

"WARP AND WEFT"

Vcl. 1

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"OPPORTUNITY" . . .

America is still a land of opportunity and must bear a heavy responsibility in shaping the world of tomorrow. We need to put away "childish things" - and substitute some good sound sense for the day-dreaming we have been doing. We need to stiffen tolerance with a sense of values. Above all, we must prize the power that is ours by reason of our very existence as a nation, not to glory in it for self-gratification, but to learn to use it with a sense of responsibility.

We have an obligation - each one of us - to analyze the problems of our times and to

formulate some idea of its significance for the problems of today affects the individual as well as society as a whole.

* * *

"Liberty belongs only to those nations that are eternally vigilant, knowing that neither liberty nor security are self-sustaining boons. Only with a flaming faith that reveals our own essential soundness, and that throws into relief the errors we believe inherent in contrary ideologies can we march forward to national security "

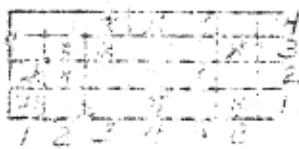
- Dr. Arthur C. Parker

FOUR HARNESS SUMMER AND WINTER

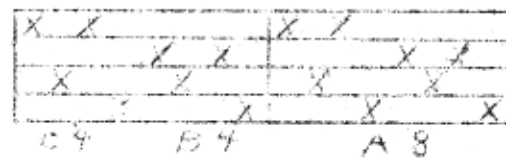
Our project for this month is a four harness (2 block) summer and winter design rug, made with chenille. These are very handsome rugs and were extremely popular until chenille became scarce during the war. This entire pattern is approximately a five inch repeat, so it is impossible for us to give you all of it in our little sample. However, you can see the texture and the reversible quality of the color change. The warp is a carpet warp set 12 to the inch;

the weft a heavy chenille in a contrasting color. It is necessary to weave these summer and winter patterns with a tabby to achieve the correct color proportion and weight. The tabby in this case is the same as the warp. Here is the threading for a 36" rug, planned with a border on either side. A wider or narrower rug may be made by adjusting the pattern. For instance, to narrow it, repeat A and C fewer times; to widen it, repeat the entire C A B unit more than five times.

SET-UP



THREADING



	Repeats	No. of Threads	
Border	(A - 5X	40	
	(B	4	44
Pattern 4X	(C - 10X	40	
	(A - 5X	20	272
	(B	4	
Balance	(C - 10X	40	40
Border	(BA-	40	
	(AB-	4	44
		Total	400

SILAS SAYS-

This total of 400 threads is necessary to balance the pattern. The rug is actually 4 threads over 33" wide. Add extra threads for selvage if desired. It will pull in to approximately 31 to 32 inches during weaving.

Tabby weave - Treadles 1 & 3
Block #1 - Treadles 2 & 6
Block #2 - Treadles 4 & 5
Weave with tabby throughout. Use chenille double for pattern thread. It is well to experiment with the treadling and work out patterns of your own.

"Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred in the company."

- Swift

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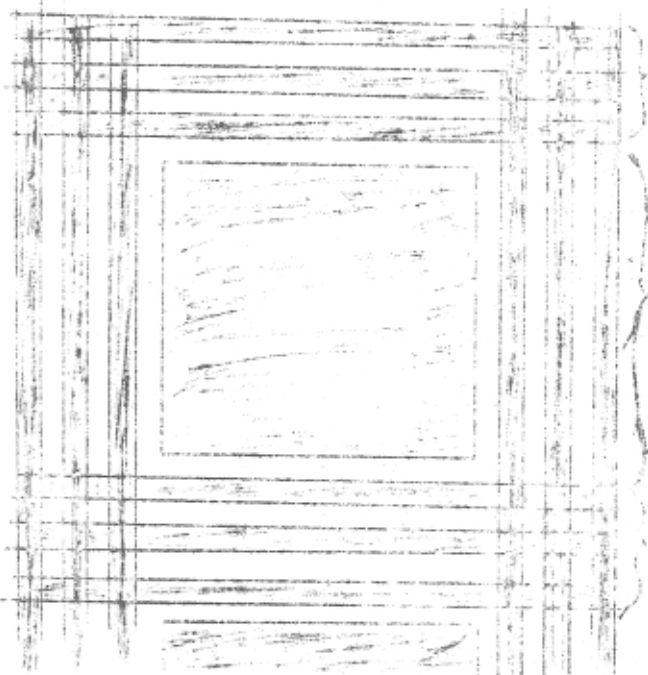
"The worst of having so much tact is that you never quite know whether other people are acting naturally or being tactful, too."

- W. Somerset Maugham

* *

"Simplicity of character is no hindrance to subtlety of intellect."

- John, Viscount Morley

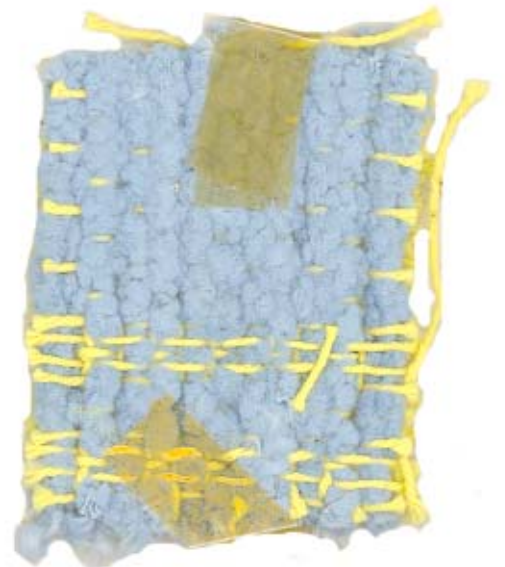


TREADLES

2 }
6 } 3
4 }
5 }

4 } 10
5 }

2 }
6 } 3
4 }
5 }



A loom is a machine that has moving parts. As with any other machine there are certain necessary specifications which must be checked occasionally in order that the machine will operate correctly. In purchasing a loom, there are many things to look for. It is practically the same as buying an automobile. One make might have several features but will appeal more to the personal taste than another make. We will not go into special features and operating values of different type looms here but we do want you to know what to look for in a loom.

First, a loom must be solid. There must be no give in any of its joints in order to stand up to the material on it; it should be constructed of hard wood with well mortised and strongly bolted joints. There are certain places of strain on the loom and these should be checked thoroughly. The greatest tension follows the line of the warp. The warp beam,

the back beam, the breast beam and finally the cloth beam must all be sturdy and all must be parallel. If anyone of these beams is not parallel to the others the tension of the warp will be disturbed and uneven. This one feature is one of the most important to look for in a loom. The axles of the cloth and warp beam must be sturdy. The beams themselves should be heavy enough to take any weight which might be put on them by the tension.

Second, the beater, the frame that holds the reed and is swung forward to beat the weft tightly should be of a heavy construction to give weight and balance to the beat. It should be adjustable to different widths of reeds. It should fit snugly without side slip in it. There should be at least twelve inches between the beater and the breast beam to give enough weaving space before the work is moved forward on the cloth beam. A beater which swings from below works much better and

allows more weaving space than a hanging beater. In sighting a level between the breast beam and the back beam the line should pass through the center of the reed. The beater should also be adjustable so as to raise or lower it at least 1/2 inch for special types of work.

Third, the harnesses should operate freely with as little effort as possible. If cords are used on the harness frames some provision should be made to adjust them for the stretch of the cord. The heddles should be long enough to allow at least a two inch shed in the reed. They should not be less than eight inch heddles, thus allowing a four inch shed at the heddle, tapering down to a two inch or better shed in the reed. The more harnesses a loom has the longer the heddle should

be. The heddle frames should have provision for the easy exchange of heddles from one frame to the other.

Fourth, the construction of the loom should provide, especially in the raising and sinking shed type, for easy change of tie-ups between treadles and harnesses. In the counter balance type, in most cases, the treadle to harness tie-up can be permanent. Lamms are not necessary in the counter balance type.

Fifth, the greater the depth of the loom, that is the distance between the breast beam and the back beam, the easier the shed is obtained.

Lastly, treadles that are hinged at the front are much more desirable than those that hinge at the back, especially in a counter balance loom.

LET US HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR WEAVING PROBLEMS

Do you have questions about materials, patterns, techniques? Bring them to us.

LESSONS

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