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

The loom cord is made of polyster silk which is machine-crocheted in two parallel rows connected at 12 mm (about 1/2" inch) intervals to form a series of "button-holes (Figur 1). The cord has a breaking strength of 180 lbs.

Figure 1.

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

Figure 2.

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).

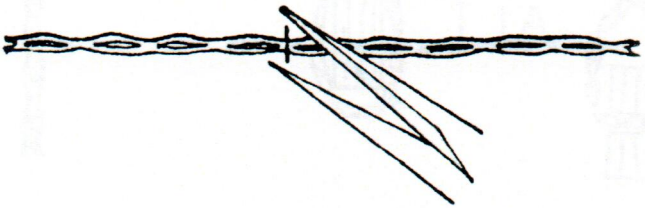


Figure 3.

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.

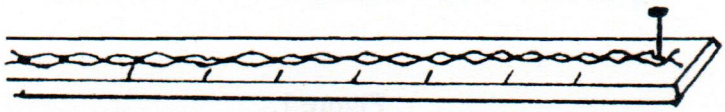
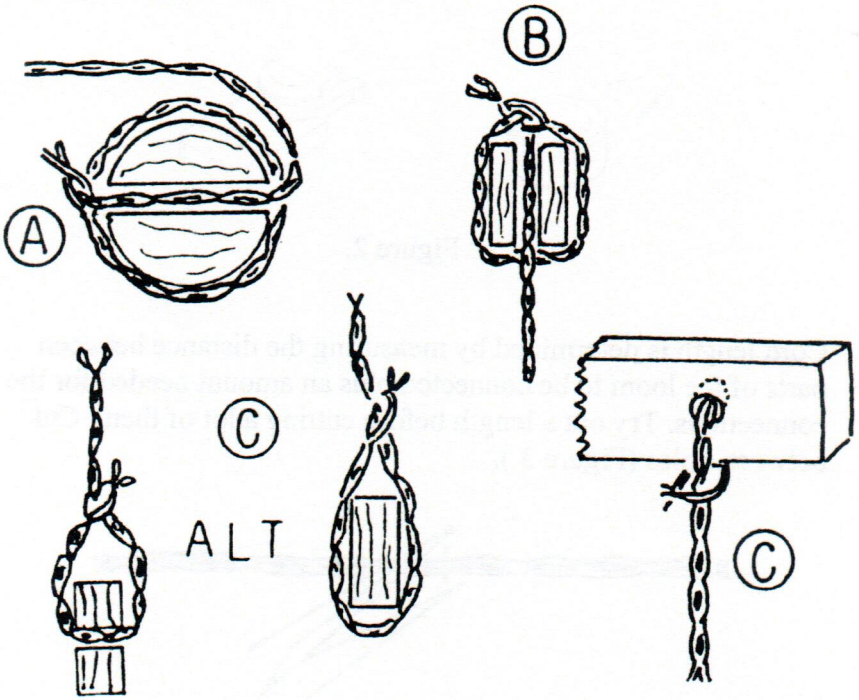
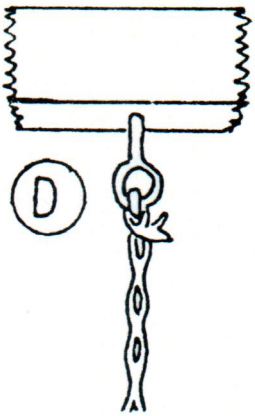
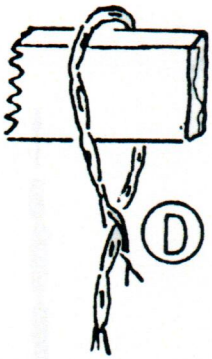


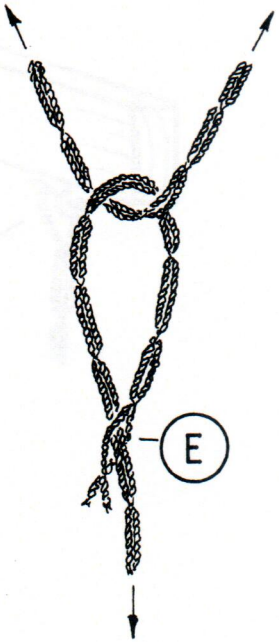
Figure 4.

Permanent connections.

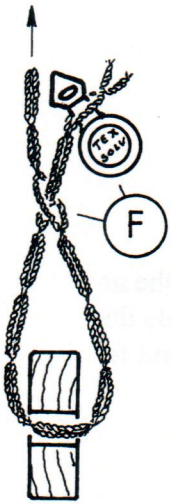


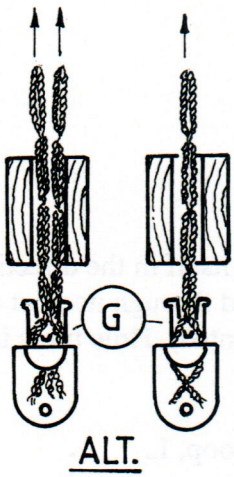


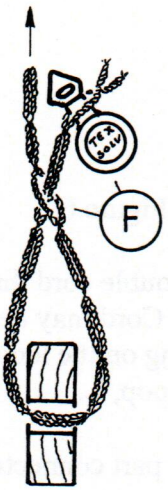


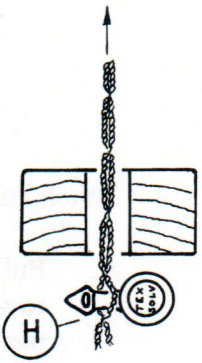


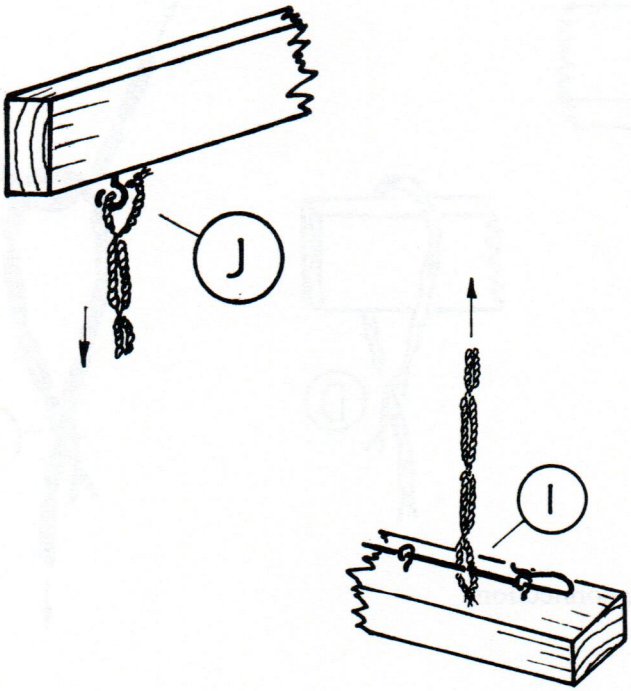
Adjustable connections











Snitch knot 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 loop, L.

B. Loom part connected to loop, L.

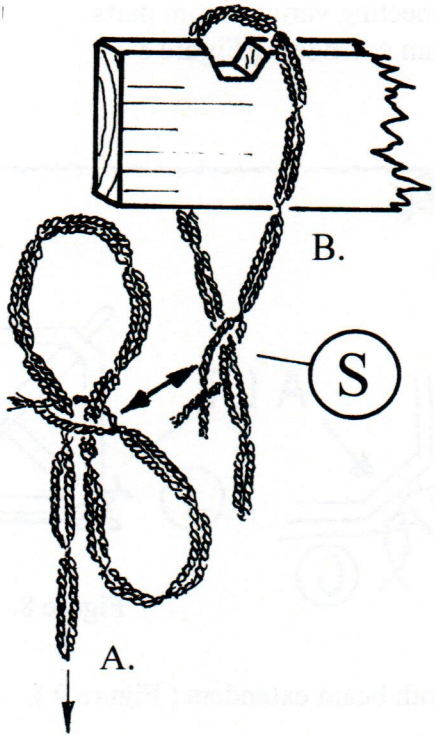


Figure 6.

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 showes an example.

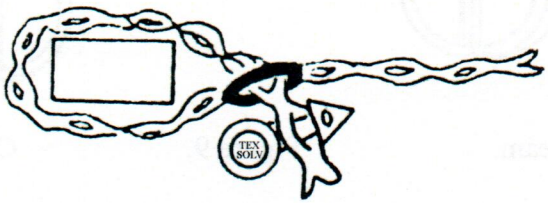


Figure 7.

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

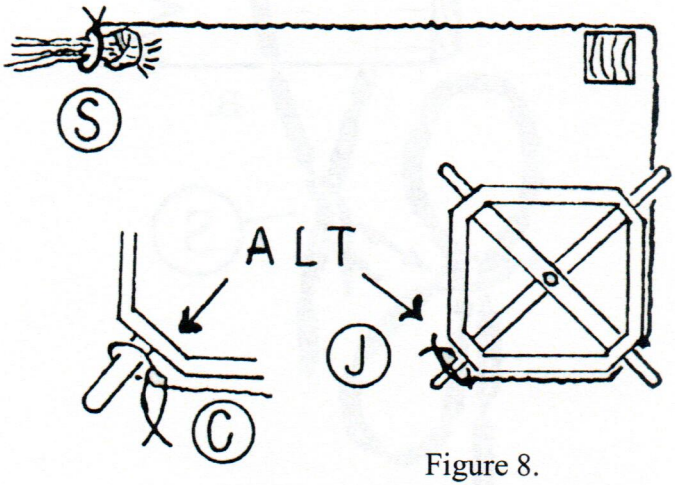
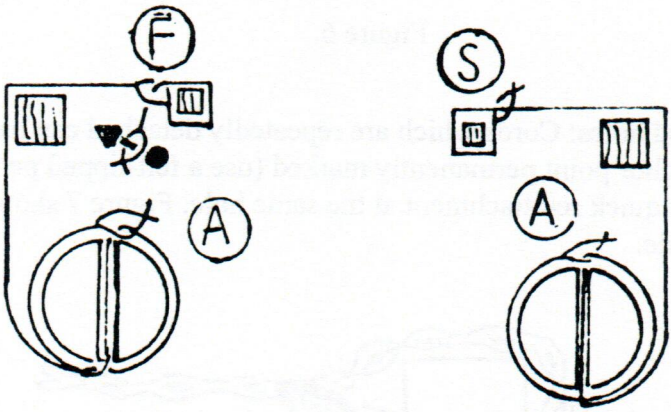


Figure 8.

Warp beam and cloth beam extenders (Figure 9).



Warp beam. Figure 9. Cloth beam.

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

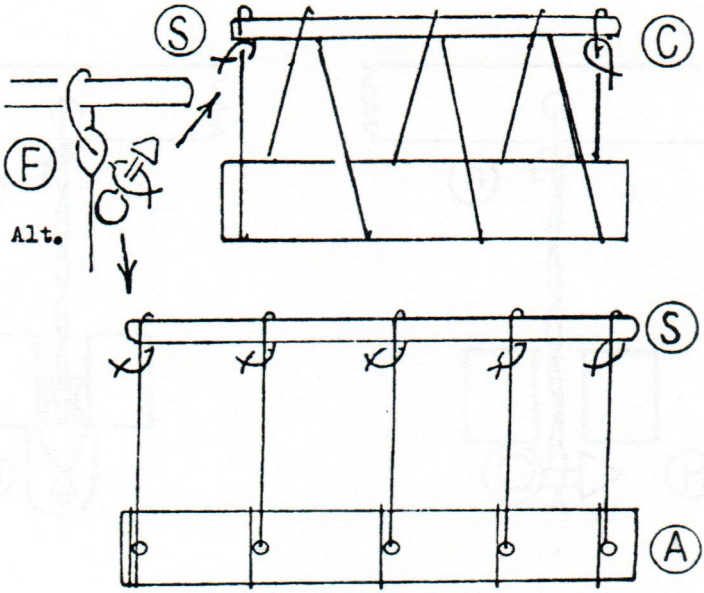


Figure 10.

Harness holders (Figure 11).

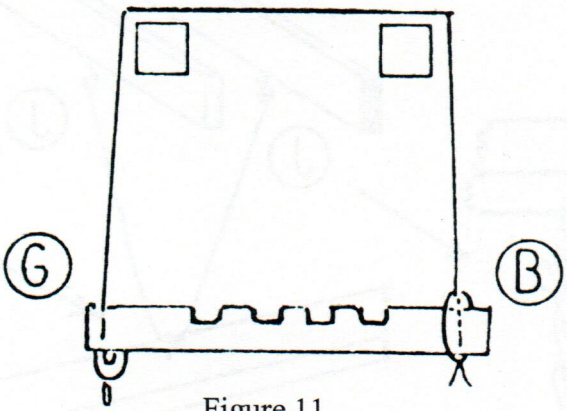


Figure 11.

Lamm-treadle connections (Figure 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16).

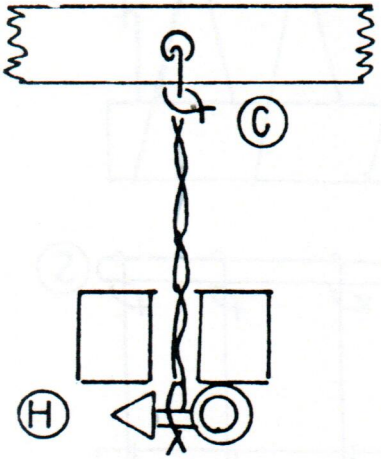


Figure 12.

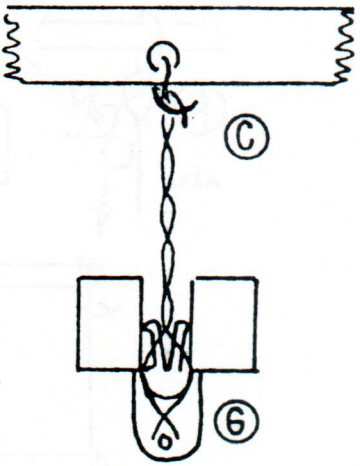


Figure 13.

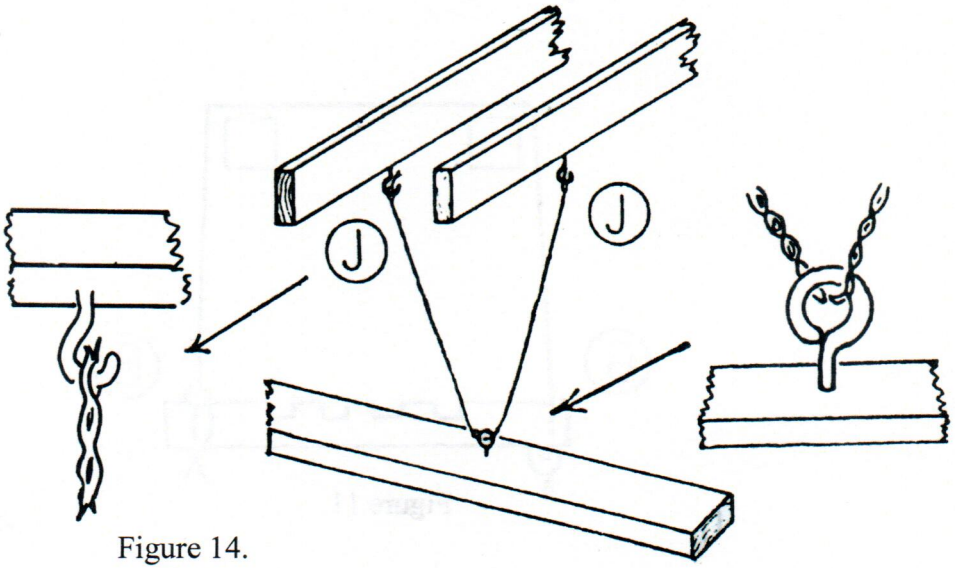


Figure 14.

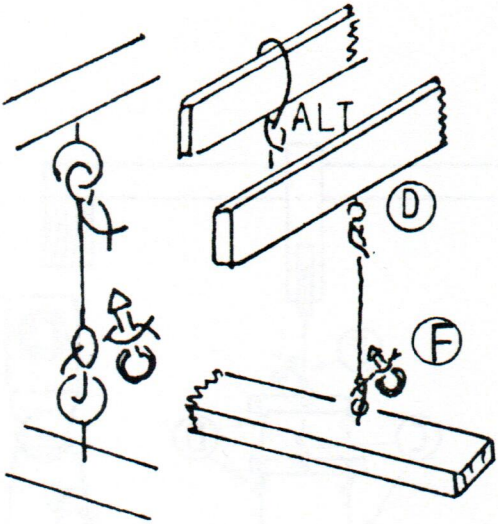


Figure 15.

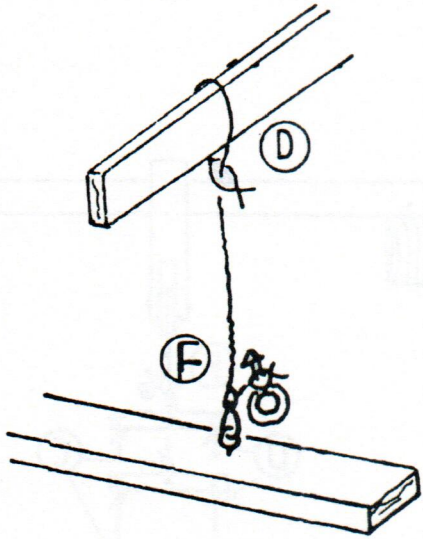


Figure 16.

Counter-balanced Loom (Figure 17).

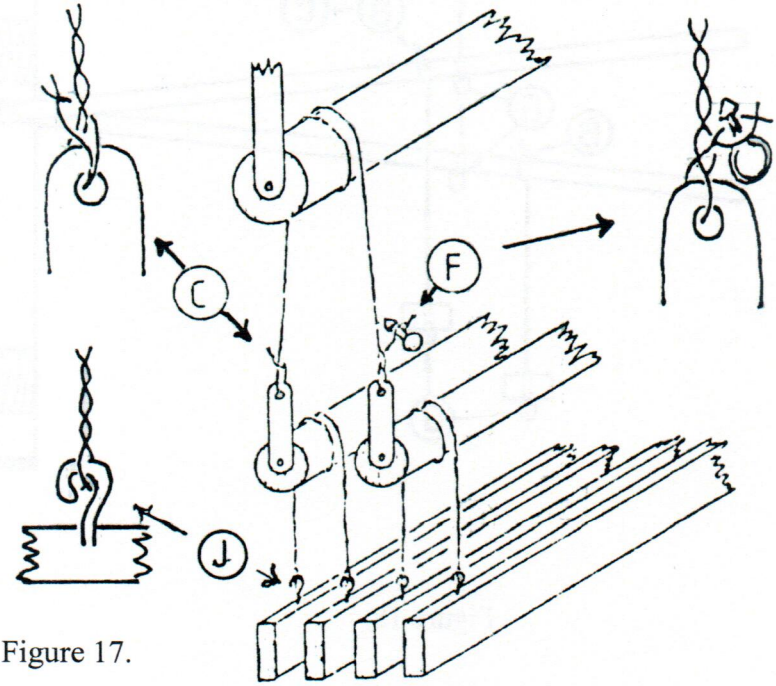


Figure 17.

Counter-balanced Loom (variation, Figure 18).

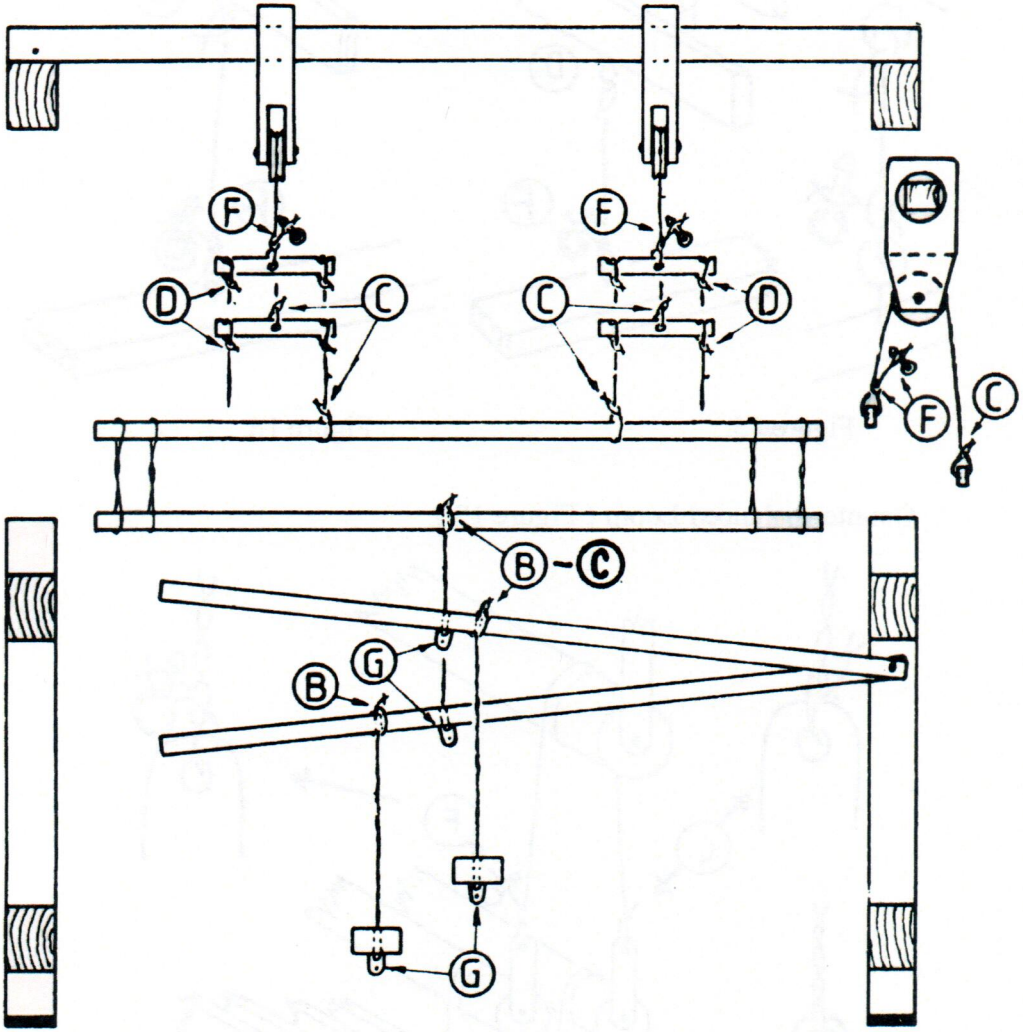


Figure 18.

Counter-march Loom (variation, Figure 19).

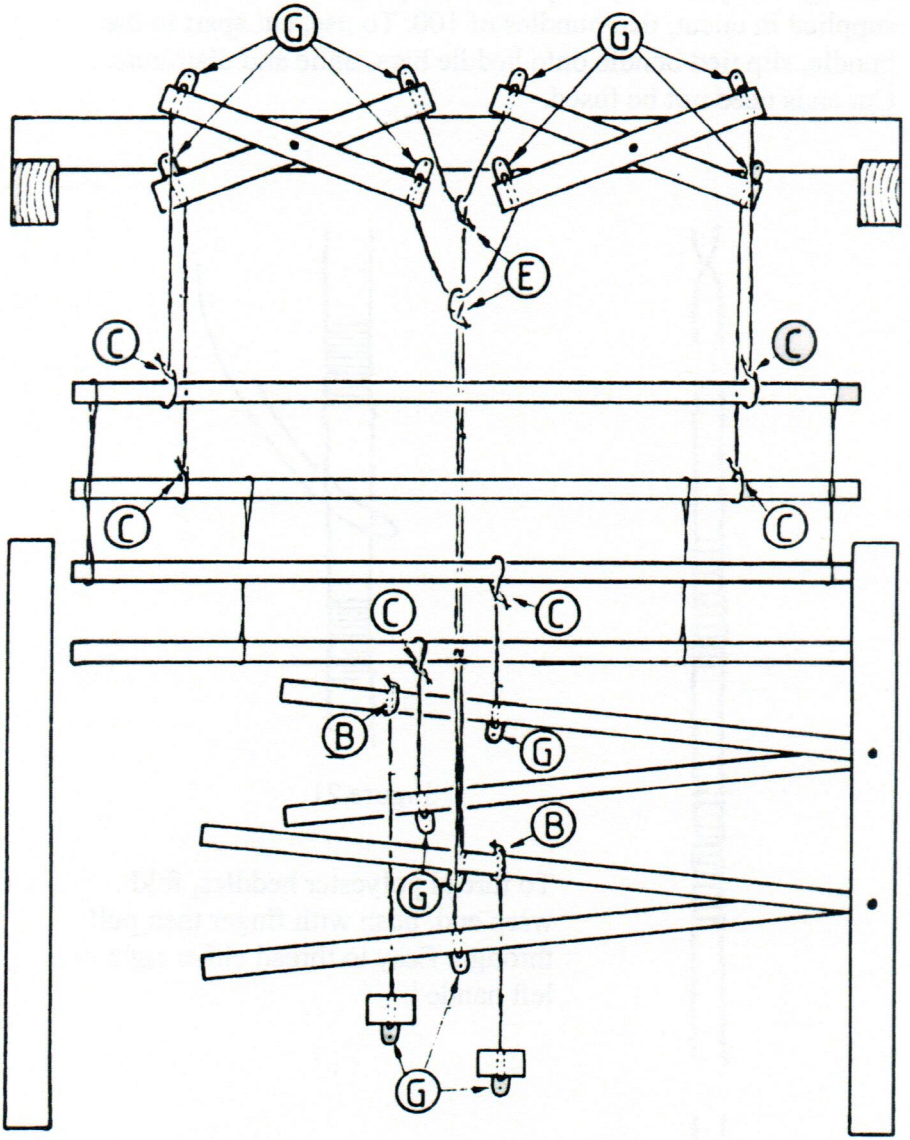


Figure 19.

Heddles are made of polyster silk, 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 20.

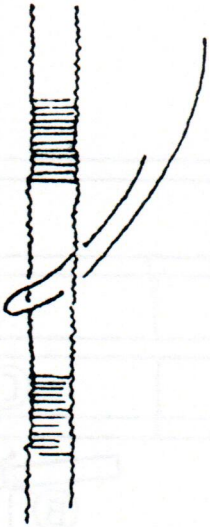


Figure 21.

To thread polyester heddles, fold warp end, push with finger then pull through. Easy to thread either right or left handed.

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

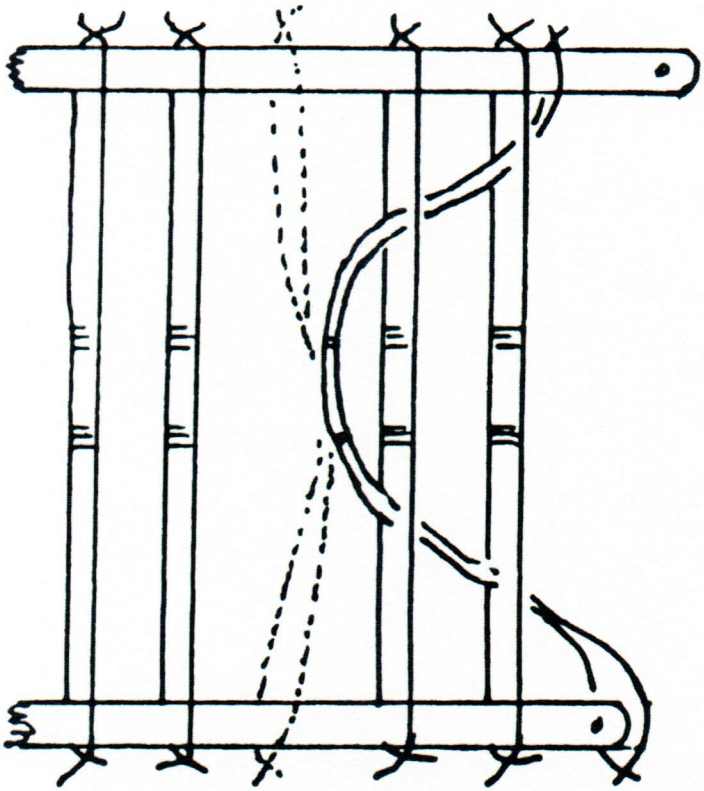


Figure 22.

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