentionally to add to the stability of the loom. Be sure the L's are pushed (seated) all the way into both side arms and the breast and back beams.**

4. The long ends of the L brackets are inserted into the side arms. Use both hands and press straight down when seating Ls into the side rail—be sure the loom is on a flat hard surface.

5. Put the washers on bolts and screw the warp nuts to the cloth and warp beams.

- Warp nuts need to be tightened snuggly but not excessively tight. The purpose is to keep the beam from turning, and it takes only a little pressure. Overly tightened nuts may separate from the wood.

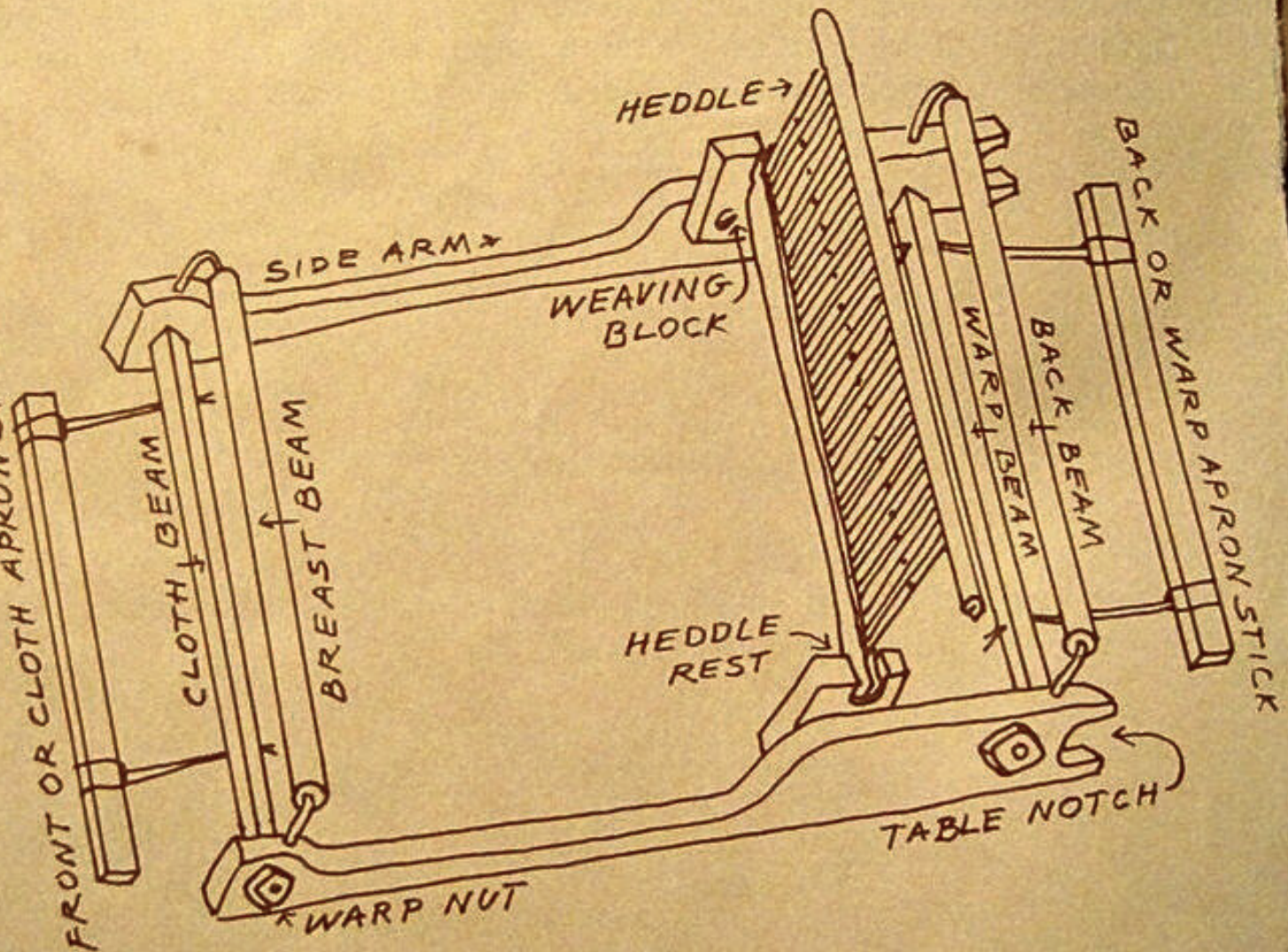
6. Double each apron cord and tie a large knot to the ends. (It is important each Doubled cord be the same length.) It might be useful to cut a piece of cardboard and use it as a guide to tie each cord.



7. Using a crochet hook, thread the loop of each cord through one of the holes in the cloth and warp beams.

8. Make a slip knot in the apron cord and insert the end of one of the apron sticks. Then repeat using the other cords until both apron sticks are in place.

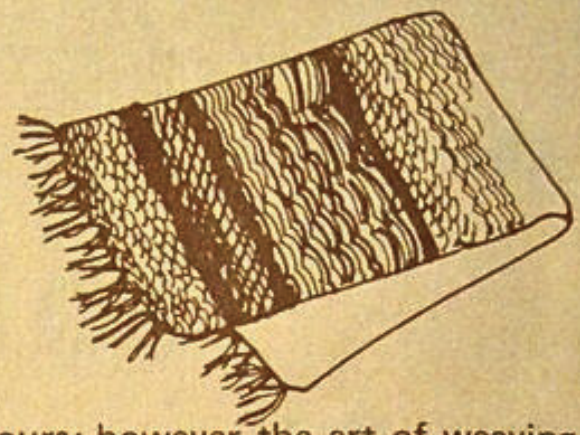
Parts of your loom



Knowing Your Loom

The illustration shows the loom ready to apply yarn. The names of the parts will appear frequently in these instructions. It will be easier to follow the instructions if you familiarize yourself with this drawing.

A Practice Piece



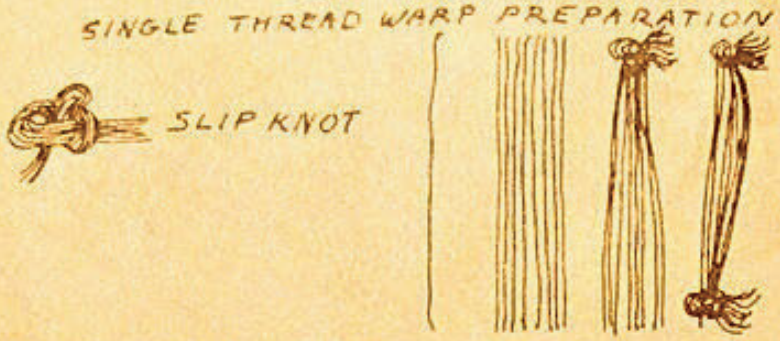
Weaving can be learned in a matter of hours; however the art of weaving offers a lifetime of possibility.
We suggest that you make a small piece of woven cloth before undertaking a large project. This exercise will familiarize you with your loom and its capabilities. Beginners like to make something right away that they can use. If you resist this temptation, when you get to your first project it will be all the more satisfying.

What do you need for the practice piece?

- Two or more colors of rug or knitting yarn for weft (leftover yarns can be used).
- Warp thread (cotton carpet warp is one of the easiest warp threads to work with). However, you can subsitute crochet thread or 2 ply knitting yarn.
- Scissors
- Crochet Hook (size no. 8 or no. 9)
- A piece of heavy paper—8" wide and 12" long (a heavy paper bag works well)
- Several pieces of cardboard—½" x 7" (strips of material or heavy yarn may be used)
- Pencil or marker
- Tape measure

Warping

The following instructions will tell you how to prepare the warp for a practice piece 6" wide and 18" long.
There are two methods to prepare a warp. Either cut individual threads or wind all the threads at once.
The individual method about to be described is good for a short narrow warp. The easiest and fastest way to prepare a warp, however, is to wind the warp using warping clamps or a warping frame.
Page 21 and page 23 describes the use of warping clamps, and how to calculate the number and length of warp threads for future projects.

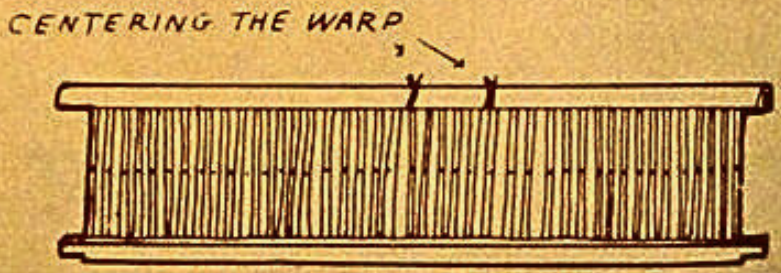


Preparing the Warp

For the practice piece, you can prepare the warp by cutting individual threads. Cut 16 threads each 84" long. When one of the threads is doubled, it will be two warp threads 42" long. The 16 double threads will be 32 warp threads or will be known as 32 warp ends.

1. Using a table or the floor, lay out one thread, measure and cut it to the desired length (84").
2. Lay the next thread alongside of the first and cut it to the same length.
3. Continue until a set of 8 threads has been measured and cut.
4. Pick up the set at one end and tie the group of threads in a slip knot.
5. Beginning at the knot, pull the set of threads through your hand until you reach the untied end. This should pull the threads smooth and even.
6. Tie another slip knot in the loose end. (These knots make the sets easy to handle and keep the threads straight.)
7. Drape the set over the back of a chair and repeat steps 1 through 6 until you have prepared a second set.

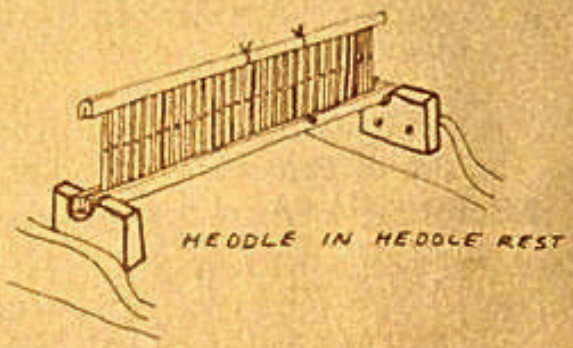
Centering



Centering the Warp

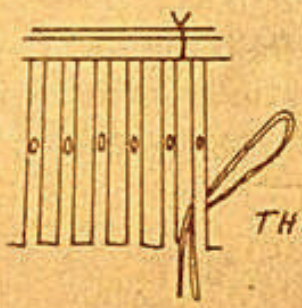
Mark the center of the top rail of your heddle with a pencil or by tying a piece of yarn at the center (10" from the outside edge for the 20" loom; 12½" for the 25" loom). Divide the width of your weaving in half and measure that distance to one side of the center.
Your practice piece will be 6" wide so measure over 3" from the center mark. Mark this slot with a piece of yarn. This will be the starting point for threading the heddle.

Applying the Warp Thread

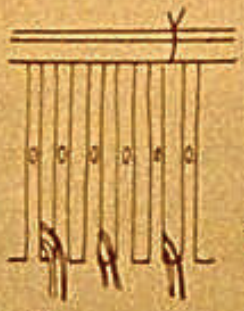


1. **Threading the heddle**
   a. Place the heddle across the loom in the slots in the heddle rest (notch side down).

   b. Untie slip knots on warp threads and double a single warp thread.



   c. Working from the front (cloth side of the loom), insert the loop into the first slot to be filled in the heddle (as determined in centering the warp.) Pull it through to the back side (warp side) so that it extends about 6" and let it drop.



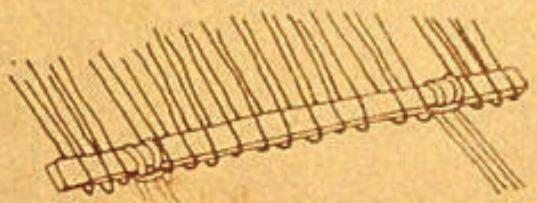
   d. Repeat, skipping every other slot across the heddle, until you have slotted all 16 doubled threads. (There are now two double warp threads in every other slot.) This is known as 5 warp ends to an inch.

2. **Tying warp onto Back Apron Stick**
   a. Remove the apron stick from the warp beam. Slip the apron stick through half of all the warp loops. Make a slip knot in the center apron cord and slip over apron stick. Proceed picking up rest of warp loops (See first diagram page 7).

TYING THE WARP TO THE BACK OR WARP APRON STICK

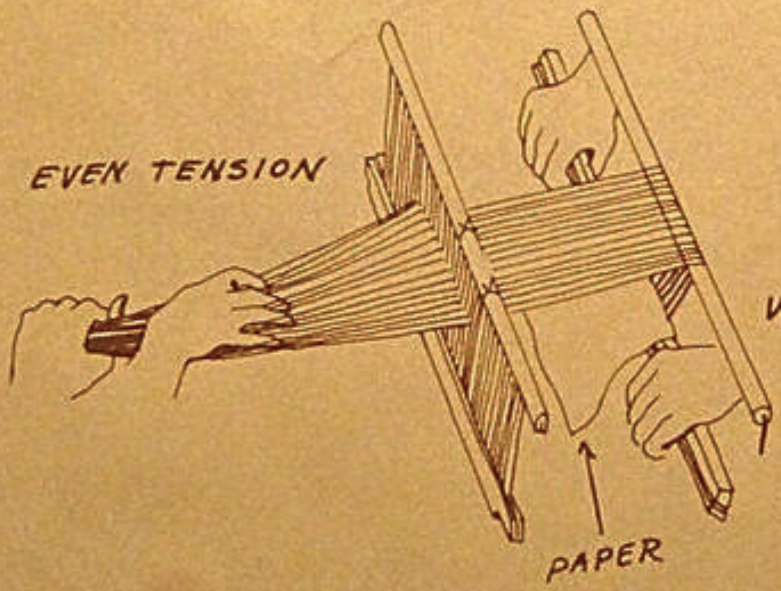
b. Retie the apron stick to the warp beam by making slip knots in the end apron cords and slipping the ends over the ends of the apron stick.
c. Pull the warp taut from the cloth end over the back beam. Line up the threads with the holes and slots in the heddle.

● Before winding make sure all the thread ends are the same length.



CHECKING THE WARP LENGTHS

● The apron cords on a wider piece of fabric have to be picked up at the appropriate point as you are placing the warp threads on the apron stick. The cords must pull up straight.



WINDING THE WARP

3. Winding the Warp

a. If a second person is available, have them comb out and hold the warp threads, spreading them through their fingers and applying equal tension to all the threads. If no one is available, comb out the warp threads and place a heavy object (like a book) on them.
b. Face the warp beam and loosen the warp nuts at both ends of the warp beam.
c. Roll the warp beam to the point that the apron stick joins the warp beam.

d. Insert the end of a piece of heavy paper, 8" wide and 12" long, under the warp threads. Rotate the warp beam toward you. The paper will wind with the threads as they are wound onto the beam. The paper separates the warp into layers as it is wound. Without the paper the threads would pile up creating uneven lengths and tension in the warp. (Always use paper which is slightly wider than the width of your project.)

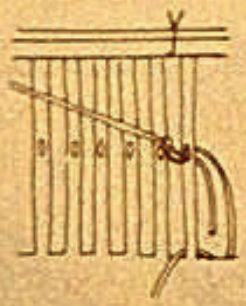
e. Wind the warp onto the warp beam until the ends of the warp threads are extended over the front (breast) beam about 5". Tighten the warp nuts on the warp beam.

4. **Threading the Warp Through the Holes in the Heddle**

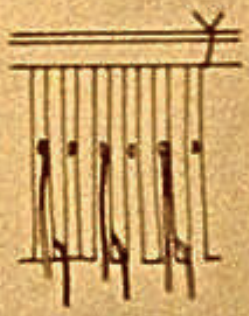
a. Starting on either end of the heddle, remove one of the two threads from the first slot. Insert this thread into the hole which is next to the slot it was removed from (either side of the slot). Use a crochet hook to catch the warp thread and pull it through.

b. Working in **one direction only**, continue removing one of the two warp threads from each slot and inserting the thread into the hole next to the slot.

c. Check to be sure all warp threads are threaded a slot and a hole, skip a slot and a hole, threaded a slot and a hole, etc. across the heddle. If any errors are noted, correct them now.



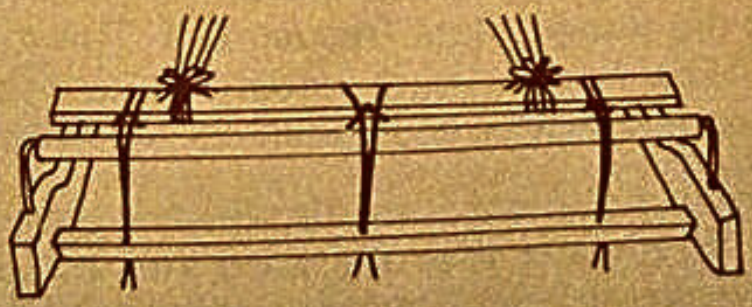
THREADING THE HOLES



A THREAD IN EVERY OTHER HOLE AND EVERY OTHER SLOT

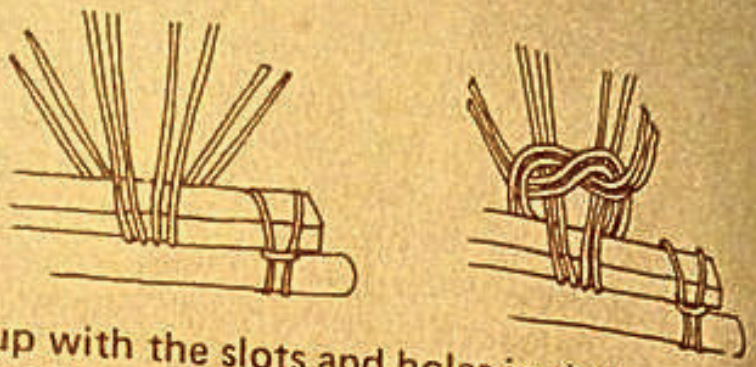
5. **Tying onto the Front Apron Stick**

a. With the apron stick attached to the cords, bring it up over the breast beam. (Tighten the cloth beam warp nuts.) The apron stick should be about 1" forward of the breast beam.



ALTERNATE TYING FROM SIDE TO SIDE

TIE FOUR THREADS AT A TIME



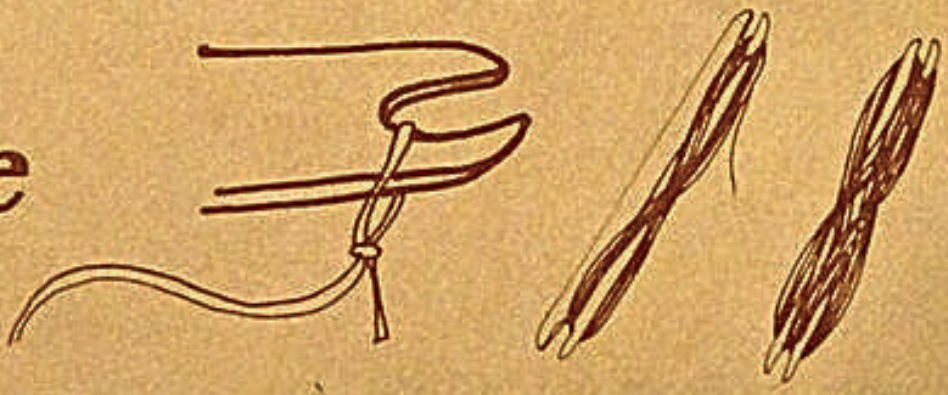
b. Keeping the threads lined up with the slots and holes in the heddle, tie the ends of the warp threads snugly, four at a time, around the apron stick as shown in the drawing.
To keep the apron stick parallel and stable, alternate from side to side when tying the warp threads onto the apron stick.

c. Check to be sure the tension is uniform on all warp threads. If necessary, retie the threads,
Check the tension by placing the heddle in the Up, Down and Neutral sheds. (See first and third diagrams page 11, showing up and down sheds).

PREPARING THE SHUTTLE

1. Make a slip knot and slip it over a point of the shuttle as shown in the drawing.

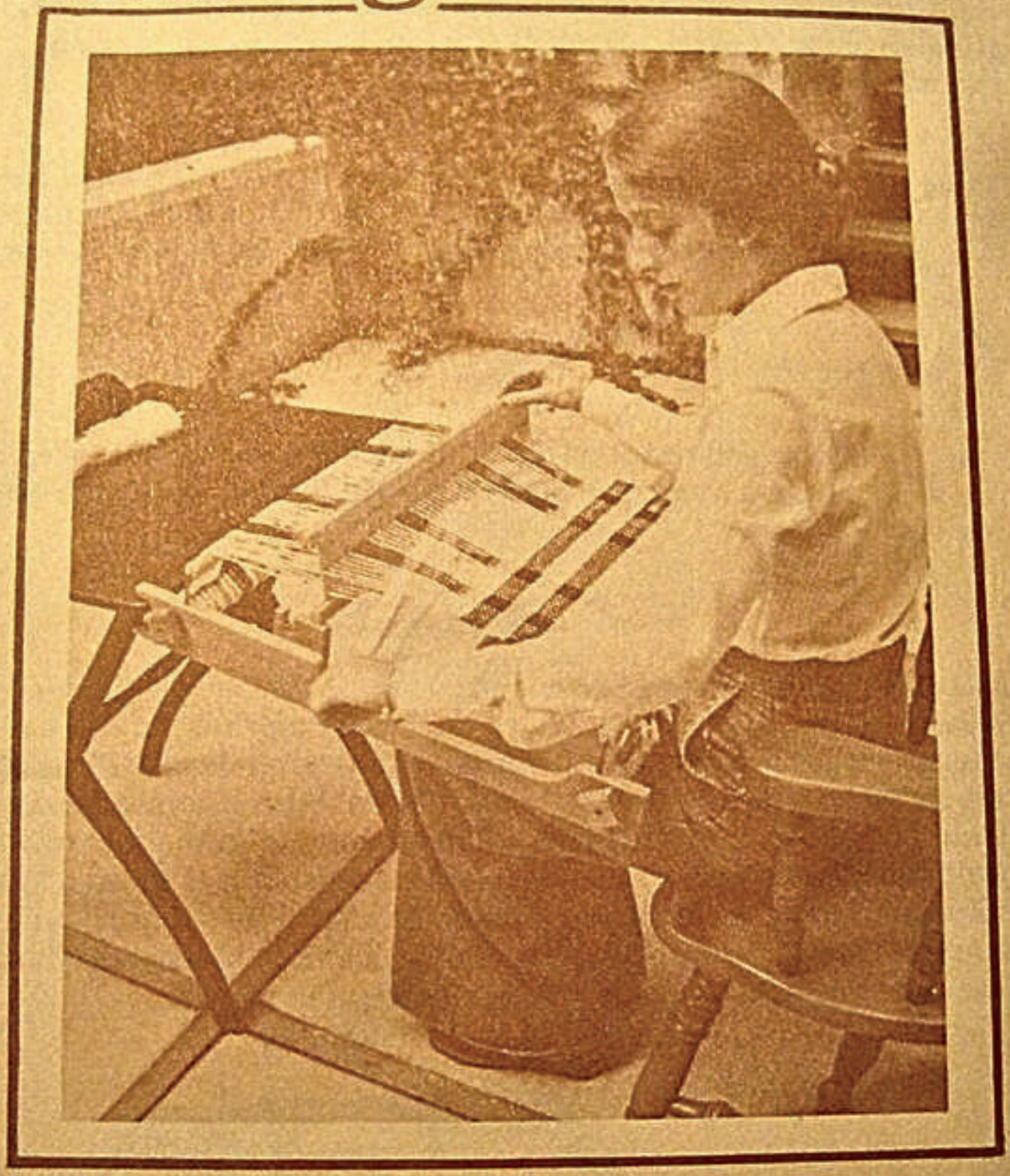
Shuttle



2. Wind the yarn on one edge of the shuttle in a figure eight as shown. When a sufficient amount of yarn is wound onto this edge of the shuttle, wind yarn onto the other edge. (Too much yarn will cause difficulty in passing the shuttle through the shed. Too little yarn will result in the need to refill the shuttle more frequently.) This method of wrapping the shuttle allows the maximum amount of yarn to be wound onto the shuttle. The yarn is flatter and comes off the shuttle easier.

- **It is easier to weave if you use a shuttle which is approximately the same length or just a little wider than the warp you are using. You will want additional shuttles as you develop your weaving skills.**

Weaving



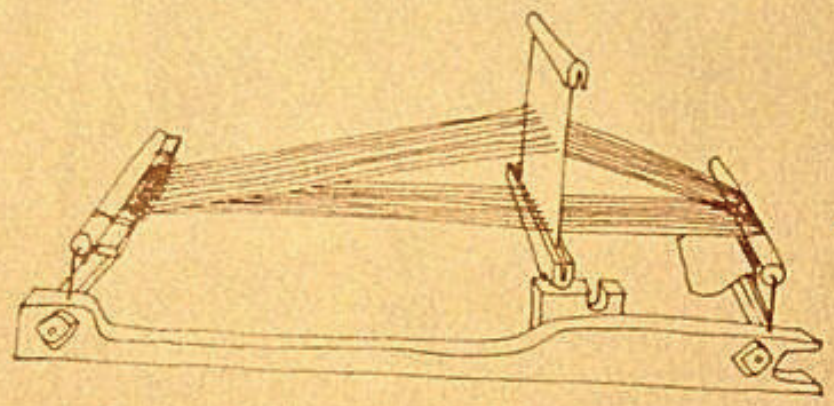
How to hold your loom

The most favored position is to wedge the loom between your body and a table, a window sill or counter top. This leaves both hands free.

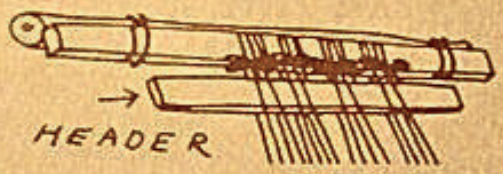
- **You may want to protect the edge of the table with a piece of cloth.**

Plain Tabby Weave

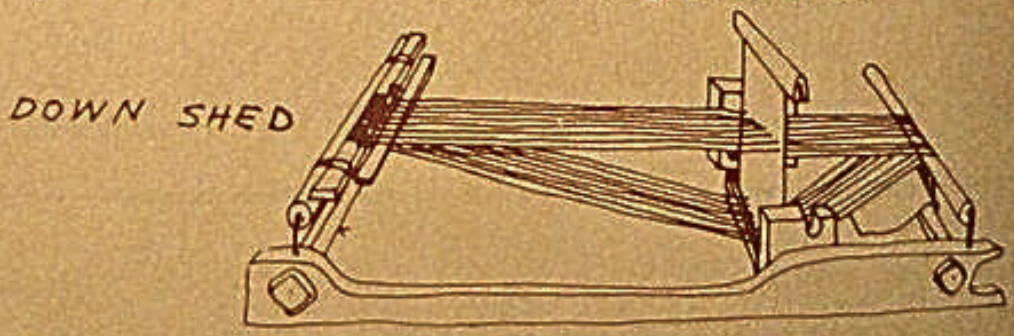
This is the easiest, most common and probably the oldest weave known. As shown in the drawing, it consists of a simple, alternate crossing of warp and weft threads.



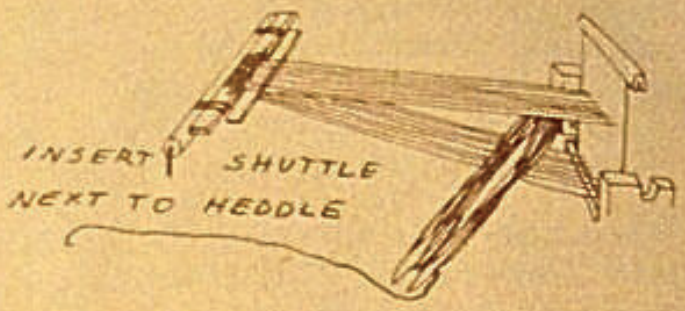
1. Lift the Heddle and rest it on top of the side blocks. This is called an up shed. (A shed is the opening in the warp through which the weft is passed.)



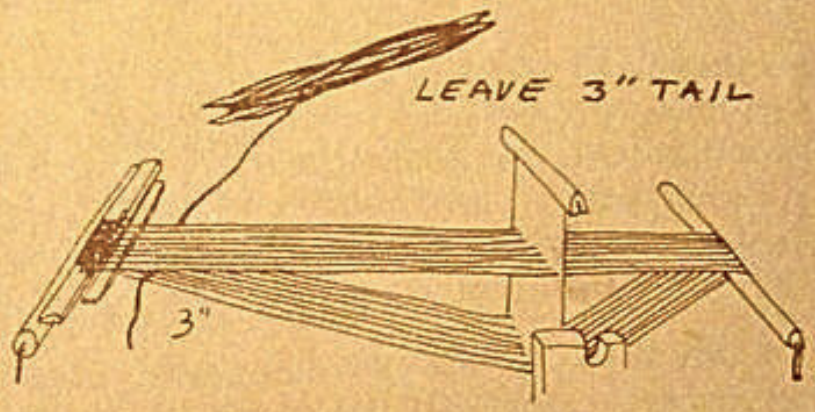
2. Insert a length of cardboard (approximately ½" wide and 7" long) into the shed and pull it toward the breast beam. Push it firmly forward with the heddle. The cardboard will help you put in the first row of weft straight and help spread the warp threads. This is called a header. (Several of these strips should be used or a few rows of heavy yarn or strips of material woven at the beginning can also be used as a header.) The header is pulled out later when finishing the fabric.



3. Push the beater down and place it under the side blocks as shown. This is called a down shed.
4. Unwrap a length of yarn from the shuttle which is at least as long as the warp is wide.

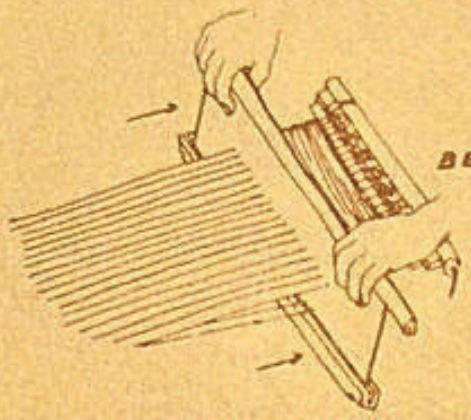


5. Pass the shuttle through the shed close to the heddle (it is even a good idea to allow the rounded part of the shuttle to glide against the heddle plastic), with the loose yarn trailing behind. Your shuttle and

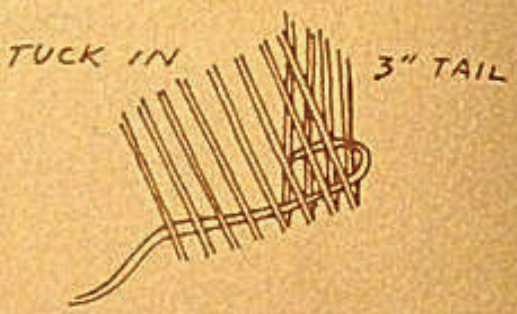


yarn should go cleanly through the shed (beneath the top set of threads and above the bottom set). Leave a tail of 3" of yarn hanging over the selvage (last warp thread).

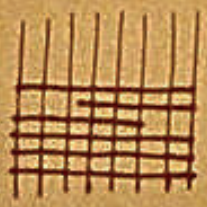
● To prevent pulling in the sides of your weaving and to prevent loops developing along the sides, always hold the warp and weft threads between your thumb and finger as shown when positioning the weft in the shed before beating. Place the yarn at a slant to prevent pulling in the edges. Experience will show you how much slant is needed, but usually heavier yarn requires a deeper angle (slant) than thin yarn.



6. Bring the heddle against the weft and pull the weft into place against the heading. (This is called beating.) Use both hands on the heddle when beating to avoid any unevenness in the weaving.



7. The heddle remains in the down shed. Turn the 3" yarn tail around the selvage warp thread and lay it into the same shed. (The two yarns will lie next to each other at this point.) Bring the heddle against the weft once more.
8. Place the heddle into the up shed position. Continue weaving alternating the up and down shed with each pass of the shuttle.



- When all of the yarn on your shuttle has been used, rewrap the shuttle and overlap the old and new yarn about an inch and continue weaving.

To change colors, end the first yarn by cutting the yarn from the shuttle, leaving about 3" for the tail. Turn the tail around the last warp and place it back in the shed (as you did in step 7).

9. As the fabric is woven, the size of the shed will be reduced to a point where the shuttle will no longer pass through comfortably. When this happens, place the heddle into the "heddle rest", loosen the warp nuts on the cloth and warp beams, roll all but a few inches of the fabric onto the cloth beam and retighten the warp nuts on both beams. Make sure tension of the warp is as before.
10. There are almost endless combinations of colors, pattern ideas and weaves which can be accomplished with the plain tabby weave. After you have woven a couple inches of plain tabby weave, you may enjoy trying some variations.

    Try some stripes. Simply stop, tuck in the end and start a new color just as you started to weave. Weave for several rows in the new color and then return to the first color. You now have a stripe.

    Try some other experiments like carrying two colors along without ending either. Weave two rows of one color, then two rows of a second color (carry both yarns crossing over at the selvage every second row.) You set a wavy line. Try carrying over one row of one color and the next row of a different color, for several rows. Or, try weaving two colors in the same shed.

- You can go on until the piece is the full 18" or if you are satisfied and understand the loom and the basic weaving function, you may want to finish the piece.

Finishing

FINISHING THE FABRIC

Finishing

1. When the desired length of fabric has been woven, cut the yarn from the shuttle leaving a 3" tail. Tuck the tail into the shed as before.
2. Cut the four selvage threads (outside threads) at the back beam on each side of the weaving. Pull these ends free of the heddle and tie them in an overhand knot. The knot should be tight against the last row of weft.

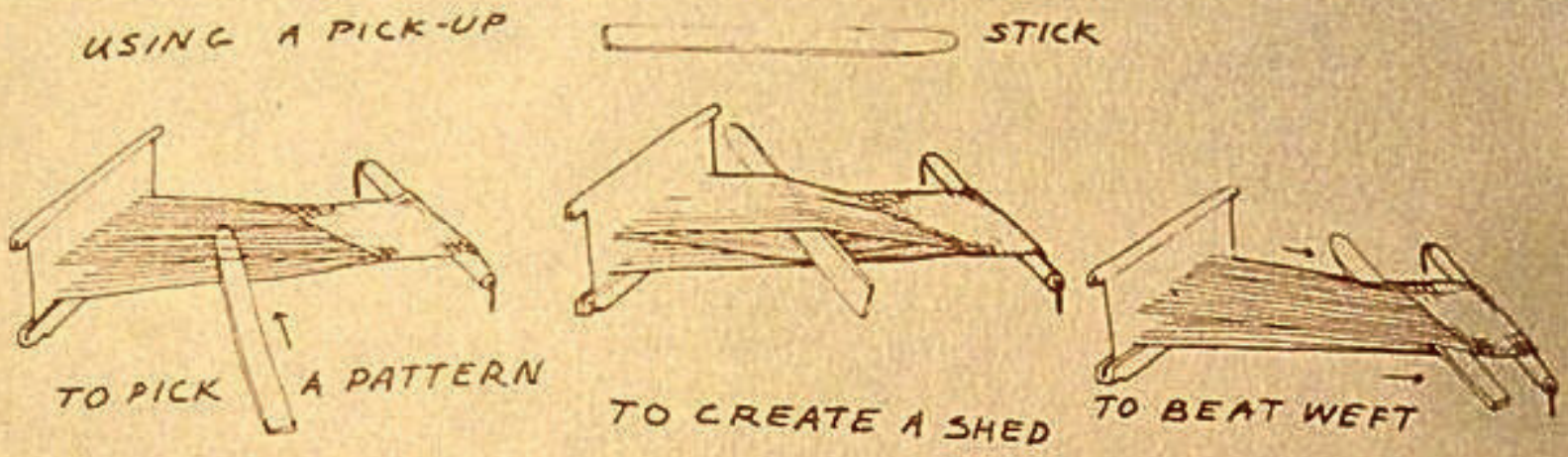
3. When the knots are tied, cut the rest of the warp threads. Continue tying the threads with overhand knots tight to the last row of weft until all threads have been tied.
4. Loosen the warp nuts on the cloth beam and unroll the fabric.
5. Untie the knots which are holding the warp threads to the front apron stick. Remove the heading as you tie the warp threads (tight to the fabric) in overhand knots (beginning with the four selvage threads on each side) until all threads have been tied.
6. Trim the fringe to desired length.

Beyond the Practice Piece

Now you are ready to create your own weavings. The following ideas are just a small hint of what lays beyond. Each step forward brings new rewards. You should actively participate in weaving classes, talk to other weavers and make use of your public library to develop your skills.

Weaves

1. The construction of a fabric is a vital part of its design. The basic tabby weave can be varied by grouping warp threads in a slot or hole, by leaving slots or holes empty or by putting more than one weft in a shed. For instance, if the heddle is threaded with two warp threads in each slot and hole and two weft threads are put into each shed, the result is the texture of a basket weave.



2. Pickup sticks are useful in creating weft patterns. They are used to pick up warp threads in different combinations. After you pull through the warp, you turn the pick up stick on edge to create the shed. Then you pass the shuttle through the shed. The weft is then beaten into position with the pick-up stick. Enter pickup stick always from the right side, regardless of the fact that the shuttle enters alternately from right to left and from left to right.

● Pickup weave example:

TWILL WEAVE 

Twill Weave
Row 1: Pick over 2, under 2, over 2, under 2 across row
Row 2: Pick under 1, * over 2, under 2, across row
Row 3: Pick under 2, over 2, across row
Row 4: Pick under 1, * under 2, over 2, across row
Continue in this same way for the whole pattern.

* In even numbered rows (Row 2,4,6,etc.), use the single pick only at the beginning of the row. After that it is not used.

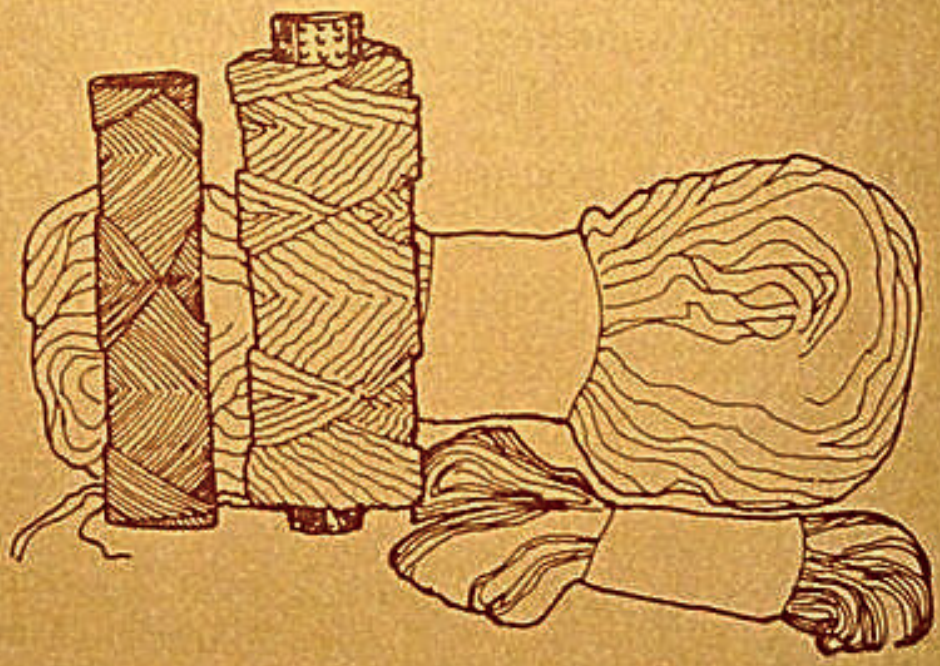
PLAID

3. It is possible to get different patterns by varying the warp as well as the weft. An example is a Plaid Pattern. Use two or more colors for the warp and the weft. Alternate the number of threads of each color for the warp. Then weave.

- **Wool warp yarns, used often in plaids, sometimes stick together when changing sheds. Watch your sheds carefully to prevent weaving errors. Choose a 2 ply inelastic wool yarn for warp threads.**

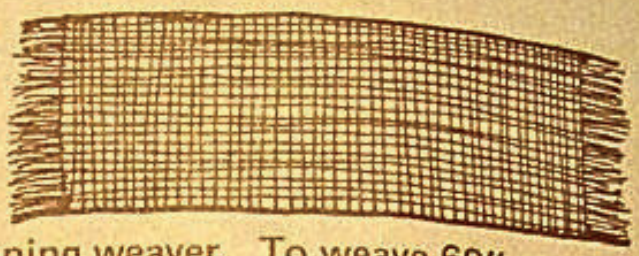
4. Other Weaving Patterns
There are many other techniques like over shot, rya, leno, and rose path that can be accomplished on a frame loom.

Yarn Effects



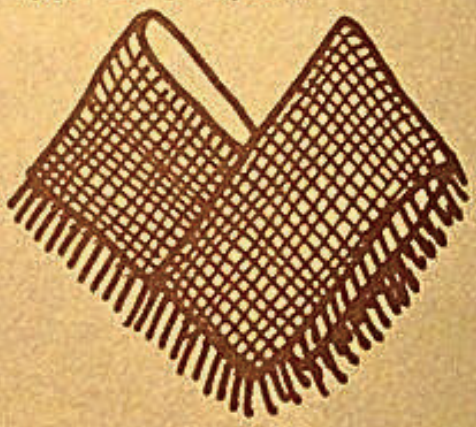
A variety of yarns will enable you to achieve many different textures and effects. There are dull, shiny, rough, smooth, uneven, nubby, coarse, fine yarns, and yarns that are combinations of yarns. The number of effects that can be created by combining and mixing yarns is almost infinite.

Scarf



Scarf
This is an ideal project for the beginning weaver. To weave 60"x 10" scarf.
Materials:
1–2oz. skein (any color) of 2 ply weaving yarn (for warp)
1–4oz. skein (any color) of 4 ply yarn (for weft)
Using the 2 ply yarn, prepare 110 warp threads 88" long. Warp your loom using ten threads per inch (every slot and every hole threaded for 10 inches.) Use the 4 ply yarn for weft plain weave until your scarf measures 60" long. (Release loom tension to measure) Remove from loom and tie fringe as you did making your practice piece, or thread up a large needle with the warp or weft yarn and overcast, hemstitch, or featherstitch the last two rows of weft at each end of the scarf.

Table mats, runners etc. are really the same type of project.



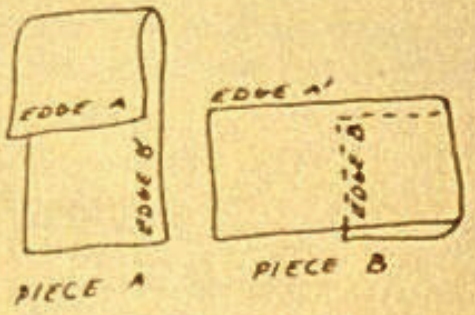
Poncho

2. Poncho
A poncho is two pieces of woven material sewn together. You weave two sections the full width of a 20" loom, making each 36" long.
Materials:
2–2 oz. skeins of 2 ply weaving yarn for warp or cotton warp.
4–4 oz. skeins of 4 ply yarn for weft.

Both sections may be put on the loom at the same time allowing 8" of warp between.

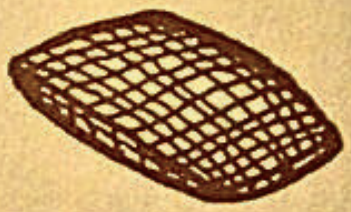
Warp your loom using 5 warp threads to an inch, using the 2 ply yarn. Prepare 100 warp threads 105" long (every other slot and hole.)

Using the 4 ply yarn weave the first 36" piece, then weave in 8 one inch separator strips of cardboard slightly wider than the weaving. Begin again and weave the second 36" piece. Remove from the loom tying the fringe on both pieces.



To put the poncho together, use the warp yarn and sew by hand at edge A to Edge A1 and Edge B to Edge B1 with no overlap. Add fringe to the poncho where it is missing and line the neck edge with seam tape. To have longer fringe than ordinarily provided by our instructions, tie more yarn at the cloth apron stick and lengthen the warp slightly. It also might be necessary to take darts at the shoulders for a better fit. Turn your poncho inside out and try it on. Pin darts at the shoulder to fit evenly on both sides, and sew darts by hand or machine.

Pillow



3. Pillow Cover
   To weave a pillow cover 12" x 14" you will weave a piece 30" long and 13" wide.
   Material:
   100 yards warp thread of any color cotton carpet warp
   1–4 oz. spool (any color) of 4 ply cotton yarn (for weft)

   Prepare 66 cotton threads 55" long. Warp your loom using five threads per inch (every other hole and every other slot threaded.)

Using the 4 ply yarn, plain weave 30 inches. (release loom tension to measure) To finish the pillow, zig-zag or use a fine machine stitch across each end to hold the weft yarns securely in place. Fold the piece in half, wrong side out, and sew a narrow seam down one side and then down the zig-zagged ends, leaving the fourth side open. Turn right side out and steam press. Insert a muslin-covered stuffed pillow form and slip-stitch the remaining edge shut.

Calculating the Warp

1. Figuring the Number of Warp Threads

The number of threads needed depends on the width of the project. As you weave, there is a natural pull-in. You will need to add threads to compensate. When you weave the full width of the heddle, you will get a result that will be less than the heddle width. We usually use a 10% pull in factor.

Your heddle has five holes and five slots in every inch. Threading a warp thread through every hole and slot results in spacing of ten threads for every inch. Skipping every other slot and hole as you did in your practice piece results in five threads per inch.

The determination of how many threads (5 or 10) per inch to use varies according to the thread used and the density desired in the fabric.

You are not limited to 5 or 10 threads per inch. You may vary the warp by skipping or doubling threads in any pattern in your warp, this alters the number per inch.

Formula:

1. Width of piece to be woven.
2. Add 10% for shrinkage.
3. Multiply by the number of threads (spacing) per inch you will be using (5 or 10).

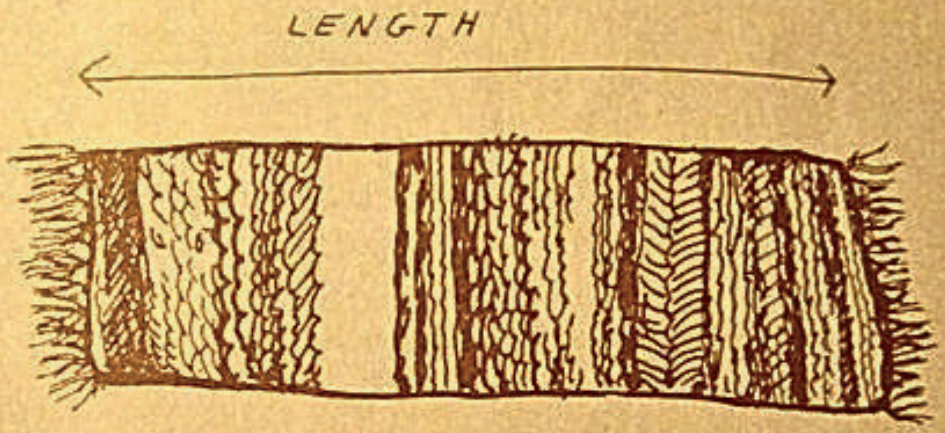
EXAMPLE: For our practice piece, we wanted a fabric 6" wide. We used every other hole and slot in the heddle or five warp threads to an inch.

1. 6" width of project	6 inches
2. Plus 10% for shrinkage	.6 of an inch
3. Times 5 (number of threads to the inch	6.6 x 5

Width + Shrinkage x Spacing

6" + .6 x 5 = 33 warp threads or warp ends

We prefer to use an even number of warp threads so we used 32 threads or warp ends for our practice piece.
We always double our threads so it resulted in 16 double threads.



2. Figuring the Length of the Warp Threads

The length of the warp needed is determined by the length of the fabric you wish to weave. Plus a factor, for shrinkage and additional factor for loom allowance.
Formula:

1. Length of project (our practice piece was to be 18")
2. Add 10% shrinkage
3. Add 22" loom allowance (you will use this for all weaving on Erica)

EXAMPLE:

1. 18" length of project	18 inches
2. Plus 10% for shrinkage	1.8 inches
3. Add 22" loom allowance	22 inches

Length + Shrinkage + Loom Allowance

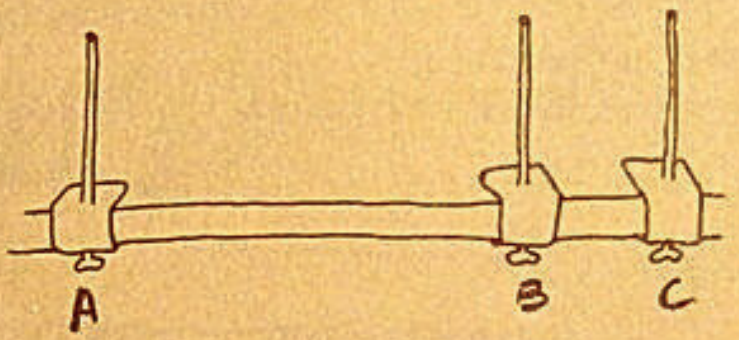
18" + 1.8" + 22" = 42 inches (rounded)

- As shown, we needed 32 threads 42" long for our practice piece, or 16 double threads 84" in length.

Warp Clamps

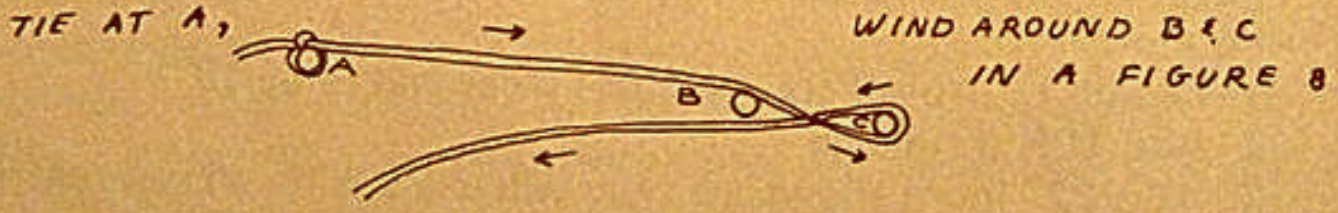
Preparing the Warp

1. Mount three warping clamps in a straight line on the edge of a board or table as shown in the illustration.



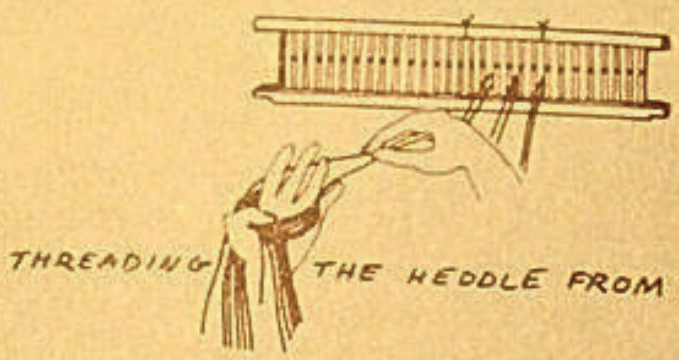
The distance between the first clamp (A) and the last clamp (C) will be the length of each warp thread when it is cut. The middle clamp (b) should be approximately 6" from clamp (C). For your practice piece, you will need warp threads which are 42" long, therefore, clamp A and clamp C should be 42" apart.

2. Tie the warp at clamp A and wrap the thread around the clamps in a figure eight pattern making a "cross" between clamps B and C as shown in the drawing.



3. Continue winding until you have made 16 figure eights. (When cut, each thread will become two warp threads. In other words, the 16 figure eights will become 16 double warp threads or 32 individual warp threads known as 32 ends)
   - If you run into a knot which will not pass through the holes or slots in your heddle, stop, cut out the knot, retie at clamp A, begin winding again at clamp A and continue until the correct number of windings have been completed.

4. Tie a short length of contrasting yarn around the X of cross of the figure eight. This will help keep the threads in order until you thread the heddle.
5. Cut the threads at clamp A, pull them taut and tie a loop knot in the end. Slip the set off the pegs.



Threading the Heddle Slots From the Cross

1. Place the heddle across the loom resting it in the slots in the heddle blocks (notch side down).
2. Center your warp.
3. Place the warp threads on your hand with the loop around your fingers, the warp cross on your palm and your thumb separating the lower part of the cross as shown in the drawing. The cross can be adjusted to your hand. **Remove the tie holding the cross.**
4. Lift the first thread from the top of the cross and take it off your hand.
5. Working from the front (cloth side) of your loom, insert the loop into the the first slot to be filled in the heddle (as determined in centering your piece). Insert the thread through the heddle slot so it extends about 6" and let it drop.
6. Lift the next thread from the top of the cross and remove it from your hand. Working toward the center of the heddle, skip the next slot and insert the loop into the next slot (third slot).
7. Continue threading every other slot until all of the loops from the cross have been threaded into the heddle. (At this point, because you have placed the loop through the slots, there will be two warp threads in every other slot for 6".)
8. Tie the warp to the back apron stick described in the text and proceed to finish warping the loom.

Helpful Hints

Weft at an Angle

Check the header to be sure it was straight when you began weaving. If the header is straight, check the edge of your warp to see if it was pulled out of line when the fabric was wound onto the cloth beam.

Weft Uneven

An uneven weft is caused by variations in the tension of the warp. Uneven tension occurs when tying the warp ends onto the loom or by bunching of cloth or warp on the beams. Using two different kinds of warp threads can cause an uneven weft as one may be coarser or more elastic than the other.

Weft Bowed Down in the Center

The warp threads which form the selvage (outside) are too tight.

Weft Bowed Up in the Center

The warp threads forming the selvage are too loose. Check your beating—"rocking" the beater from side to side can also caused bowed weft.

Loops in the Selvage

Little loops form in the selvage when the weft is not pulled tightly enough as the rows are laid. The weft should be turned around the selvage warp threads without leaving loops.

Uneven Spacing of Weft Thread

Uneven spacing is due to using beating strokes which vary in force so some of the rows are packed together tighter than other rows.

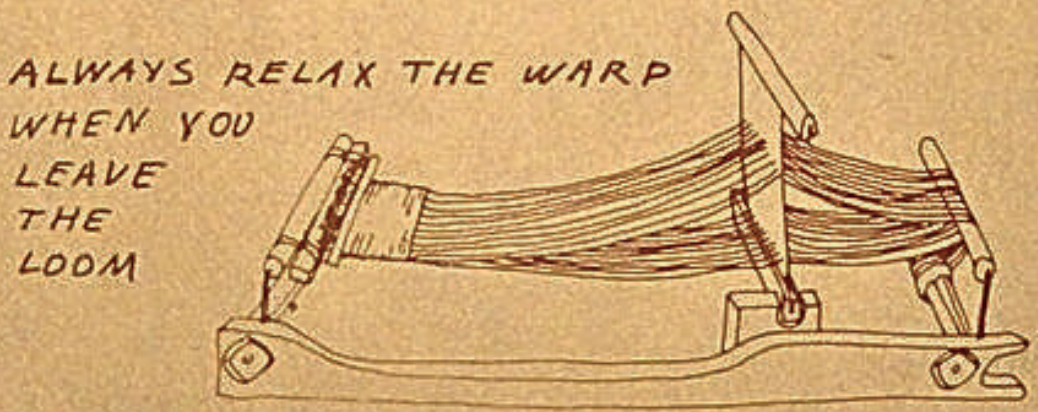
Selvage Pulled In

If the weft is turned around the selvage threads and pulled too tight, the selvage will pull in. Be sure you are holding the selvage warp and the weft between the thumb and finger when you lay in the weft. Pulled in selvage will also result if you are not using enough slant when putting in the rows of weft. Another solution is to double your selvage threads when warping.

To Avoid Tension Problems

This word has been used over and over in the instructions. The warp needs to be taut while weaving. A loose warp will not allow a good shed and distorts the weft threads when they are beaten into place.

1. Do not apply more tension than is necessary.



2. Do not leave your weaving under tension if you leave it for a period of time. Rest the heddle in the heddle rest for short intervals (this is a neutral shed). Loosen the warp nuts on the cloth beam if you will not be weaving for a longer period of time. (Warp threads, especially wool, will tend to stretch and distort under tension.)
3. Do not pile things on top of your warp, not even shuttles.
4. Always measure material when tension has been released, or you will have things shorter than intended.

Glossary

Apron Stick—narrow rectangular sticks that tie onto the warp and cloth beams by aprons cords.

Apron Cord—cords used to tie apron sticks onto warp and cloth beams.

Back Beam—the round rod above the warp beam at the back of the loom over which the warp passes before going through the heddle (beater).

Beat—the process of pushing the rows of weft together with the heddle (beater).

Breast Beam—the round rod above the cloth beam at the front of the loom over which the finished fabric passes.

Butterfly—a hand bobbin of yarn made by winding the yarn around the fingers in a figure eight pattern.

Cloth Beam—rectangular beam at the front of the loom around which the woven cloth is wound.

Cross—the point at which the warp threads cross each other when they are wound in a figure eight pattern, on clamps or frames.

Finger Weave—any weaving pattern which uses yarn wound onto small bobbins, in balls or butterflies. Yarn is placed into the fabric with the fingers rather than with the use of a shuttle.

Header (Heading)—a piece of cardboard, dowel rod or cloth placed to start the weaving in a straight line.

Heddle—bar with the slots and holes. The heddle raises and lowers the warp to create the up and down sheds; and is also used as a beater.

Loom—any device for holding warp threads under tension so weft can be interwoven with them.

Pick-up Stick—a thin, flat beveled stick with a pointed end used as an aid in making extra shed openings in pattern weaving.

Selvage—the edge of the fabric.

Shed—the V-shaped opening formed when some of the warp ends are raised or lowered by using the heddle or pick-up stick.

Shuttle—the slotted stick that carries the yarn (weft).

Tension—the degree of tightness or looseness with which the warp is stretched.

Tabby Weave—basic plain weave.

Warp—the threads running lengthwise in the loom which form the foundation of the fabric. The warp ends are raised and lowered as succeeding rows of weft are put in to bind them together.

Warping—putting the warp on the loom.

Weft—the yarn that is interwoven with the warp.

It's time to rewarp and begin a new project.

NORTHFIELD LOOM

Division of the Myers Corp.
P. O Box 258
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

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