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**THE**  
**SIMPLEX**  
**HAND LOOM**



**TO MAKE:**

Coats	Afghans
Sweaters	Yarn Bags
Children's Suits	Scarfs
Bathing Suits	Pillows

Manufactured by  
**F. B. GUSTAFSON**  
810 Ashland Avenue      Rockford, Illinois

## DIRECTIONS

On the basis of simple weaving such as children do in school but with steel pins to guide and make more accurate the winding and weaving, The Simplex Hand Loom offers a means of making yarn squares which are in turn made into many useful and attractive articles. "Simplex" well deserves its name because of the ease with which the work is done — wind yarn back and forth over the frame three times, then weave with the needle.

**Fig. 1.** Start at A with this side toward you, hold the end of the yarn in the left hand and with the other lay the yarn in the first space next to the pins, pass around two pins and back to the original side in the second space from A where the end is tied to the yarn itself. From the knot, as pictured, pass around two pins and directly across the loom where two pins are skipped and the next two encircled by the yarn. Continue by going around two pins, skip two, go around two pins until the yarn comes out at B.

**Fig. 2.** Turn the "Simplex" so that X side faces you and bring the yarn from B around two pins and proceed as in the first case.

**Fig. 3.** In bringing the yarn around to start the 3rd winding two pins will be encircled, one on each side of the loom as there is no pin on this corner. This operation is one pin removed from the first winding so that the yarn does not come directly over itself.

**Fig. 4.** At this point it will require two yards to complete the square which can be measured off by winding the yarn around the outside of the pins  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times, break the yarn and thread the needle. Begin weaving at X and pass the needle over and under, over and under in the first space next to the pins,

Fig. 1

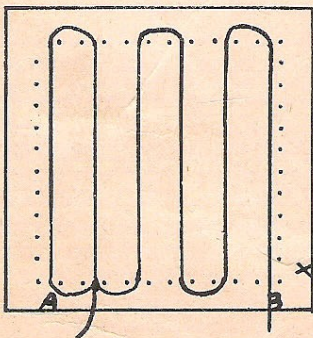
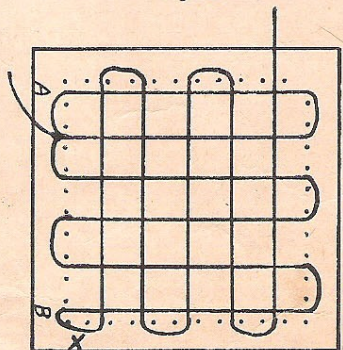


Fig. 2



each time starting it in the center of a loop left from the second winding. Draw the needle through, pass around two pins and proceed as with the winding by going around two pins and skipping two pins until the last row will and must come out next to the pins opposite side A. Loop the yarn around the remaining corner pin and back through the closest loop or let it remain loose, do not tie a knot, but even if four or five inches of yarn is left, do not cut it off as it is used in sewing the squares together.

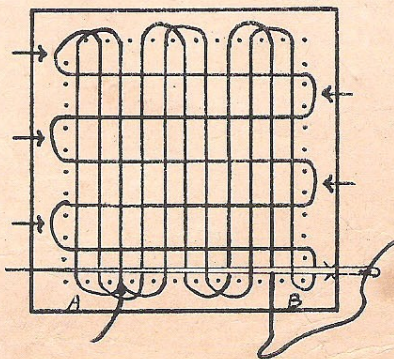
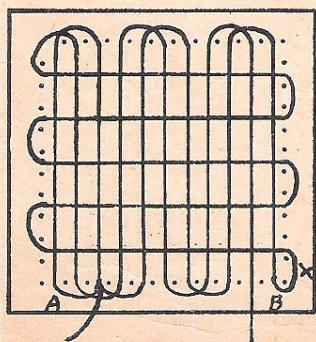
During the weaving and when it is completed, it is advisable to pause and push the yarn back to the edges as it gradually works toward the center during the last operation. A "Simplex" square is now complete and may be pushed from the frame from the under side.

**Straight Edge Weaving**—The directions above are recommended for the easiest and fastest weaving but it will be noticed that the edges are quite deeply scalloped and to eliminate this for finer work "Simplex" may be used in a different way. Start at A and lay the yarn along the first row of pins, around one pin on the opposite side and back to A where the end is tied. Go around the next pin, across to the other side where just one pin is omitted and one is encircled by the thread. Continue this method of around one and skip one pin until the yarn comes out next to the pins on the last row and after measuring off four yards for weaving, tie a knot around the corner pin diagonal from A. Proceed to weave by going under and over, under and over across the loom; the needle will go under the last thread, so start the next row by going over the first thread and alternate this each time. The last row will come out next to the pins at A and after looping the end

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Fig. 3

Fig. 4

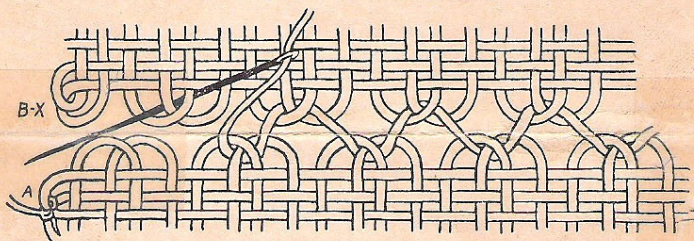


around the corner pin, the square is completed.

**Fine Weave**—For small articles and where a very fine weave is desired, each pin can be used in both winding and weaving to fill the material in very close. However, only a very light weight thread such as Saxony can be utilized. A square made in this way requires 16 yards of thread or yarn.

For variety, a yarn of one color may be used for winding and another in the weaving. With the use of variegated yarn unique plaids will result and these may be planned to some extent by starting each square with the same color. If a very light weight yarn is used, it results in a very light square unless it is used in a double strand. The difference in weight of yarn will also make a difference in the size of the square due to the tension on the frame so that all the same type of yarn should be used for one particular article.

### TO SEW TOGETHER



Various methods may be used to sew the squares together such as merely facing them together and overcast the loops, or to crochet the edges together. Our own method which we consider most efficient is as follows: lay the completed squares in strips with the corresponding A B sides in a line and with the long end thread left from weaving catch the two center threads of each scallop and alternate back and forth between the two squares as shown in the illustration. The thread will end at the corner which was B on the loom and tie this to the beginning end of the next square to hold the two corners together. Eliminate the short end by threading it into the edge of the weaving about an inch while the longer end can be used to sew the completed strips together. The thread can be drawn tight to fit the scallops into each other or by loosening to the desired distance a fagot effect can be obtained. After the squares are sewed into a large block, cover with a damp cloth and press with a warm iron.