

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Check all parts and identify them with the illustration, then sandpaper all parts. We recommend a coat of linseed oil to protect the timber. Soap or wax rubbed on the screws will make assembling easier.

GLUE: Mix glue supplied with water (21°C or 70°F) at the rate of 1 part glue to 1.5 parts water. Stir briskly until thick and even. Allow to stand for 10 minutes and stir again before using. Wipe surplus glue away promptly with damp cloth.

1. Glue the six wooden dowels into the holes in parts A, B and C. Tap Home firmly with hammer.
2. Fix to base section A the two feet D with the screws
3. Twist feet parallel to base and fix uprights B and C in place with screws.
4. Secure the Peg 3 in place with the washer and wing nut.

WARPING AND INKLE LOOM: Begin by making sufficient leashes to hold alternate warp threads.

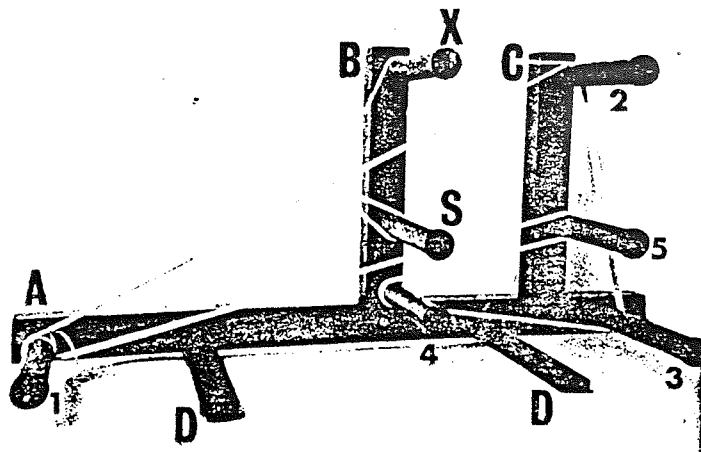
LEASHES: Cut pieces of string into 12 inch lengths and tie firmly around pegs 4 and "S" for correct size. Remove the leashes

WARP UP AS FOLLOWS:

1. The first thread is taken around the pegs 1,2,3 and ends tied together firmly at peg 1. All warp threads must be of the same tension.
2. Put a leash on peg "S"
3. The second thread is taken from peg 1, threaded through the leash over peg X, 2 and 3 and ends tied together at peg 1.

Repeat the above threading procedures until warp is completed.

NOTE: For a longer warp, threads may be wound from peg 3, in front of 4, behind 5 and tied at 1.





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ASHFORD INKLE WEAVING LOOM WARP LENGTH 1.9m WIDTH 130mm

INKLE BANDS - These colourful braids are very strong and have many uses. They make belts, ties, guitar straps, braiding for homespun and trims for joining pieces of weaving.

INKLES have a dominant warp face, i.e. the long-ways threads, show. The warp is packed so close that the weft (cross-way thread) is not visible. Because of this, an inkle loom must have an easily adjustable tension.

THE SHED - The shed is obtained by the use of leashes. A thread NOT going through a leash is called "open" thread.

Shed 1. is made by pushing down on all the open threads.

Shed 2. is made by lifting all the open threads.

Changing sheds. When doing this rhythm is important. Here is an easy way to develop it. When weaving from left to right, push down the open threads with the right hand. When weaving from right to left, lift the open threads with the left hand.

THREADS TO USE - Use strong, smooth and colourful threads. Mercerized cotton is good. Most wool is suitable but avoid wool that is soft or hairy. (These tend to cling to each other and make it difficult to obtain a clean open shed.) Textured and metallic threads, silk and nylon add variety. Be experimental, but make sure all threads have about the same amount of elasticity, otherwise the surface will be uneven.

WIDTH OF WARP - Because the weft thread is pulled tight, the inkle will be reduced to about half original width of warp. However, fanning or waisting is desirable, as in ties etc. and this is done by the amount of tension on the weft thread.

SHUTTLE - A stick shuttle is not necessary. The yarn is easily handled if wound into a flat oval shape.

TENSION PEG 3 - Peg 3 is used to keep the warp under tension at all times. However, when moving the weaving around the loom, slacken the Peg 3 and using two hands ease the warp into position.

FINISHING THE FRINGE - The last weft thread may be darned in, leaving a fringe. Warp ends may be tied in small overhand knots. Using both hands, twist bundles of threads to the right, between thumb and finger, then wrap these twisted threads together in opposite direction.