

WEAVING FRAME 25 X 32  
Floor Stand 28" X 36"

## ASSEMBLING THE CRISP STUDENT LOOM

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The student loom has these parts:

- 2 uprights
- 2 crossbars
- 1 upper warp bar
- 2 tensioning screws
- 4 lockpegs
- 1 heddle bar
- 1 shed stick

Refer to the included sketch for identification of these parts (heddle bar and shed stick not included in sketch).

1. Take one of the uprights in hand and look at the various holes drilled in it. There are four. One is drilled in the endgrain at the tip of the upright and is for a tensioning screw. One is drilled through the upright near the middle and is threaded for a wood screw which holds it onto the stand. The other two are drilled through the upright about three inches from either end and are for the tenons of the crossbars.

2. Take a crossbar and twist (don't pound) one of its tenons into one of the tenon holes in an upright until it is all the way in. It does not matter which tenon, hole or side of the upright you start from as they are interchangeable. Take the other crossbar and do the same thing at the other end of the upright.

3. Now take the other upright and (making sure the holes drilled in the tips of the uprights are pointing the same direction) slip it onto the tenons at the free ends of the crossbars. Some twisting of the crossbars and gentle thumping with the palm of your hand may help; make sure, however, that the upright goes onto the tenons evenly (otherwise it will jam). You now have a somewhat wobbly rectangular frame.

4. Looking at the ends of the tenons sticking out of the uprights, you will notice that a hole has been drilled through each one; these are for the lockpegs. Twist the crossbars so that these holes run parallel to the uprights. The holes are drilled at a slight angle, so that the lockpegs can only go into them one way to work correctly. Holding the crossbar right against the upright, look at the two ends of the lockpeg hole. One end will have more hole showing outside of the upright than the other. Both ends are slightly covered by the side of the upright, so doublecheck. The end that has the most hole showing is the end you want to start the lockpeg in. It doesn't matter if it's pointing up or down: both directions work equally well.

5. Take a lockpeg and insert its small end into the hole (the flat side of the peg goes against the upright). Push it in until hand tight. The hole at the other end of the crossbar has been drilled from the same direction, so push the other peg in from the same side as the first.

6. Go through the same process (finding the correct end of the lockpeg hole) with the other crossbar and put the other two lockpegs into it. Now tap all the lockpegs in *gently* with a hammer until they are tight. They don't need to be smashed in.

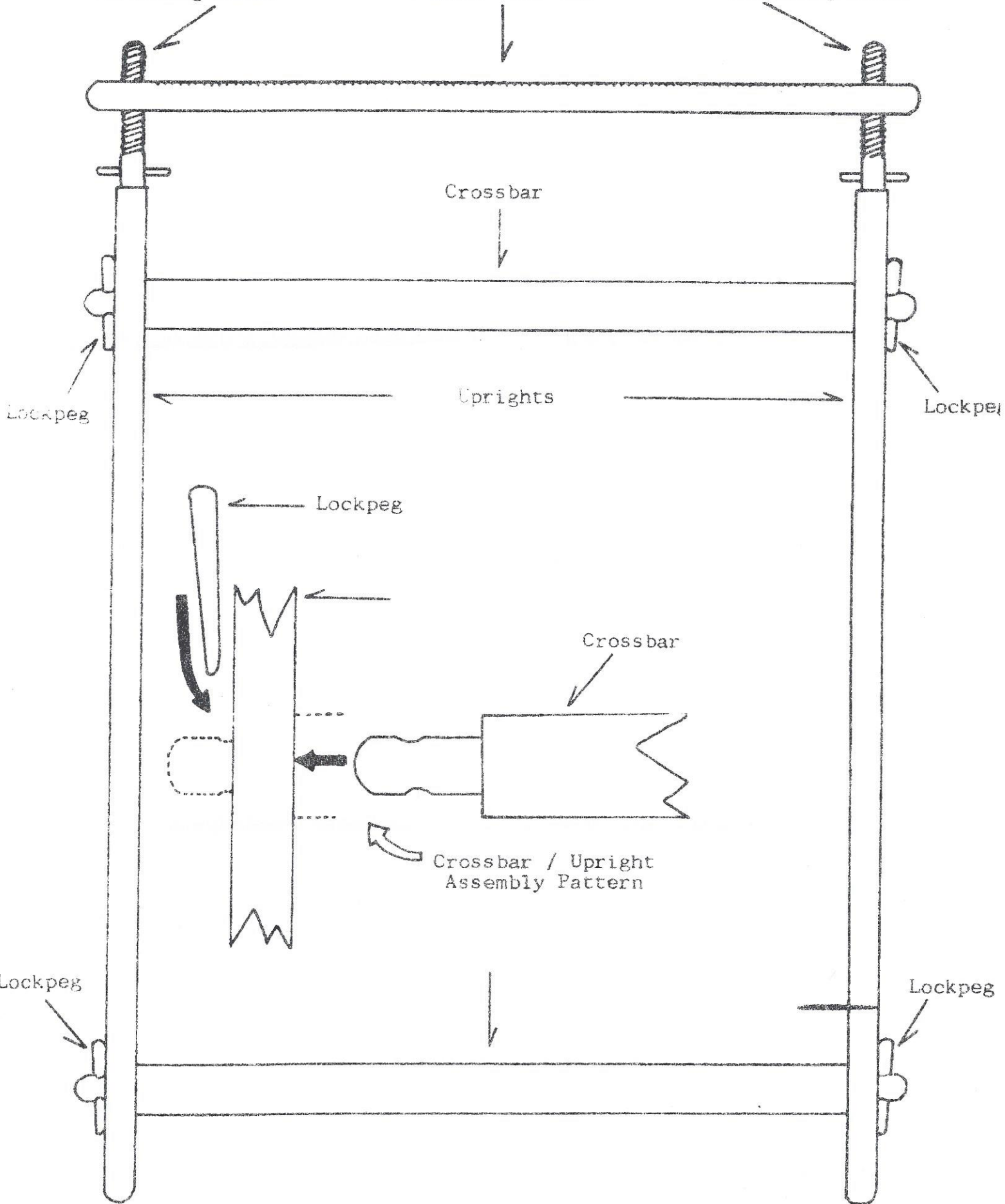
7. Now take the two tensioning screws and screw them into the holes threaded in the ends of the upper warp bar. Screw them in from the side that doesn't have any grooves cut into it. When about an inch of screw is sticking out of the side of the warp bar *with* grooves in it, you've gone far enough. Make sure the same amount of screw is sticking out of both ends.

8. Take the whole unit and put the turned down ends of the screws into the holes drilled into the tips of the uprights. Turn each screw a little bit either way to make sure they are turning freely. If they don't turn freely, it means one screw is screwed in further than the other, and you are straining the system. Figure out which one is high (or low) and adjust it until both are free. The loom is now assembled.

Tensioning Screw

Upper Warp Bar

Tensioning Screw



Crossbar

Uprights

Lockpeg

Crossbar

Crossbar / Upright  
Assembly Pattern

Lockpeg

Lockpeg

## ASSEMBLING THE CRISP STUDENT LOOM STAND

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The student loom stand has these parts: 2 uprights  
2 footpieces  
1 crossbar  
2 loom attachment screws  
2 crossbar lockpegs  
2 footpiece lockpegs

Refer to the included sketch for identification of these parts.

1. Take one of the uprights and find the end which has been turned down into a round tenon; this tenon fits into the hole drilled in the footpiece. Now take one of the footpieces (footpieces and uprights are interchangeable, so it doesn't matter which ones you start with) and find the side of the tenon hole which has square edges on either side of it. This is the top of the footpiece - the bottom's edges are rounded off all the way along.

2. The tenon of the upright fits into the top of the footpiece. Push it in, twisting it back and forth if it's tight, until it is all the way down. Now line up the hole drilled crosswise through the tenon with the small hole drilled through the tenon hole in the footpiece. The holes will not exactly match; this is done on purpose.

3. Take one of the footpiece lockpegs (the footpiece lockpegs are tapered cylinders and the crossbar lockpegs have an obvious flat side ground on them) and push it in until hand tight. Then take a hammer and gently tap it until it is tight. Do the same thing to the other upright, footpiece and lockpeg. These are the two side assemblies of the stand.

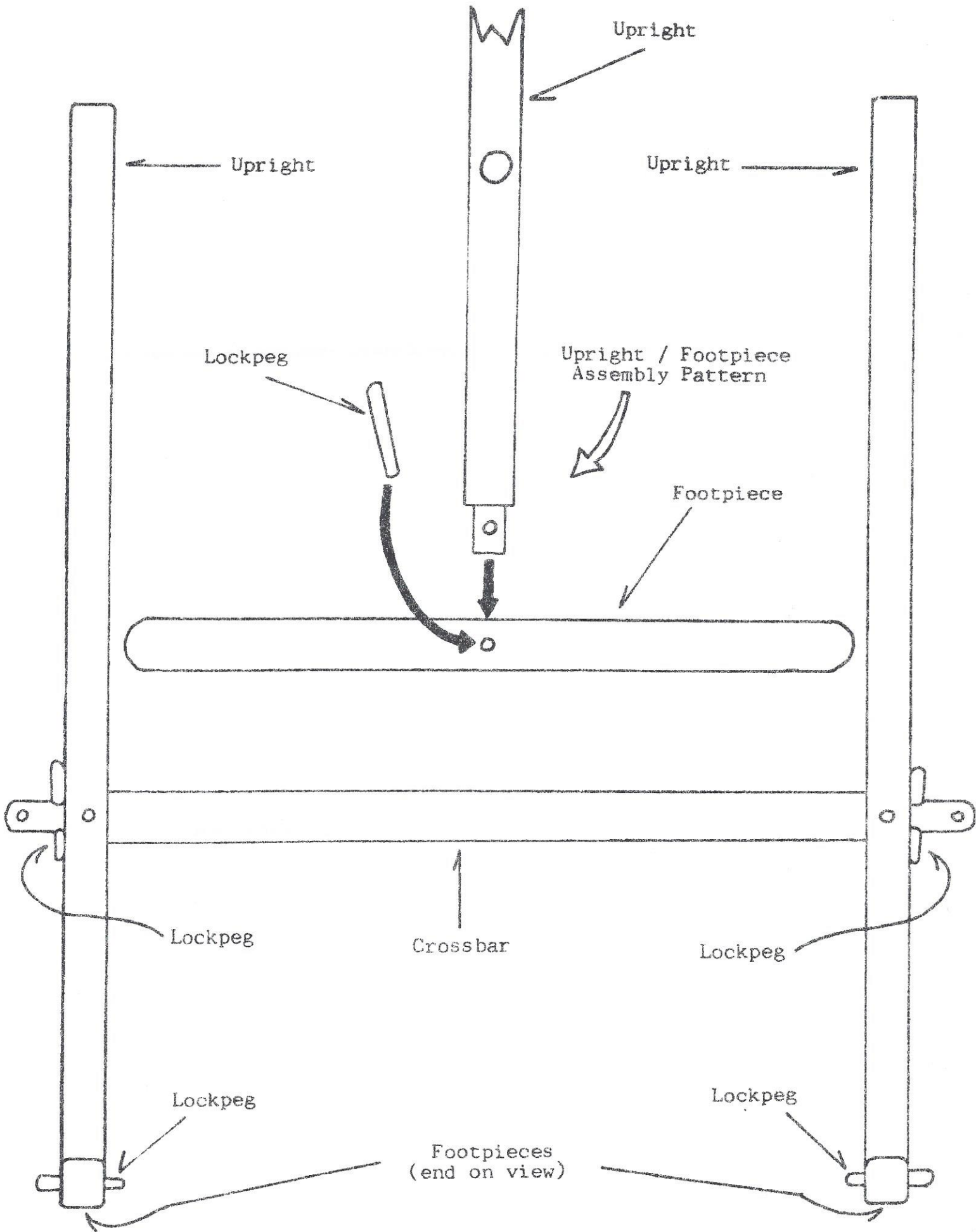
4. There are seven holes drilled in the upper end of each of the side assemblies, and one hole further down toward the footpieces, standing by itself. This lower hole is for the tenons at the ends of the crossbar. Take the crossbar and push/twist each tenon into its hole.

5. When the tenons are all the way in, there will be a small hole drilled through the tenon showing just barely outside the outer side of the side assemblies. These holes are for the crossbar lockpegs (the ones with the flat side), and are drilled at a very slight angle. You need to determine which end of the hole is which, as the lockpeg will work in one direction only. First twist the crossbar so that the lockpeg hole is parallel to the upright of the side assembly, then, holding the crossbar right against the upright, look at each of the ends of the lockpeg hole. One end will have more hole showing than the other. Both ends are slightly covered by the upright, so doublecheck.

6. The end with the most hole showing is the end to start the lockpeg in. Take a lockpeg and insert its small end into the hole (the flat side of the lockpeg goes against the side of the upright) and push it in until hand tight. Then take the other lockpeg and push it in the hole at the other end from the same direction as the first (both lockpeg holes are drilled from the same side; the correct side on the first is the same as the second). Now tap the lockpegs in gently with a hammer until they are tight. It is not necessary to smash them in. The stand is now assembled.

7. To attach the loom to the stand, first take the wooden handled screws you have left over and put them in your back pockets or someplace handy (within easy reach). Then pick up the loom and slip it between the side assemblies of the stand with the upper warp bar at the top.

8. Line up the holes in the middle of the loom uprights with two matching holes in the stand. If you are warping the loom, use the top holes of the stand. When working on the loom, it's your choice. Take one of the loom attachment screws by its handle and slide it through the hole in the stand from the outside in until you hit the loom upright. Line up the hole in the upright with the end of the screw and screw it part way in. Do the same on the other side, then screw both screws in until tight. The loom may be put at any and all angles. Loom and stand are now assembled.



## SPIN WARPING THE CRISP STUDENT LOOM

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6=1" one side  
12=1" both sides

1. Remove the loom from the stand.
  2. Remove lockpegs from stand crossbar. Slide the side assemblies of the stand out until the holes drilled in the extreme ends of the crossbar match up with the small holes drilled through the uprights. Slip the lockpegs back in again until hand tight.
  3. Remove the quarter inch crosspegs from the tensioning screws of the loom.
  4. Put the loom back into the stand, but before screwing the loom attachment screws all the way in, put the quarter inch pegs you removed from the tensioning screws into the holes drilled through the attachment screws. Then screw in the attachment screws until the pegs are tight (but not unreasonably so) against the loom uprights.
- Note: At this point, the loom should be able to be rotated within the stand. However, the upper warp bar will tend to fall out when the loom is rotated without any warp on it. So, holding the upper warp bar in, make sure the loom rotates freely.
5. With the loom resting vertically, tie the beginning end of the warp to the end (either end, depending upon which is comfortable) of the upper loom crossbar. Do not tie it off into a knot, and leave a couple of feet of warp end free. In rotating the warp later on, you will need to free the warp end, and the rotation of the warp will draw in the loose end. Several wraps around the end of the crossbar followed by a single halfhitch will do the job.
  6. Set the upper warp bar in the middle of its possible travel up and down the tensioning screw. If you know whether the warp will tend to loosen or tighten as you weave, set the warp bar accordingly.
  7. Warp the loom by rotating the loom with one hand and guiding/tensioning the warp thread with the other. The warp thread is placed on each successive spacing groove in the upper warp bar, and goes completely around the outside of the loom. Make sure you do not cross previous wraps of warp with the one you are doing at the moment, as it is tedious and obnoxious to sort them out later on. When you have finished warping the loom, you may adjust the general tension by rotating the tensioning screws.
  8. When you have finished warping the loom, tie the warp thread off at the end of the cross bar as you did in the beginning. Then reverse the process of setting up the loom and stand for warping. When the loom and stand have been set to their original position, you may weave.