

# Loomette King

Trade Mark Registered

## 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, pickeys, 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.

**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

TEND 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	1/2 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.

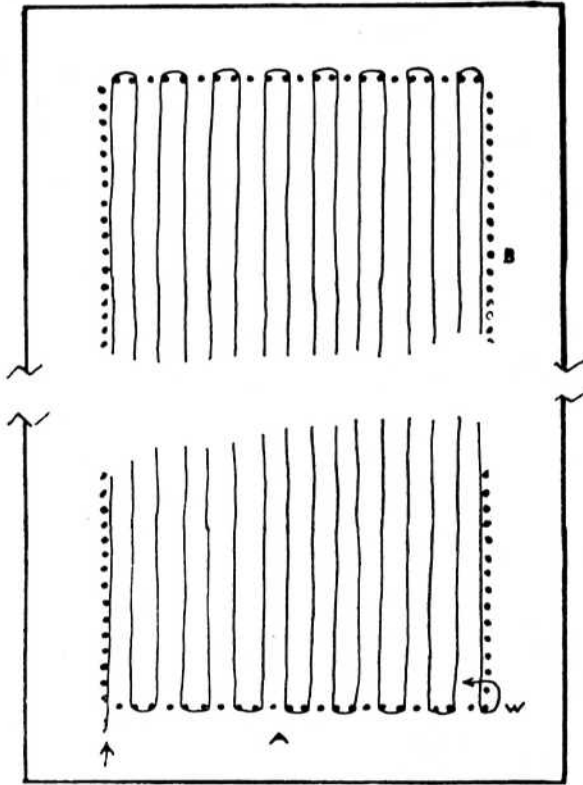
**THREADING FOR THE LOOMETTE WEAVE** — When you thread the LOOMETTE KING using the Loomette Weave your first threading is vertical, with side "A" of the loom at the bottom; your second threading is horizontal, and your third threading is again vertical. The strand that you weave in is always horizontal,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

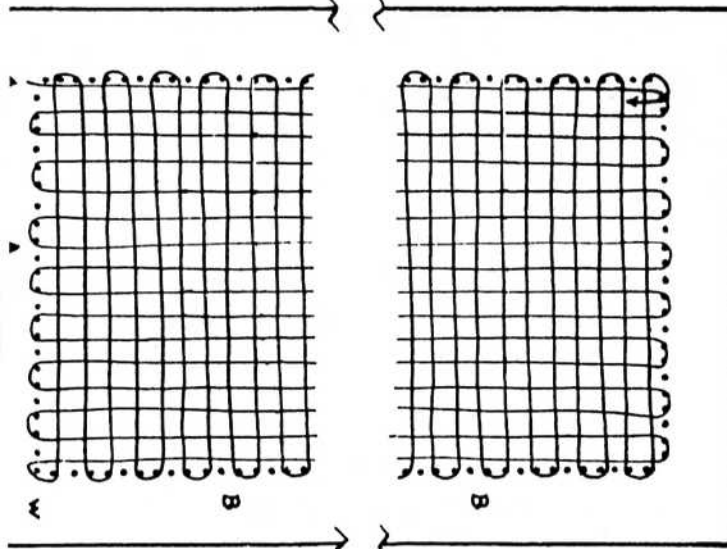
**FIGURE 1**



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.

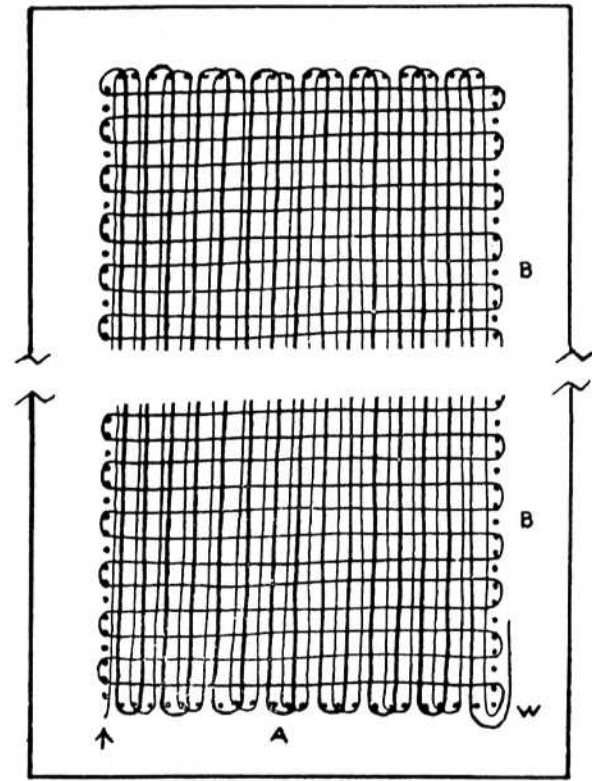
**FIGURE 2**



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**

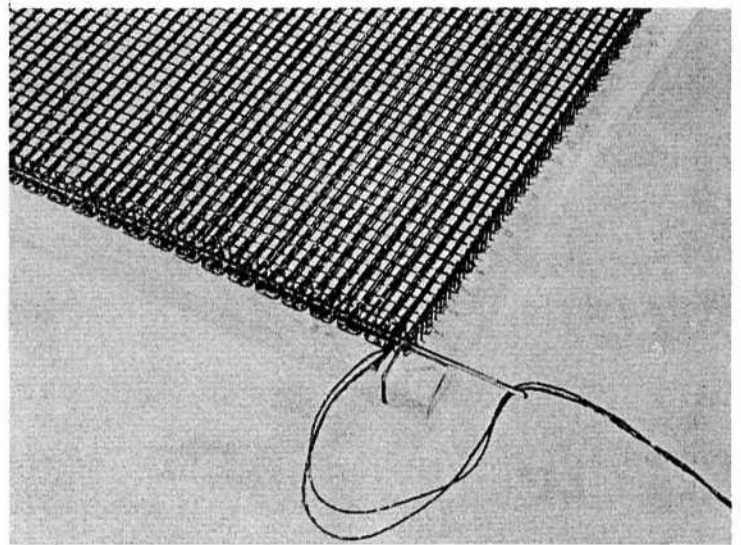


1st, 2nd and 3rd THREADING

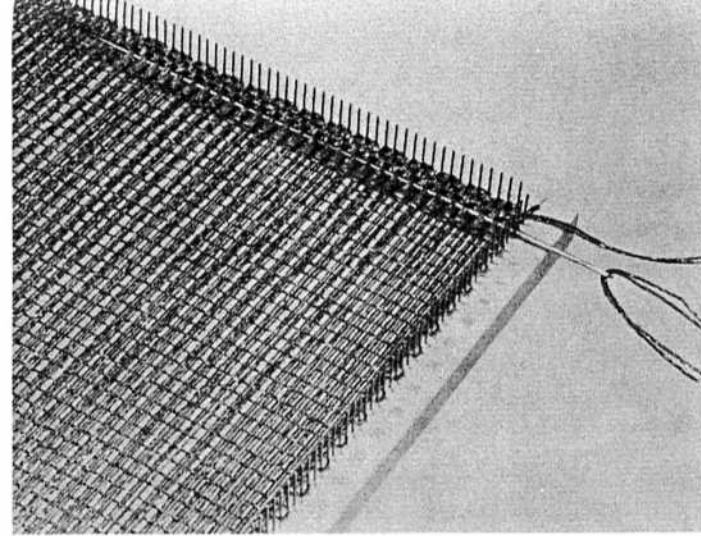
1st THREADING - Light line; 2nd THREADING - Medium line; 3rd THREADING - Dark line

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.



## WEAVE NO. 2 — BASKET WEAVE

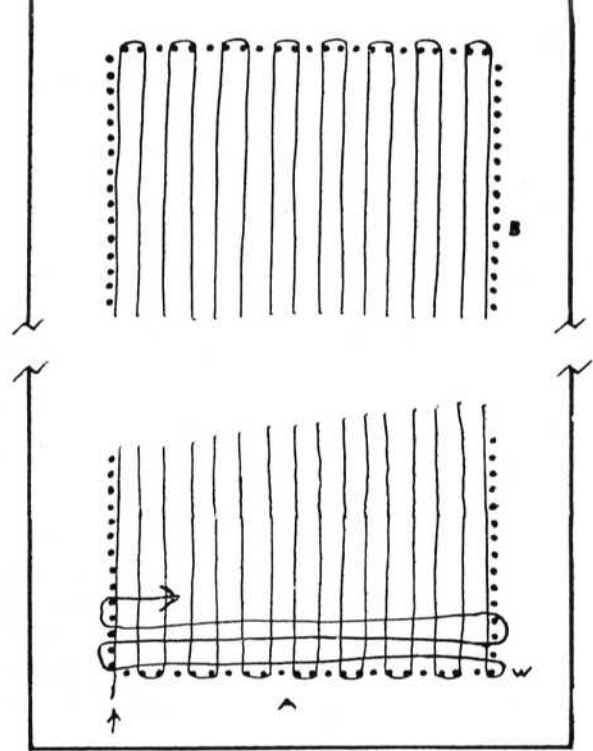
This process is immensely popular for weaving heavy, attractive table mats, patio sets, etc., using heavy weight yarns such as coarse linen yarn, heavy jute and heavy rug cotton. This weave is the **only** one suitable for these extra heavy yarns, which are woven single strand. Lighter yarns, such as metallic straw, may also be woven in the Basket Weave, but when these lighter weight yarns are used the loom must be threaded and woven quadruple (four strands). Medium weight yarns, such as medium weight rug cotton, used for the Basket Weave, must be threaded and woven double (two strands). The Basket Weave is very fast and fascinating. It will especially appeal to those who wish to use their own initiative for designs in various color combinations.

**YARDAGE REQUIRED FOR THE BASKET WEAVE** — Again due to the difference in stretching qualities of the various yarns, the amount of yardage required to make a panel varies. As an average, however, it requires approximately **yards** for a single strand weave; for double strand **106 yards**; and for quadruple strand **212 yards**.

**READING FOR THE BASKET WEAVE** — Set tension release bar at proper distance. With loom in "A" position, shown in Figure No. 6, anchor yarn in slot at lower left corner, and pass the yarn to the far side or top of loom around the first two pins then back to "A" side, missing one pin and around two. Continue threading across the LOOMETTE KING in this manner, missing one pin and passing around two. When you reach the "Weave" corner, shown in Figure No. 6, before cutting the yarn measure enough yarn to weave with by passing around the outside of all the pins  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times. Break yarn at this point, and thread in needle.

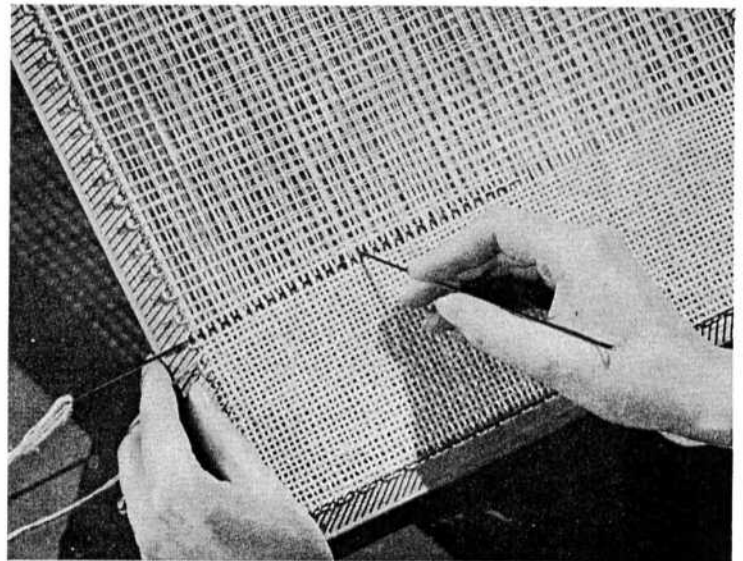
Starting at the "Weave" corner, go over the first strand, under the second, over the third, under the fourth, etc., until a row has been completed. Pull the yarn fairly tight, and start weaving the next row. Keep strands straight as described in the section headed "Method Used To Straighten Threads During Weaving Process." Note carefully in Figure No. 5 where yarn must come out in relation to pins. The **Rule of 60** is used in the Basket Weave for threading and weaving.

When using two strands of heavy, coarse linen, or similar yarns, with Basket Weave, use two balls to thread the loom and weave. When making place mats using metallic straw, four strands must be used in threading the loom and in weaving using the Basket Weave. Therefore, four spools should be employed to thread the loom simultaneously, and four spools should be used in the weaving process. After loose strands have been woven back into the mat, it is best to tack them with a light weight sewing thread before cutting off.



**METHOD USED TO STRAIGHTEN STRANDS DURING WEAVING PROCESS** — After the first row has been woven and the strand pulled completely through, continue to weave the second row until you have woven approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the row. Then, leaving the weaving needle in, and with another smaller needle, or similar steel knitting needle (the 6" Loomette needle is recommended), push down on the large needle toward the bottom of the loom until the horizontal strand is in position as shown in Figure No. 7.

FIGURE 7

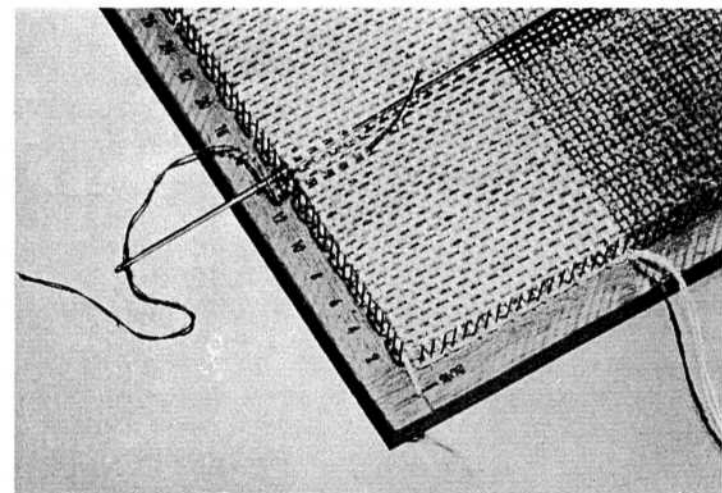


At the same time straighten all horizontal and vertical strands. The first, or outside, strand should be pushed as close to the pins as is possible, and the next strand should lie on the wood. When this has been accomplished, pull the needle and strand through just far enough so that the needle may be reinserted and continue to weave the rest of the second row. Before taking the needle out, straighten the strands in the same manner as on the other side, and repeat this procedure on each row as woven. As the weaving continues the needle will sometimes ride up at an angle, and it will be necessary to push the previously woven strands down first before the large horizontal needle can be pushed down into the proper horizontal position.

This method of straightening the strands is followed, and all horizontal strands are kept in their proper horizontal position, and all vertical strands in the vertical line, there will be no difficulty in weaving a perfect panel. Before taking the panel off the loom be sure that the first strand is as close to the pins as possible all the way around the loom, and the second strand is lying on the wood. This will establish a finished border.

**METHOD USED TO INTRODUCE CONTRASTING COLORED YARNS** — When borders, stripes, bands, etc., in contrasting colors are introduced while threading the loom, tie such strands together with a square knot, loosely, on the outside of the loom right along the pins (see Figure No. 8) allowing about 4 inches of these strands to extend beyond the tied knots. Let all such knots remain in this position until the panel has been completely woven.

FIGURE 8



**METHOD USED TO INTRODUCE ADDITIONAL YARN TO CONTINUE WEAVING** — When an additional amount of yarn is required to continue your weaving, leave approximately 4 inches of the old yarn extended through on the outside of the loom, measure off enough of the new yarn as required and start weaving. Pull the new yarn through after the row has been woven, but be sure and leave approximately 4 inches of the new yarn extending on the outside of the loom also — see Figure No. 8.

**METHOD OF WEAVING THE LOOSE ENDS OF YARN BACK INTO THE PANEL** — Untie all square knots, then cross the yarn ends around the two pins that you would have woven around had you continued with the same strand, and weave them back into the same line of weaving to a distance of 1 1/4 inches, tack them with a light weight sewing thread, then cut off the remaining excess yarn. This weaving back is easily accomplished by first weaving the bare needle in about 1 1/4 inches, pulling it slowly through to a position where the loose ends can be threaded into the eye of the needle, then pull through and cut off — see Figure No. 8.

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION** — The LOOMETTE KING comes to you equipped with a 10 inch, 13 gauge steel needle which research has proven is the most versatile needle for all around use on the LOOMETTE KING. A 4 inch needle can be used effectively with the Basket Weave, but is difficult to operate when using the Loomette Weave. In weaving with the 10 inch needle, **DO NOT ATTEMPT** to weave it clear across the loom in the row you are weaving. Instead, weave the needle through to approximately the center of the loom, draw the needle and enough yarn through to allow for the weaving of the remaining half of the row, and then draw all the yarn through the complete row, with the yarn drawn firm around the pins. To remove panel from the loom, turn the loom over and release by pressing down slowly on the panel all the way around the edges.

Metallic mats should be laundered with mild soap flake dried flat, and pressed between bath towels using a dam cloth on top.

**PRACTICE WEAVING** — Before starting to weave a complete stole, afghan, or set of place mats, if you wish to do some practice weaving we suggest that you weave a panel of the following pattern, which is an afghan pattern. Material Required — one 4 ounce skein of 4 ply knitting worsted, or similar weight yarn.

Set tension release bar at 1/4 inch.

Thread Loomette Weave with a single strand. Thread very firmly.

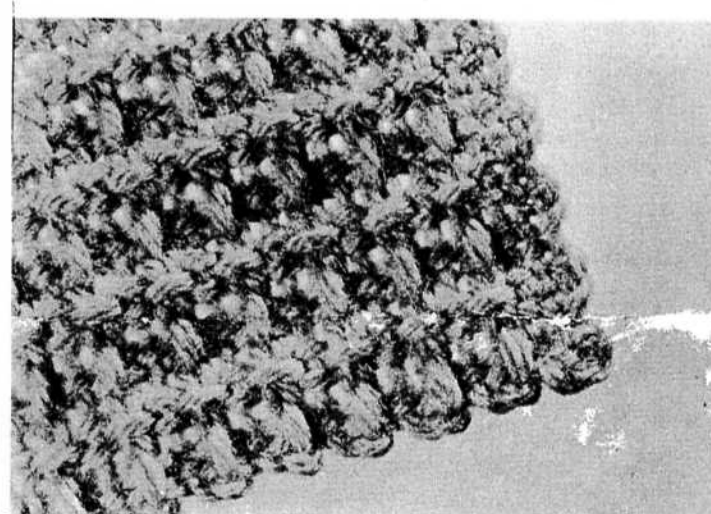
Weave Pattern:

1st Row — Plain Weave across (Starting at "Weave corner — see Figure No. 4 — over the first strand the forms the first loop between the two pins, under the second strand, over the third strand, and continue until the other side of the loom is reached.)

2nd Row — Under three strands, over three strands. Continue this U3-03 to the other side of loom.

Alternate Rows 1 and 2 to the end of the loom. This makes the pattern shown in Figure No. 9.

FIGURE 9



### LOOMETTE PRODUCTS

LOOMETTE KING — Complete with needle and instruction sheet .....	\$4.95 ea
LOOMETTE 4" — Complete with needle and instruction sheet .....	1.25 ea
LOOMETTE WITH BARS 4" — Complete with needle, instruction sheet, and Long and Short Adjustable Bars .....	2.00 ea
EXTRA LOOMETTE BARS — Adjustable Long and Short Bars for weaving small sections on 4" Loomette .....	1.00 set
<b>ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTION BOOKS</b>	
<b>For Loomette King</b>	
"Loomette King Manual" .....	.25 ea
"Loomette King Pattern Weaves" .....	.25 ea
<b>For 4" Loomette</b>	
"Original Loomette Weaves" .....	.35 ea
"The Loomette Hand Book" .....	.35 ea
NEEDLES — 6 inch (for Loomette) .....	.25 ea
10 inch (for Loomette King) .....	.30 ea
14 inch (for Loomette King) .....	.35 ea
LOOMETTE WEAVING YARNS — Beautiful linen and metallic rayon straw yarns for weaving place mats, luncheon sets, etc. Especially designed for use in hand weaving. If your favorite shop cannot supply you, write to:	

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