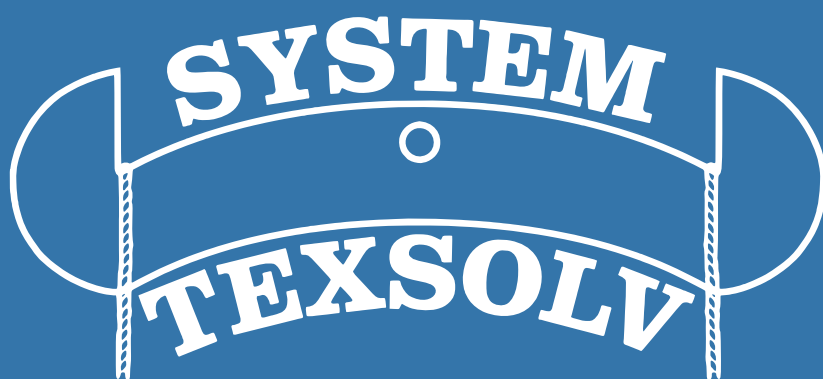




HINTS ON HOW TO USE THE TEXSOLV SYSTEM OF KNOTLESS CORDS & HEDDLES FOR HAND LOOMS

U-cord • Pegs • Heddles

The loom cord

The loom cord is made of polyester which is machine-crocheted in two parallel rows connected at 12 mm (about $\frac{1}{2}$ ") intervals to form a series of "button-holes" (Figure 1). The cord has a breaking strength of about 80 kg (180 lbs). The heavier 1/20 cord, connected at 20 mm (about $\frac{3}{4}$ ") intervals, is made for beams and other heavy loads.



Figure 1

Connecting pegs

The connecting pegs are made of nylon (Figure 2). The anchor peg best fits into a 5.5 mm (about $\frac{7}{32}$ ") hole. A nylon bushing is available for slightly larger holes.



Figure 2 Left: straight peg. Right: anchor peg.

Cutting cords to length

Cord length is determined by measuring the distance between parts of the loom to be connected plus an amount needed for the connections. Try out a length before cutting a lot of them. Cut between holes (Figure 3).

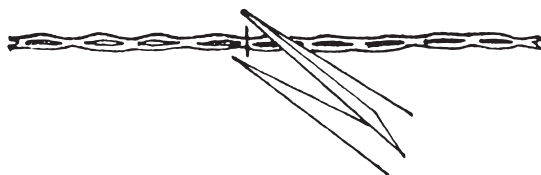


Figure 3

Once the length for a group of cords is established, a template (calibrated board with a nail in one end) can be used for making all cords exactly the same length (Figure 4). Fuse the cut ends in a flame – candle, lighter, gas burner – in an open space. Another way, which cuts and fuses at the same time, is to use a small soldering iron.

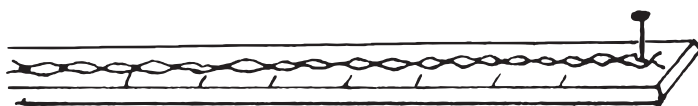
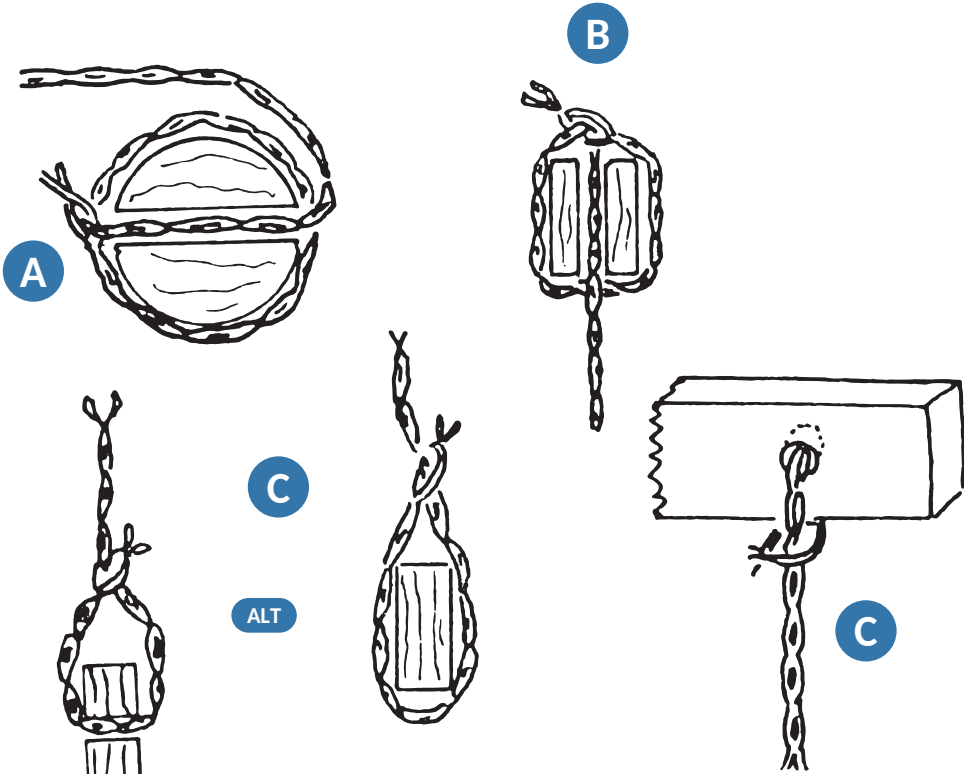


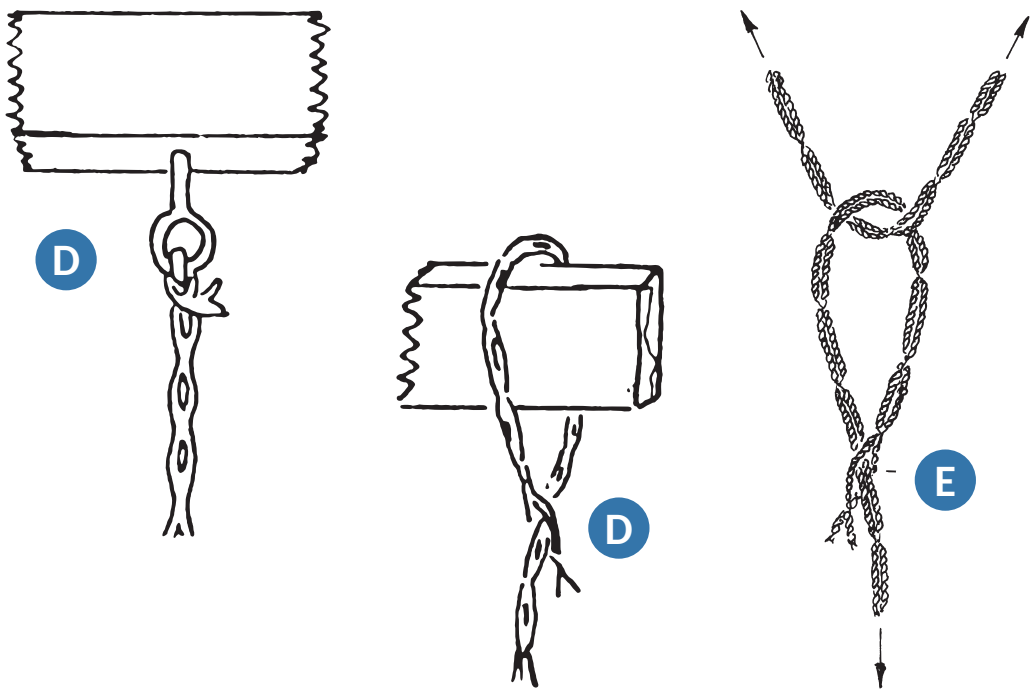
Figure 4

Permanent connections

Connections A-E are made once and left in place.

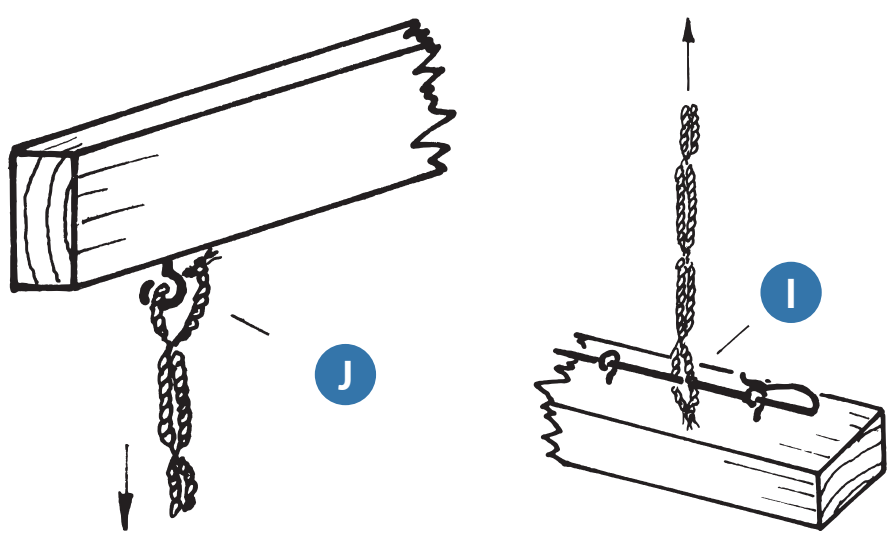
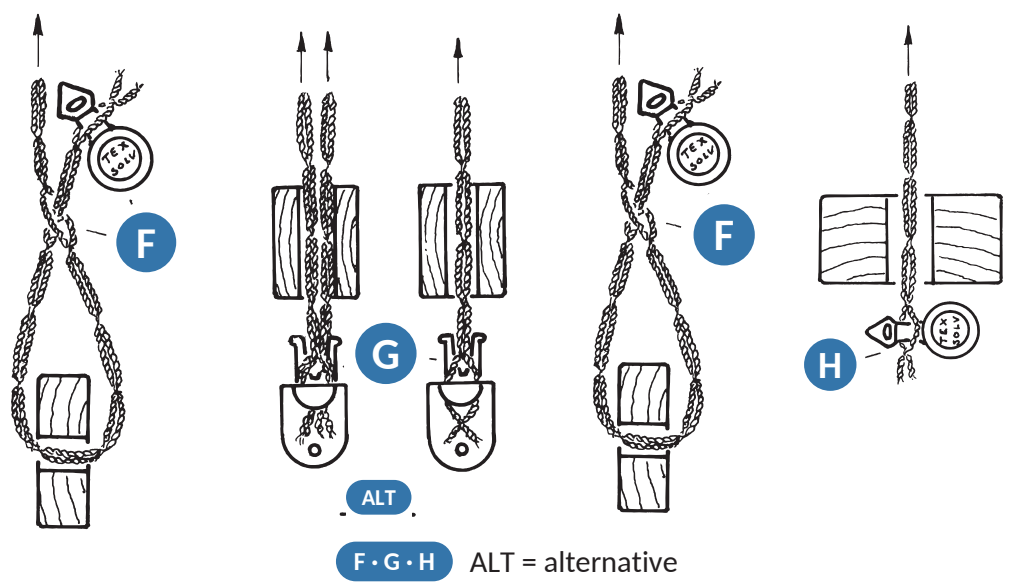


A • B • C ALT = alternative



Adjustable connections

Connections F-I are adjustable: lengthen or shorten by moving the peg, or by changing hole as J and I show.



Snitch knot (S)

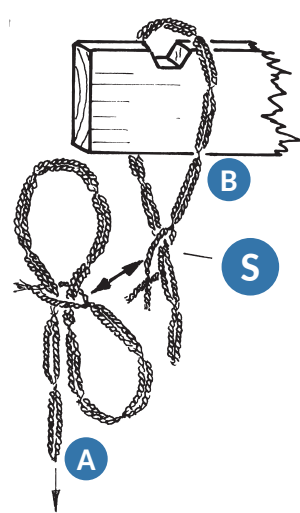


Figure 6

A. Pull double cord through itself in the direction of the arrow. (Cord may be pulled through itself at any hole depending on the length wanted.) Hole turns inside out to form a loop.

B. Loom part connected to the loop.

Marked holes

Cords which are repeatedly detached can have the anchor point permanently marked (use a felt-tipped pen) to permit quick re-attachment at the same hole. Figure 7 shows an example.



Figure 7

Connecting various loom parts

Suggestions on connecting various loom parts. Sectional warp beam extenders (Figure 8).

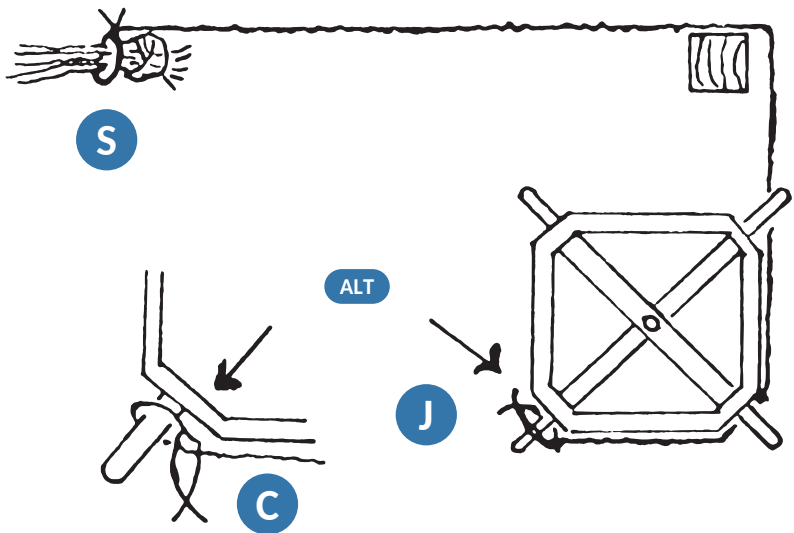


Figure 8

Warp beam and cloth beam extenders (Figure 9).

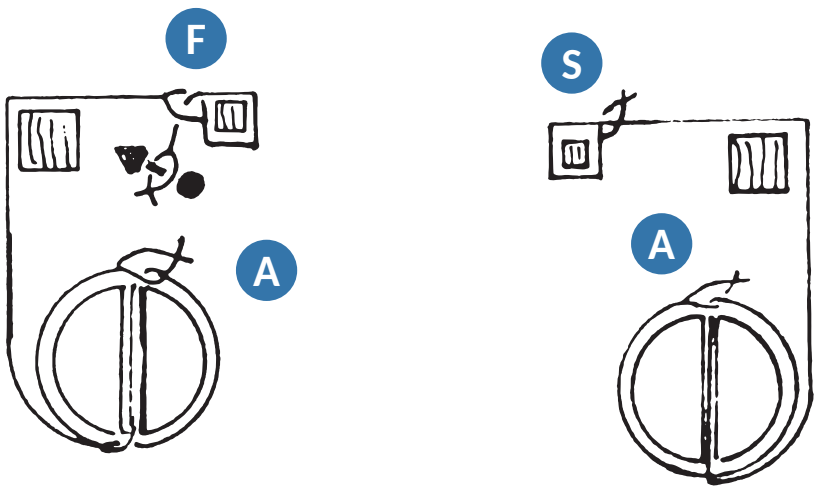


Figure 9 Left: warp beam. Right: cloth beam.

Beam extenders, variations

Warp beam and cloth beam extenders (variations, Figure 10).

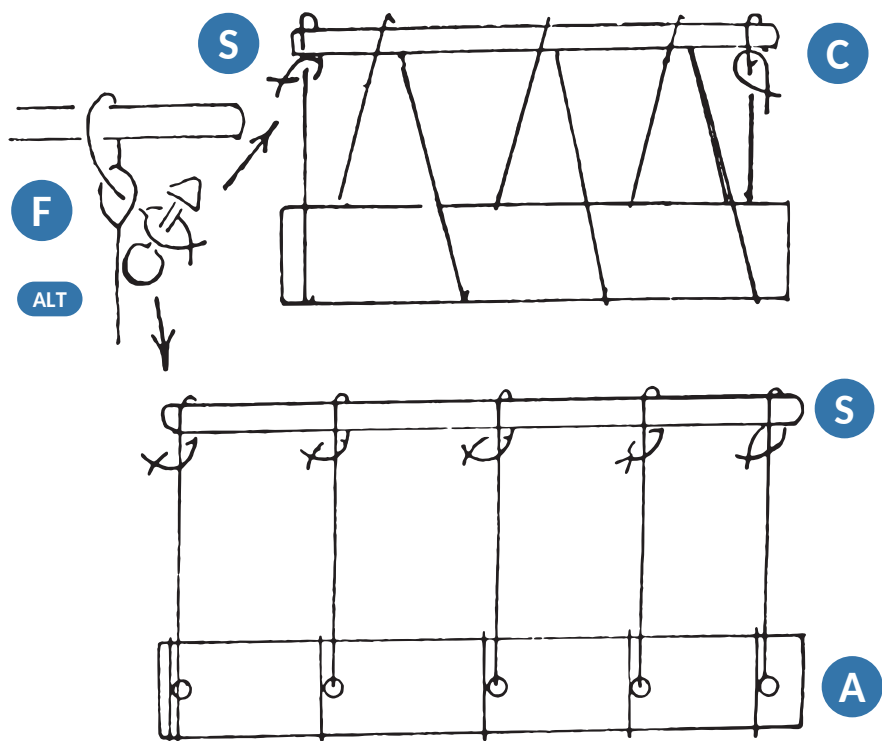


Figure 10

Heddles

Heddles are made of polyester, machine-crocheted into smooth, supple, knot-free lengths which are fine and strong. The rectangular eye is very easy to thread (Figure 20). Heddles are supplied in uncut, tied bundles of 100. To use, cut apart in the bundle, slip tied bundle onto heddle bars, untie and distribute. Cut ends need not be fused.

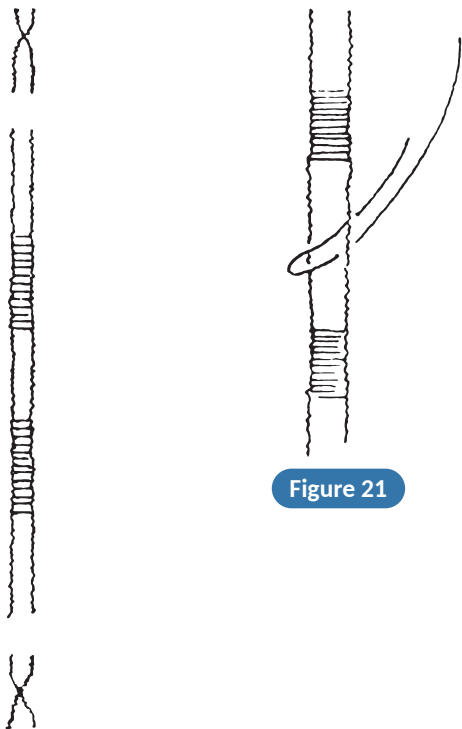


Figure 21

Figure 20

Threading (Figure 21). To thread polyester heddles, fold warp end, push with finger then pull through. Easy to thread either right- or left-handed.

Inserting a new heddle

Insertion of a new heddle in the threading sequence if a mistake has been made (Figure 22).

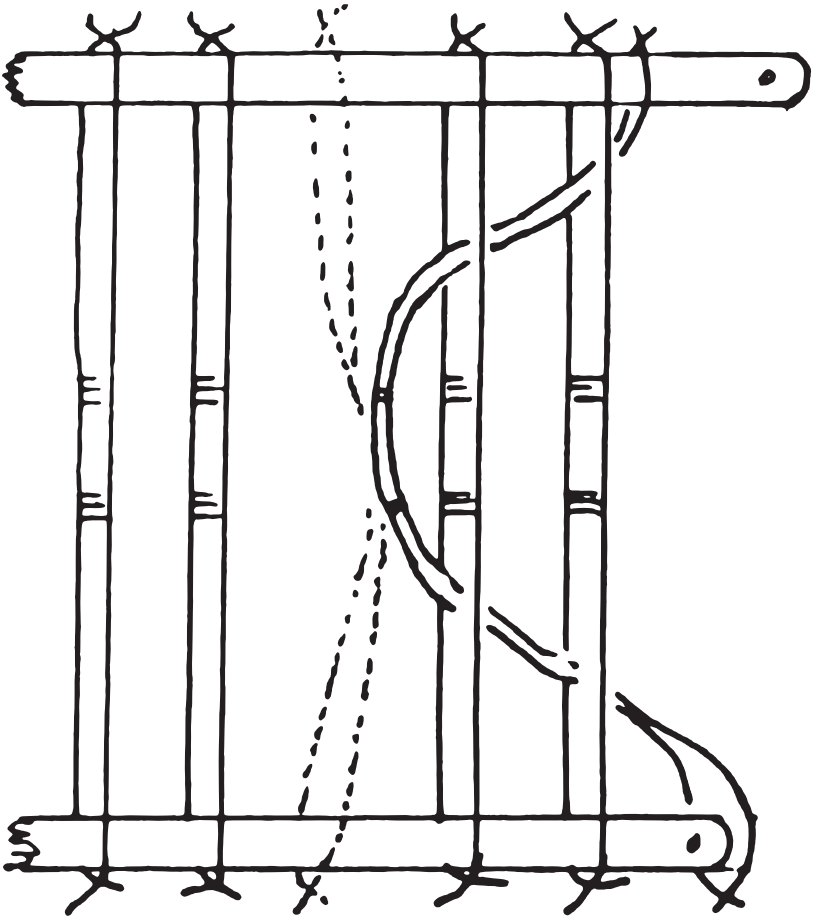


Figure 22

1. Put new heddle(s) on upper heddle bar.
2. Thread through heddles above eyes to correction point.
3. Slide entire heddle to correction point.
4. Thread back through heddles below eyes.
5. Slip onto lower heddle bar and slide to correction point.
Re-adjust.

Harness holders

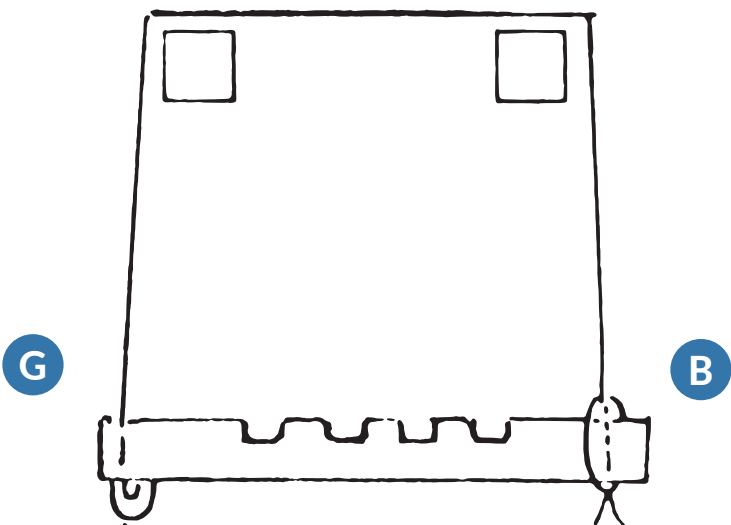


Figure 11

Lamm-treadle connections

Figures 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 show different ways of connecting lamms and treadles.

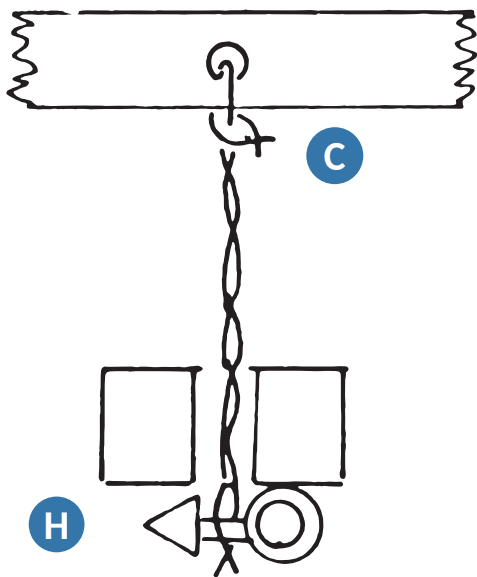


Figure 12

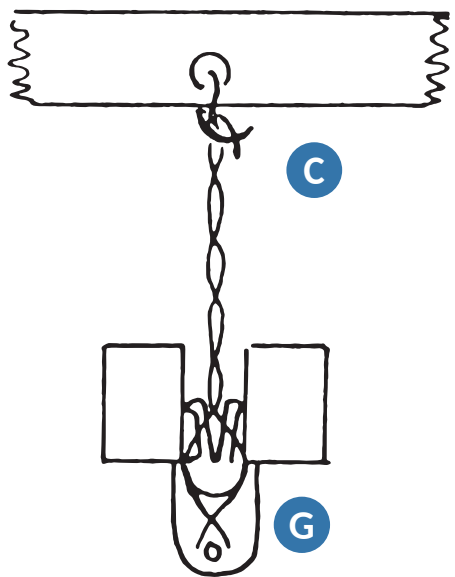


Figure 13

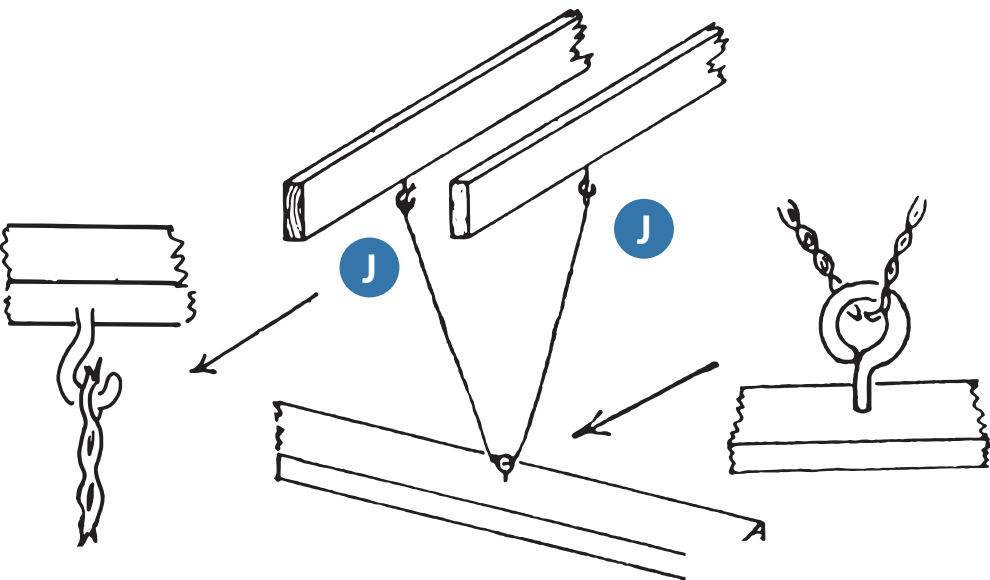


Figure 14

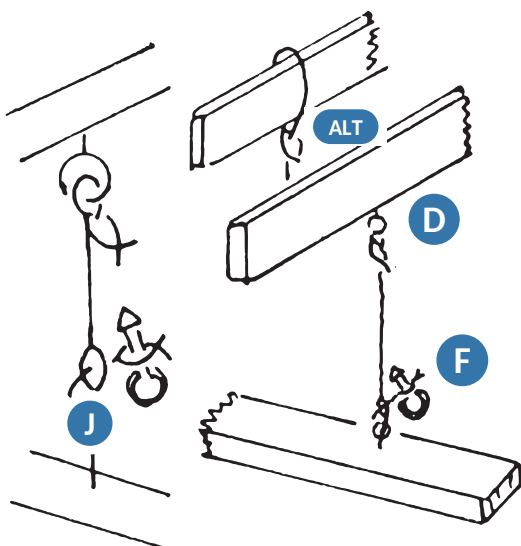


Figure 15

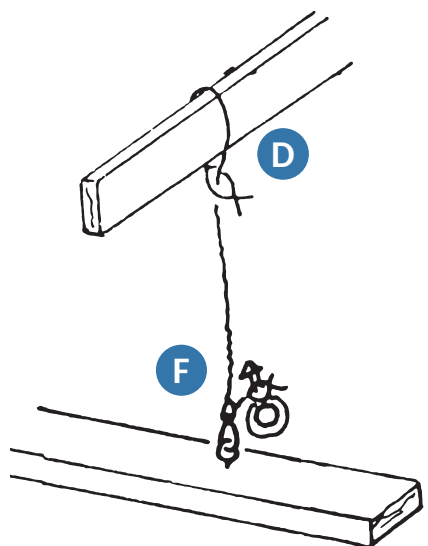


Figure 16

Counter-balanced loom

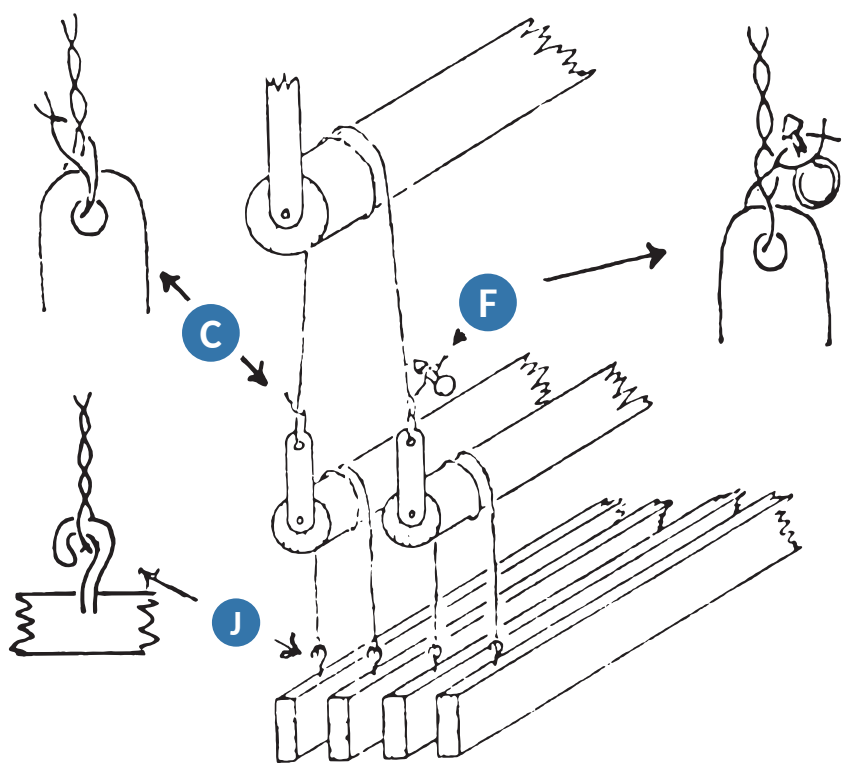


Figure 17

Counter-balanced loom (variation)

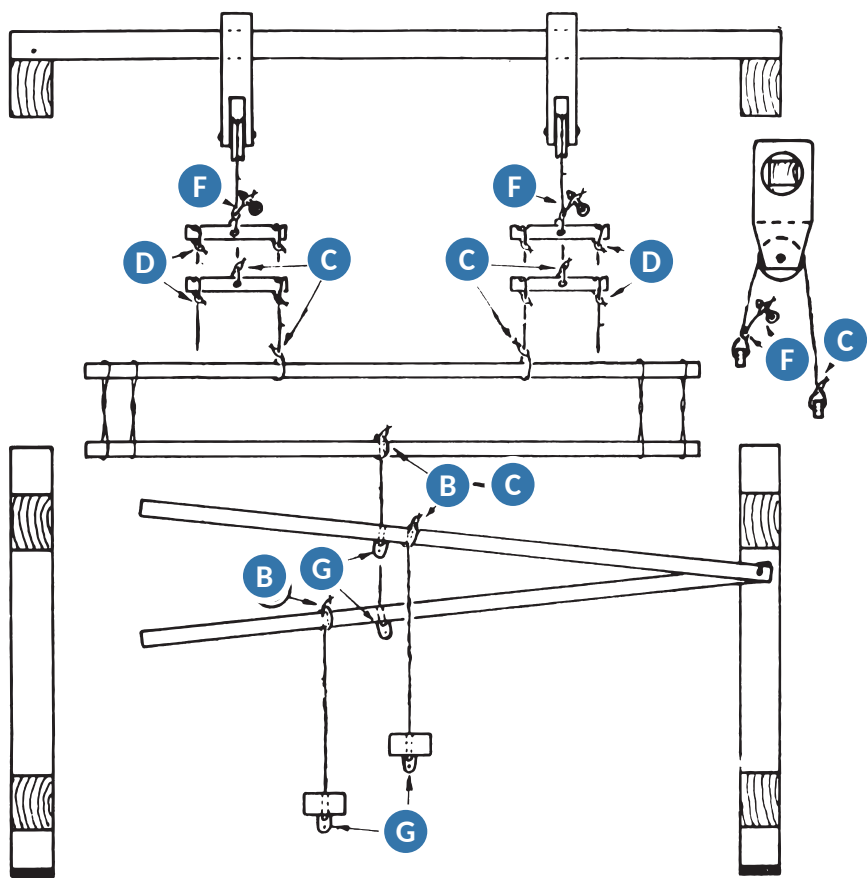


Figure 18

Counter-march loom (variation)

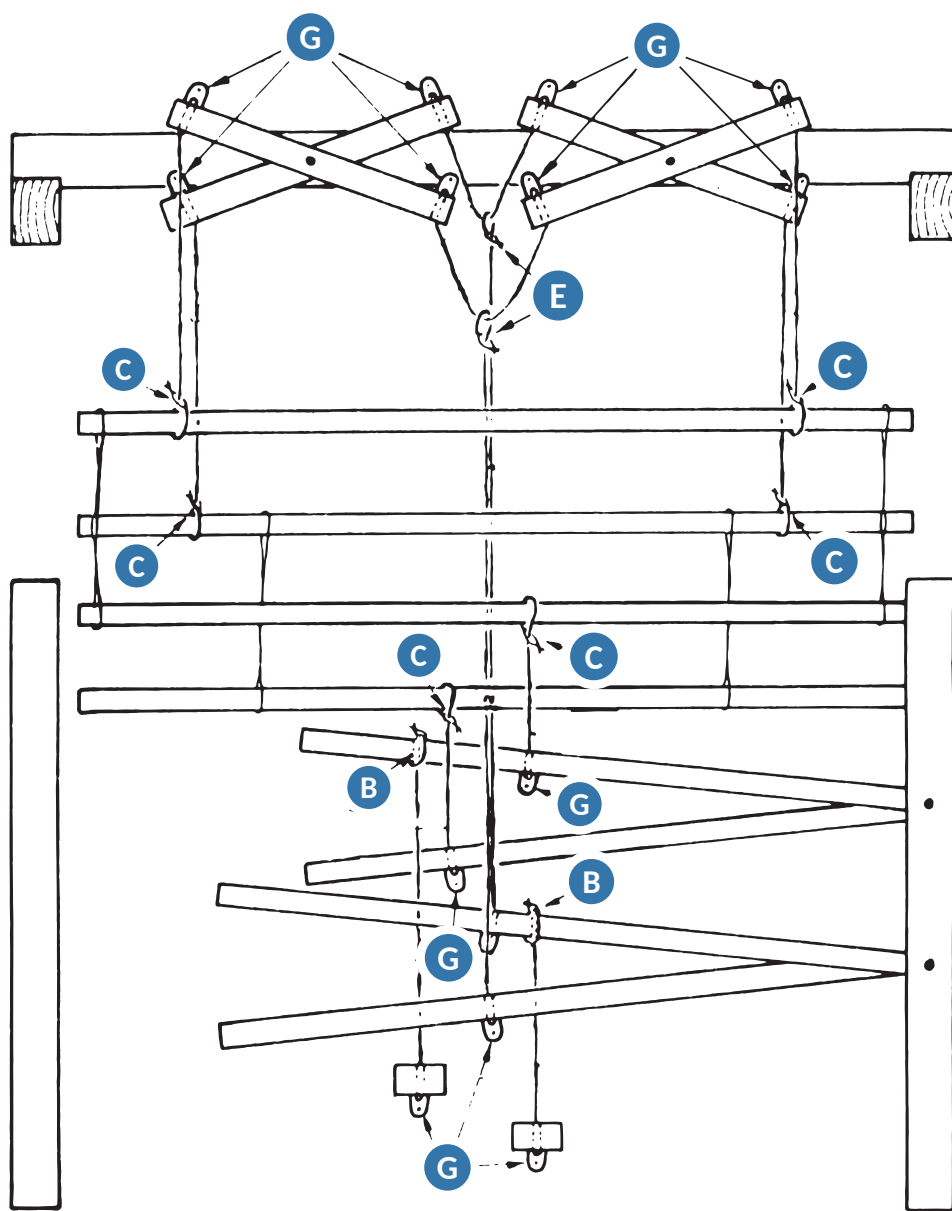


Figure 19

