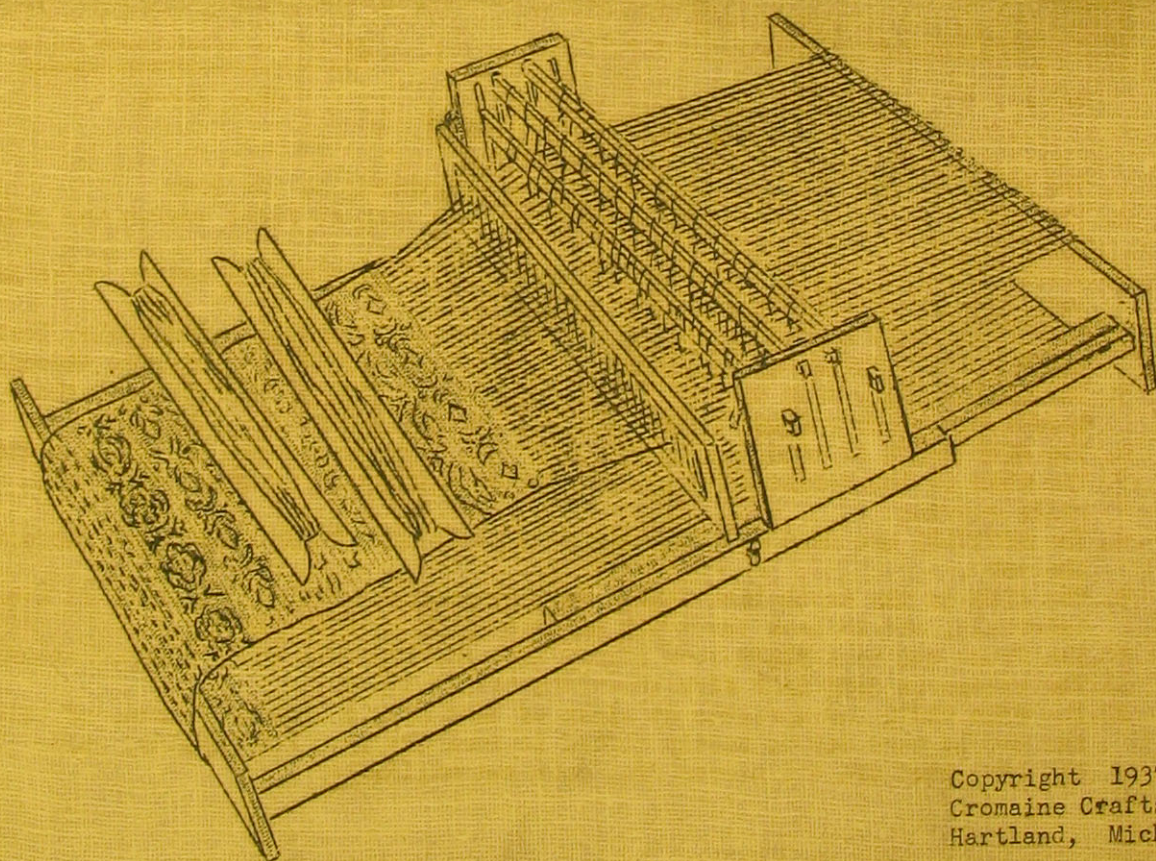


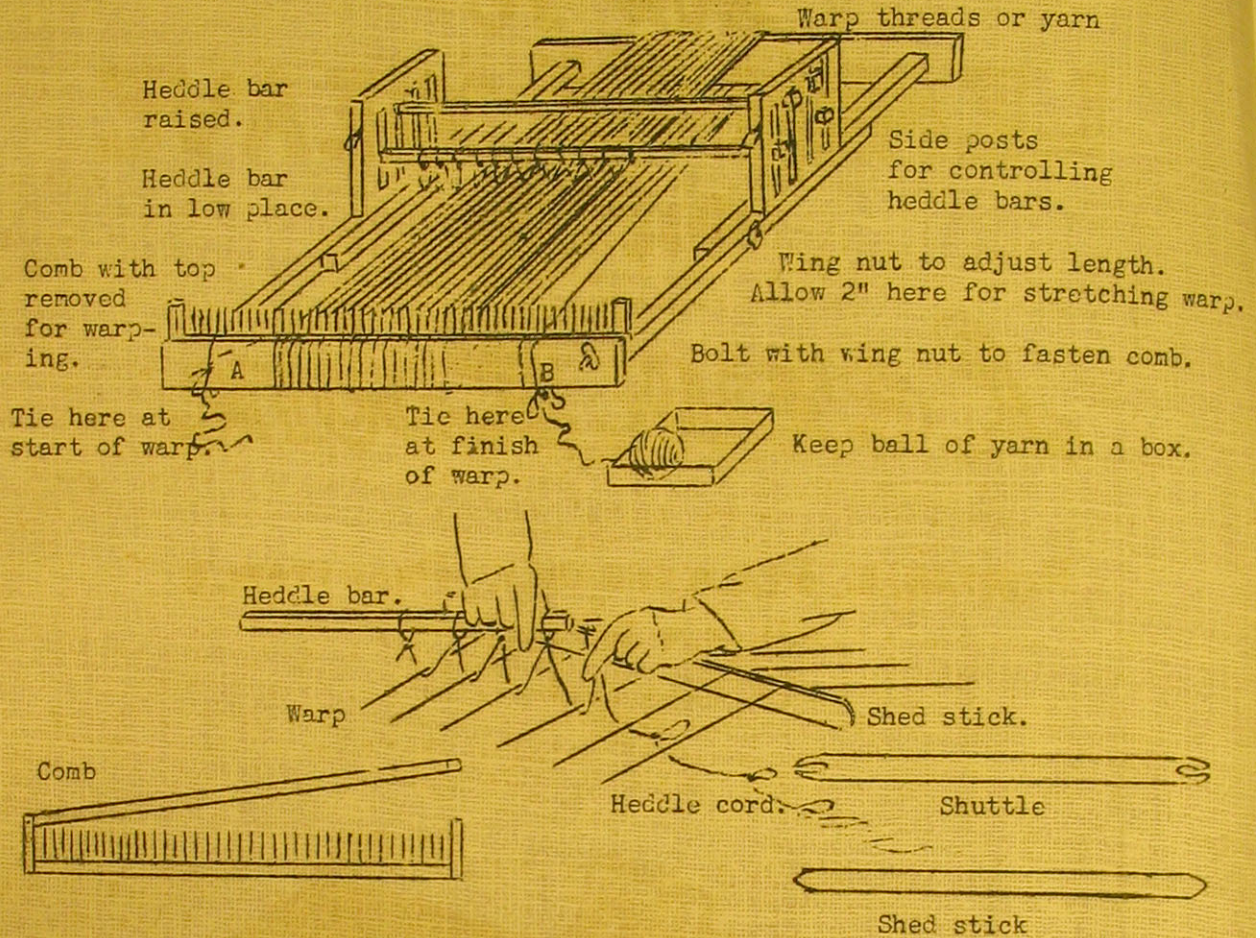
HOW TO
LEARN TO WEAVE
on a
Lezur Loom

PORTABLE, PLEASURABLE, PROFITABLE
Patent Pending



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Cromaine Crafts
Hartland, Mich.

PARTS OF THE LEZUR LOOM



DEFINITIONS OF LOOM PARTS

1. The WARP is composed of threads that run lengthwise on the loom.
2. The WEFT is made up of threads that cross the warp at right angles and pass under and over its threads.
3. SIMPLE WEAVING consists of threading the weft threads alternately under and over the warp threads.
4. The HEDDLE CORD is a long string with loops tied at regular intervals. These loops act as needles or HEDDLES for the warp threads to be threaded through.
5. The HEDDLE BARS, four on each loom, are used to pick up the loops of the heddle cord, after these have picked up the threads of the warp.
6. The SHED STICK is used to separate the warp strands to make threading easier.
7. The SHED is the V-like opening made by the lifting up of the heddle bars while weaving.
8. The SHUTTLES are used for winding on the weft thread and putting it through the warp.
9. The COMB is the tooth-like device used to separate the warp threads at even intervals, and to pack the woven threads tight to make cloth.
10. The front and back BEAMS form strong bars for the warp to be wrapped around.
11. The extension SIDE BARS form the sides of the loom.
12. The SIDE POSTS or uprights at sides of loom form a device by means of which the heddle bars may be easily lifted to form the shed for weaving, while the bars that are not needed drop down automatically.

ON A LEZUR PATENT PORTABLE HAND-LOOM

KIND OF THREAD TO USE: Choose a thick thread for your first warp. Heavy wool or carpet warp used double are good. Your reed has 8 dents per inch and the heavier threads give the best effect.

LENGTH OF MATERIAL: The length of the material depends upon the distance around the loom lengthwise. You can make your loom shorter or longer by loosening wing-nut at center, extending side pieces and tightening again. Always leave the adjustment 2 inches shorter than the full extension to allow for tightening warp. The warp itself will also shrink slightly when released from the tension of loom.

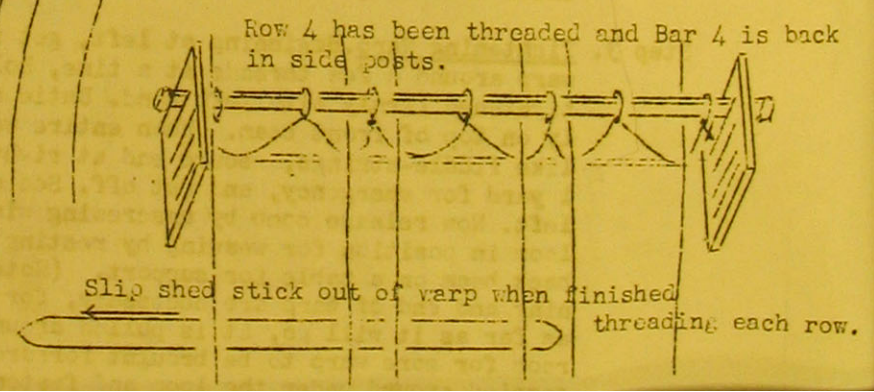
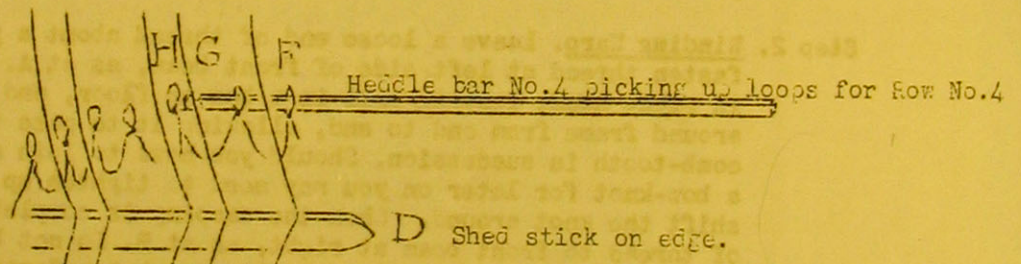
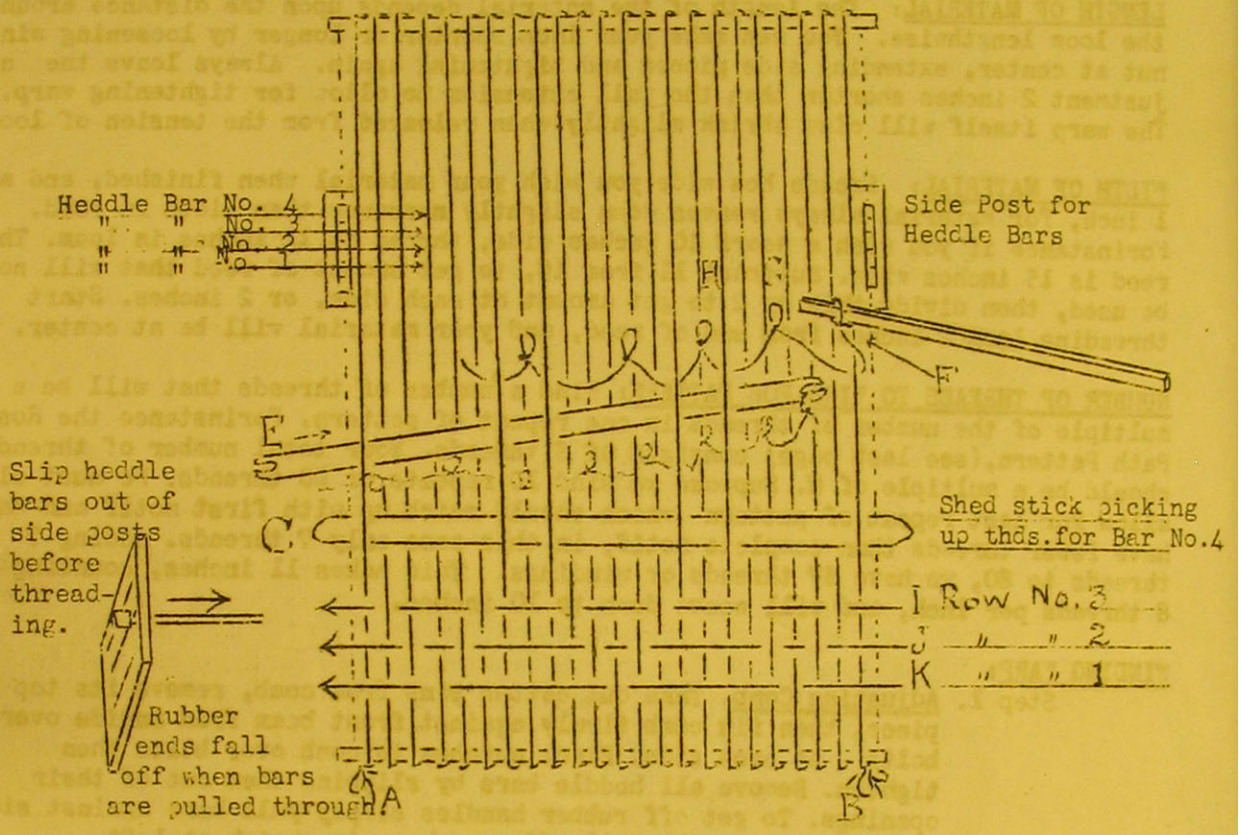
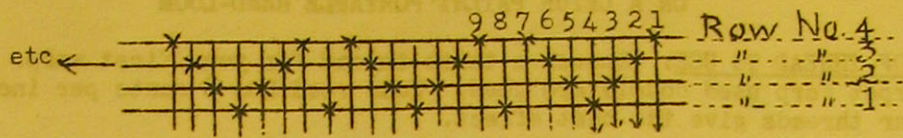
WIDTH OF MATERIAL: Decide how wide you wish your material when finished, and add 1 inch, for material always weaves down slightly narrower than width in reed. For instance if you wish a scarf 10 inches wide, thread it 11 inches in loom. The reed is 15 inches wide. Subtract 11 from 15, to get amount of reed that will not be used, then divide this by 2 to get amount at each side, or 2 inches. Start threading loom 2 inches from end of reed, and your material will be at center.

NUMBER OF THREADS TO WIND FOR PATTERN: Wind a number of threads that will be a multiple of the number of threads in one repeat of pattern. For instance the Rose-Path Pattern, (see last page) consists of 8 threads. Your total number of threads should be a multiple of 8. Suppose we wind 10 repeats or 80 threads. We must also allow for last repeat of pattern which should match up with first motif and may have fewer threads than complete motif, in this case only 7 threads. Adding 7 threads to 80, we have 87 threads or windings. This makes 11 inches, counting 8 threads per inch, and will weave down to 10 inches.

WINDING WARP:

- Step 1. Adjusting Comb. Take out cotter pins from comb, remove its top piece, then fix comb firmly against front beam from inside over bolts at each side. Place notches in comb over bolts then tighten. Remove all heddle bars by slipping them out of their openings. To get off rubber handles simply pull bars against side posts and they will fall off, as shown in sketch at left.
- Step 2. Winding Warp. Leave a loose end of thread about a yard long; then fasten thread at left side of front beam, as at A. Hold thread in right hand, leaving ball in a box on floor, and wrap thread around frame from end to end, allowing it to pass through each comb-tooth in succession. Should you have to join a thread, use a bow-knot for later on you may need to tighten up your warp and shift the knot around. When the warping is completed, tie end of thread to front beam at right, as at B. Do not break thread until after tightening warp. Replace comb-top, fasten with pins,
- Step 3. Tightening Warp. Beginning at left, get rid of slack by pulling warp around a few threads at a time, holding each last strand tightened firmly with left hand. Untie any knots and retie firmly on top of front beam. When entire warp has been tightened up, like fiddle-strings, secure end at right of front beam, leaving 1 yard for emergency, and cut off. See enlargement of knot at left. Now release comb by unscrewing wing nut at right. Place loom in position for weaving by resting front beam on knees and back beam on a table for support. (Note: The spare ends at beginning and end of warp are necessary, for as we finish the weaving as far as it will go, it is pulled around under the loom to make room for more warp to be brought forward, and the spare ends are carried around under the loom and fastened again to opposite beam)

THE "PICK-UP" OR THREADING OF PATTERN



EXPLANATION OF PATTERN

The pattern with its little crosses shows us how to thread up our loom, and it also shows us the way our finished weaving will look on the loom. Each cross refers to a thread on the loom, and the vertical lines drawn through the crosses point downward to corresponding threads. The horizontal lines passing through the crosses refer to horizontal pattern rows, and all the crosses along a given row provide the pattern for this row. For instance the crosses marked along Row 4, tell us which threads to thread on Heddle Bar No.4. In threading, when we come to each cross, we pick up the thread at this point on the loom, and slip it through a heddle-loop on to the heddle bar; then whenever we lift up this bar while weaving, this thread will come up, making an opening at this point.

When all the threads marked by crosses in a given row are so threaded, the lifting of the heddle bar will pull up all the threads at the same time, making openings wherever there was a cross. When the weaving thread is put through the opening thus made, it shows up clearly at all these points, forming the same pattern as that in your draft. Row No. 4 of the pattern gives the threading for Heddle bar No.4 on the loom; and likewise each pattern row gives the threading for the heddle bar of the same number. Below are given the simple steps of the threading.

STEP 1. RUNNING THE SHED STICK THROUGH

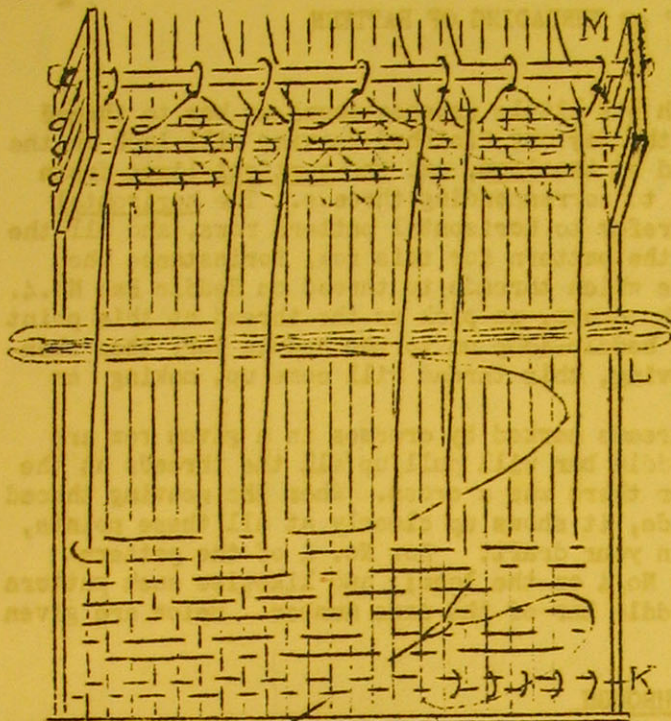
To thread our loom we start with Heddle Row No.4, which gives the threading for Heddle Bar No.4 on the loom. Regarding every thread on your loom as corresponding to the vertical line above it passing through the pattern, first run the shed stick, C, under every thread marked by a cross on row 4, always reading from right to left. Our shed stick will then pass under the 1st thread, over the next 5 threads, (2,3,4,5,6) under the 7th, over the 8th, under the 9th, etc. Going all the way across from right to left, we see that we can follow a regular pattern for Row 4:- under 1 thread, over 5, under 1, over 1, and keep on repeating all the way across warp.

STEP 2. PICKING UP THE THREADS

The threads which the shed stick has just passed under, must now be "picked up" by heddle cords on the heddle bars. Turn the shed stick on edge, showing clearly which threads are to be picked up, as at D. Slip the string of heddle cords in through this opening by placing one loop over a prong of a shuttle stick, then inserting through warp opening from left to right, as at E. Now hold Heddle Bar No.4 in your right hand and with your left, slip first loop of heddle cord under first thread and over end of bar, as at F. Slip next loop over, as at G. After putting on each loop adjust long part of heddle-cord under next thread to be picked up, and slip next loop over heddle bar, as at H. Continue all across warp, pulling up one loop of the heddle cord at a time under the threads to be picked up. When loops are all on heddle bar, (slip several extra on bar at end) slip the ends of the bar back into the notches of side posts, and put rubber handles back on the ends. Since the shed stick is not needed any more for this row, slip it out of warp.

Repeat this process for each row of pattern. Heddle Bar No.3 follows through as shown by arrow at I. Start with the 1st thread on Row 3, and pass under 1 thread, over 3, under 1, over 3, and keep on repeating. Heddle Bar No.2, at arrow J, begins at 1st thread on Row 2, and passes under 1 thread, over 1, under 1, over 5, and keeps on repeating. Heddle Bar No.1, at arrow K, begins at 1st thread on Row 1, and passes under 1 thread, over 3, under 1, over 3, and keeps on repeating. When each heddle bar has been placed in its proper notch in the side posts, we are ready to begin weaving.

Note: If there is a lapse of time between setting up loom and weaving, unscrew wing-nuts at sides of loom and release tension slightly. Do this also in between weavings.

WEAVING PLAIN WEAVE OR TABBY.

Plain Weave or Tabby is the simplest kind of weaving. In one row every other thread is lifted up, and in the next row every thread that was lifted up is now left down while the alternate threads come up.

Wind the wool or cotton floss for weaving on the shuttle, L, evenly to enable it to pass easily through the shed formed by lifting the heddle bars. The heddle bars are raised to make the shed by lifting them to the top of the side supports of loom, as shown at M. As one or more heddle bars are lifted up, the other heddle bars drop down automatically.

To make our shed for Plain Weave we must raise either heddle bars 1&3 together, or 2&4. Start putting in your weaving thread from right to left, lifting bars 1&3 to make the opening. Bars 2&4 will drop down automatically. Run thread through, beat with beater.

Now lift 2&4 to high place and 1&3 will drop down, bringing alternate threads to high place. Run thread through from left to right, then beat with beater. Continue lifting 1&3 and running thread through from right to left; then 2&4, and running thread through from left to right. If this rule is followed you will know that whenever the thread is going toward the left, the heddle bars to lift are 1&3; whenever the thread goes right, 2&4. This saves mistakes. After first two rows are woven overcast them with the same kind of thread, as at K. This gives a support for the first part of work, and the future weaving can be pushed down against this support.

2. WEAVING PATTERN. For our pattern we lift our heddle bars in the same order that the crosses follow each other on the pattern draft, page 3. Reading from right to left on this pattern we have a cross on 4,3,2,1, then 2,3,4 and 1. This succession is repeated all across pattern. These numbers correspond to the heddle bars which are lifted accordingly; first 4, then 3,2,1,2,3,4,1. For pattern weaving always choose a heavy thread to stand out clearly. First lift bar 4 to high place on frame, as at M. You will see that the threads marked by crosses in row 4 are now all raised by the heddle cords. Run pattern thread through. Lift 3, making 4 drop down, weave thread through; then 2,1, etc. The pattern formed is shown by the weaving stitches in drawing at upper left.

3. WEAVING PATTERN AND TABBY TOGETHER. To weave both pattern and tabby together, which makes a more solid cloth, we simply combine plain and pattern weave. Make a list of the succession of lifts that you have woven for each weave, and place them side by side as follows:

<u>PATTERN</u>	<u>PLAIN OR TABBY</u>
4 -----	1 & 3
3 -----	2 & 4
2 -----	1 & 3
1 -----	2 & 4
2 -----	1 & 3
3 -----	2 & 4
4 -----	1 & 3
1 -----	2 & 4

Many interesting patterns for the Lezur Loom are available at .15 each. Booklet of 8 patterns, \$.50.

To weave these together, first weave a stitch from pattern weave, then a stitch from plain, i.e. lift bar 4, and put in a row of heavy pattern thread; then lift bars 1&3 and put in a row of thread of lighter weight; then bar 3, pattern; 2&4 plain; etc. The fine plain thread acts as a binder. Continue reading from left to right, etc.

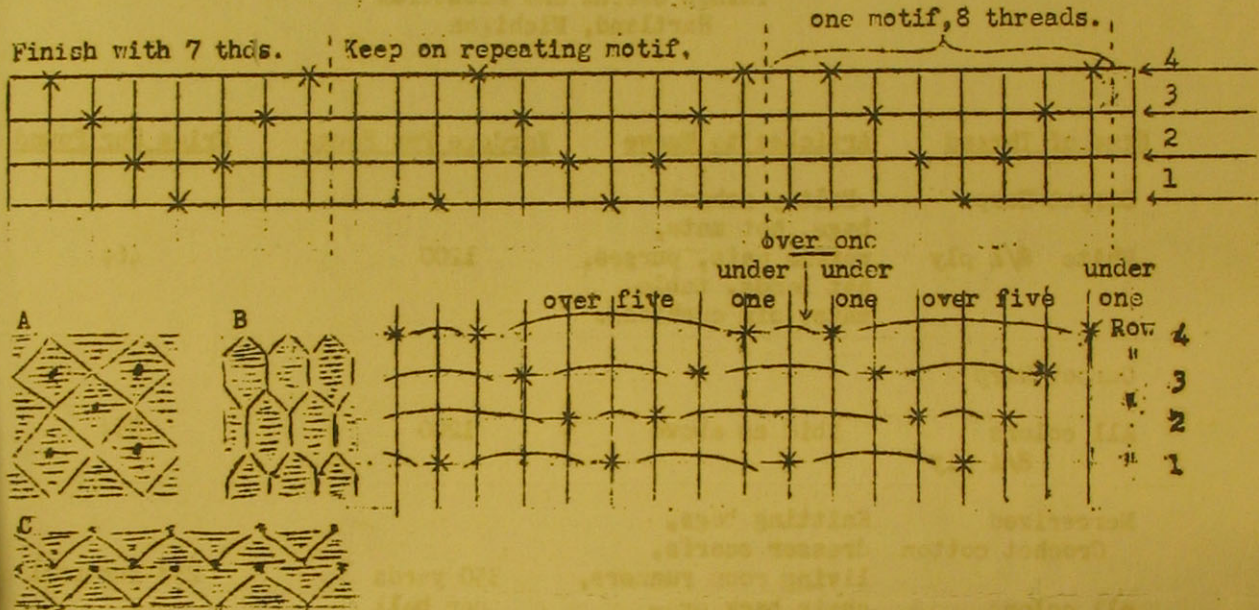
For still more solid pattern weaving we lift two pattern heddle bars at the same time. For combinations possible see bottom left of Rosepath Pattern on next page. Try any combination,

ROSE-PATH PATTERN

The Rose-Path is one of the simplest of 4-harness patterns. It is a very old pattern, and can be woven with a quaint diamond or lozenga effect, as at A and B, or with a horizontal repeat of little points, as at C. This pattern is adaptable to scarves, purses, belts, pouches, hat bands, and many useful things.

The numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, refer to heddle bars.
Each cross represents a thread.

PATTERN
Read from right to left.



THREADING In threading your loom, start with row no. 4. First run your pointed shed stick under every thread marked by a cross on row 4, and over all the threads not marked by crosses. The stick will pass under the first thread, over the next 5 threads, under the 7th, over the 8th, under the 9th, etc. Going all the way across from right to left you will see that you can follow a regular pattern for row 4: under one thread, over five, under one, over one, and keep on repeating all the way across.

In the same way, row no. 3 begins at the first cross on its row, and follows the definite plan given below, and likewise with each row.

Row 4: Begin with 1st thd. on row 4; pass under 1, over 5, under 1, over 1, -repeat.
 Row 3: " " " " " row 3; pass under 1, over 3, under 1, over 3, -repeat.
 Row 2: " " " " " row 2; pass under 1, over 1, under 1, over 5, -repeat.
 Row 1: " " " " " row 1; pass under 1, over 3, under 1, over 3, -repeat.

WEAVING DRAFT

Each number in weaving directions below means to lift the heddle-bar having this number on your loom. The heddle bars are numbered from front to back, 1, 2, 3, 4. No. 1 means to lift bar no. 1 which is nearest to you. The numbers marked P, mean to put in a heavy pattern thread for this row; the numbers marked T, mean to put in your tabby thread, which is always lighter weight than your pattern. When two numbers come together, lift two bars at the same time.

COMBINATIONS POSSIBLE

PATTERN WITH TABBY

Pattern:	1 & 2 Plain	3 & 4 P	1 & 2 P	1 & 2 P
	2 & 3 Tabby: 1 & 3	1 & 3 T	1 & 3 T	1 & 3 T
	3 & 4 2 & 4	2 & 3 P	1 & 4 P	This is center
	4 & 1	2 & 4 T	2 & 4 T	of weaving
				pattern, Reverse.

LIST OF THREADS
SUITABLE FOR LEZUR LOOM

purchasable at Cromaine Crafts

"Things Useful and Beautiful"
Hartland, Michigan

<u>Name of Thread</u>	<u>Articles to Weave</u>	<u>Yardage Per Pound</u>	<u>Price Per Pound</u>
Carpet Warp White 8/4 ply	Belts, school bags, hot mats, raffia mats, purses, hat bands, table mats, pin cushions.	1200	46¢
Carpet Warp All colors 8/4 ply	Ibid as above	1200	55¢
Mercerized Crochet cotton All colors	Knitting bags, dresser scarfs, living room runners, chair back protectors, pillows.	350 yards per ball	25¢ per ball
Thrifty Knit Cottons	Hot mats, pot holders, purses, radio covers, vase mats, table protectors, flower pots.	125 yards per ball	25¢ per ball
Saxony Wool	Scarfs, baby blankets, jackets, purses, woolen belts, and hat bands.	In balls	25¢ per ounce
Shetland Floss	Ibid as above	In balls	25¢ per ounce
Heavy Rug Warp	Heavy mats, purses, symbol rugs, wall ornaments, men's belts and pouches.	1/2 oz. skeins	35¢ per skein

Extra Lezur Loom Shuttles	30¢ each
Extra cord heddles for one loom	35¢
Set of rubber tips for heddle bars	10¢
Extra patterns	15¢ each
Booklet of eight patterns	50¢