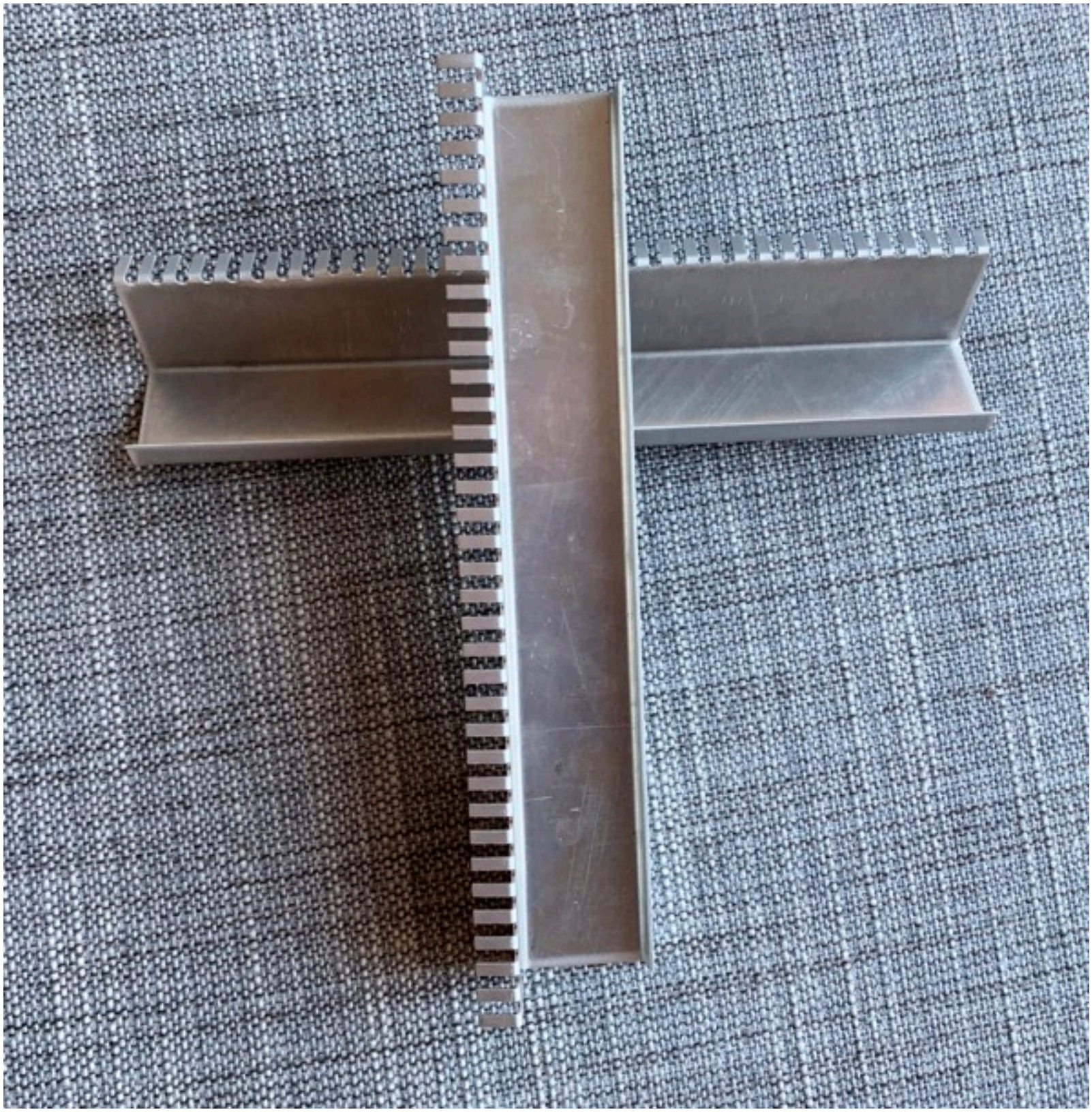
The Shasta Combs

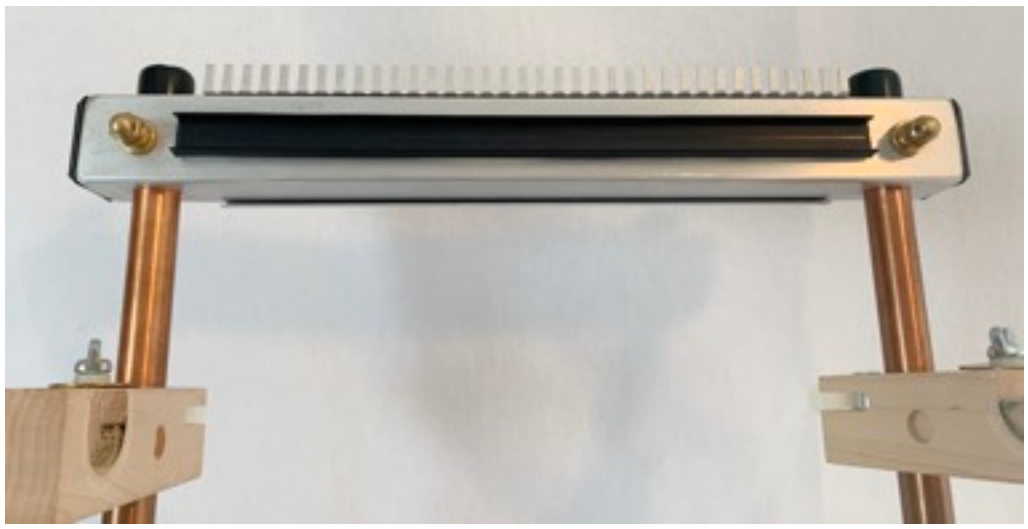


Warping Method One: Warping With Or Without the Shedding Device

If your loom has one or more legs, swing it/them out so the loom stands steadily on a flat surface.

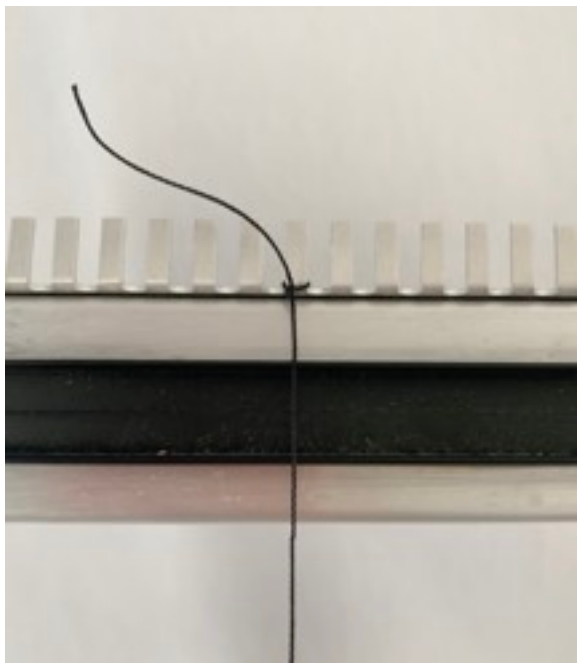
Set the height of your loom by turning the wing-nuts on either side of your loom. Keep in mind that you want to leave some warp waste for finishing. Make sure you have at least an inch of threaded rod exposed at the bottom in order to be able to adjust your loom for rotating the warp to the back. You can extend your loom to the point where the copper covers at least 4” of the threaded rod when warping on the 8, 12 & 16“ looms and 6” on the 22, 28, 32 & 38” looms. Going beyond that point will potentially make your loom unstable. Make sure the loom is even on both sides.

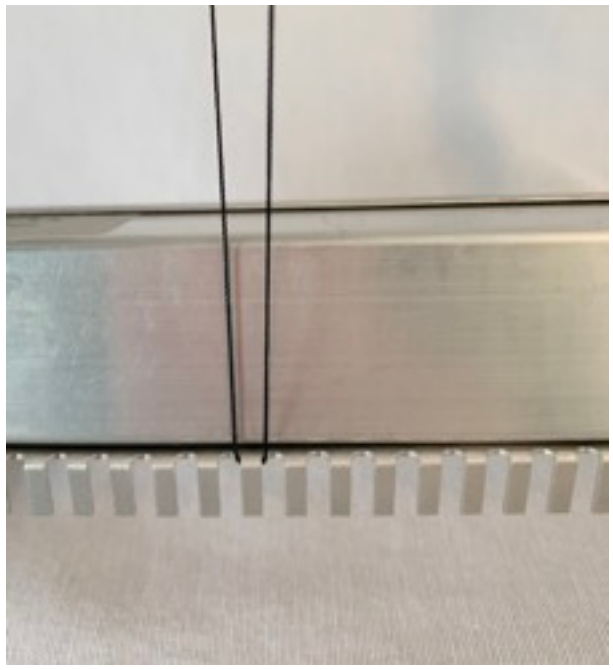
Place combs on the top and bottom of the loom.

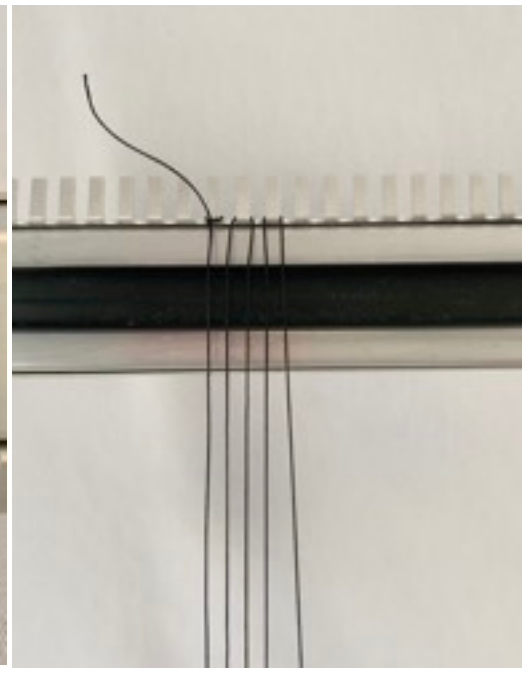


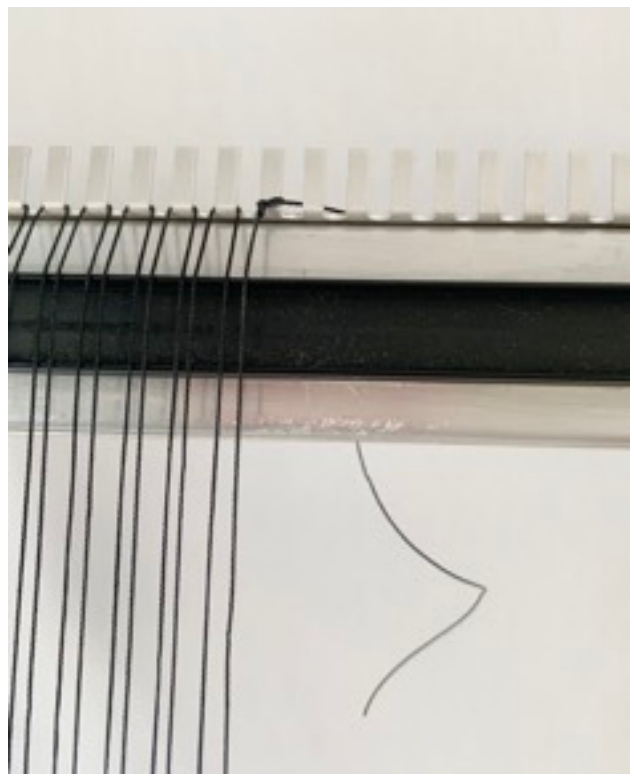
The teeth will stick up from the top beam and down from the bottom beam. We have made the combs loose enough so that they are easily removable and do not damage the aluminum. If your combs are not staying in place tie a string around the comb to hold it in place temporarily. Once you begin warping the combs will stay in place. Remove this as you warp.

Tie onto any tine to begin. Zig zag through every or every other tine depending on how you want your warps spaced.









Tie off on any tine and then tighten your tension by turning your loom's wing-nuts counter-clockwise.

If you are not using the shedding device, see below. If you are, continue to the next page.

Above the bottom beam, where you want your weaving to begin weave in a length of warp, wrap around the copper side bar, weave back to beginning and tie the two ends around the other copper side bar. You can start your piece anywhere on the loom, but may want to start higher up to ensure you have enough warp waste for finishing.

Now you can weave a header (if you want) and begin weaving!

Installing the shedding device:

Swing your wooden clips so the long part of the clips are facing you.

You can loosen and tighten the clips to the copper bar using the white plastic screws on the back of the clips. Newer looms may have clips with plastic screws on the side of the clip. To tighten the clip to the loom, simply move the plastic screw to the back of the clip and tighten.

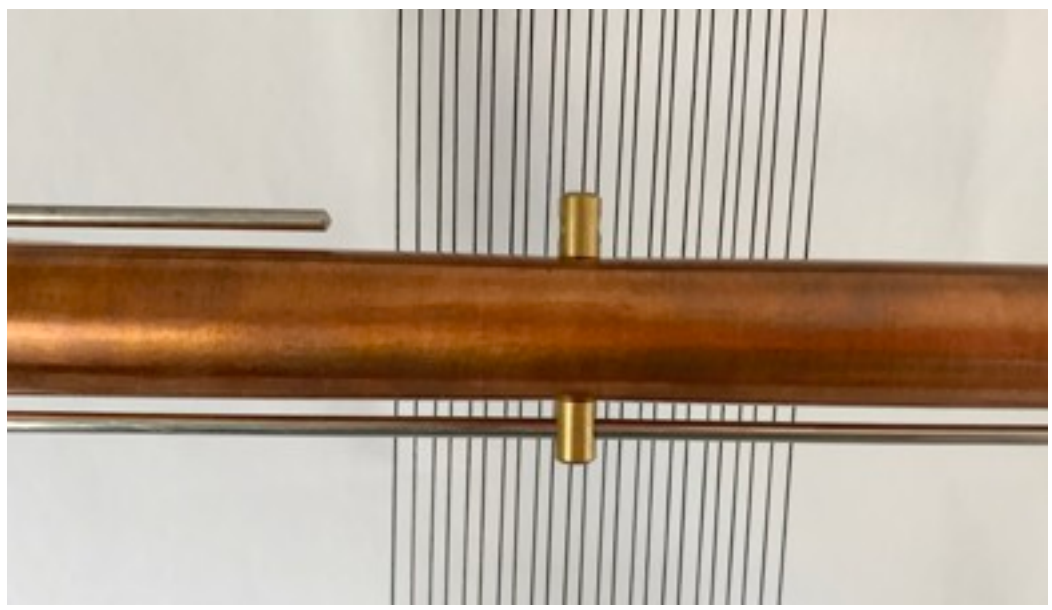
Loosen the screws or wing-nuts on the wooden clips so you can move the brass pieces out of the way.

Place your shedding device into the grooves in the clips with the hole in the copper on the right side if you are right-handed or the left side if you are left-handed.

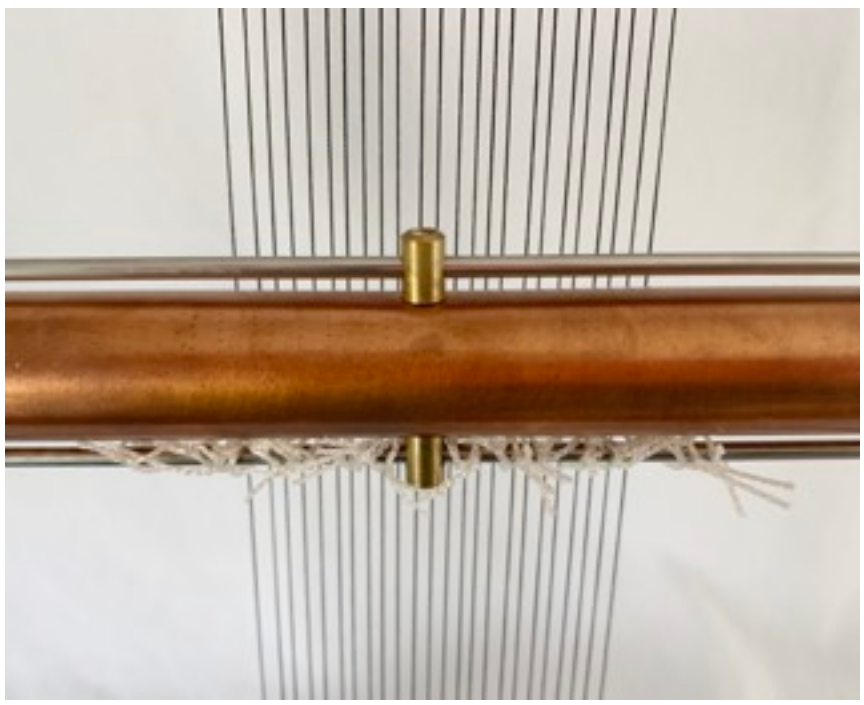
Swing the brass plates on the wooden clips over shedding on both sides and tighten.

Loosen screw that holds in top heddle bar (the heddle bars are the two bars on the top and bottom of the shedding device that will eventually hold the heddles to create different sheds).

Push the heddle bar partway out and tighten screw slightly.



Place heddle around the first warp and loop onto heddle bar. Continue doing this with every other warp. (After this you will put heddles on the other warps and attach those to the other heddle bar allowing each set of warps to be raised separately).



Release screw and reinsert bar. Tighten screws. Make sure bar is flush with the side of the stand-off that the bar goes through.

Rotate shedding device toward the loom so that the empty spring bar is now on top.

Loosen other heddle bar which should now be on the top of the shedding device.

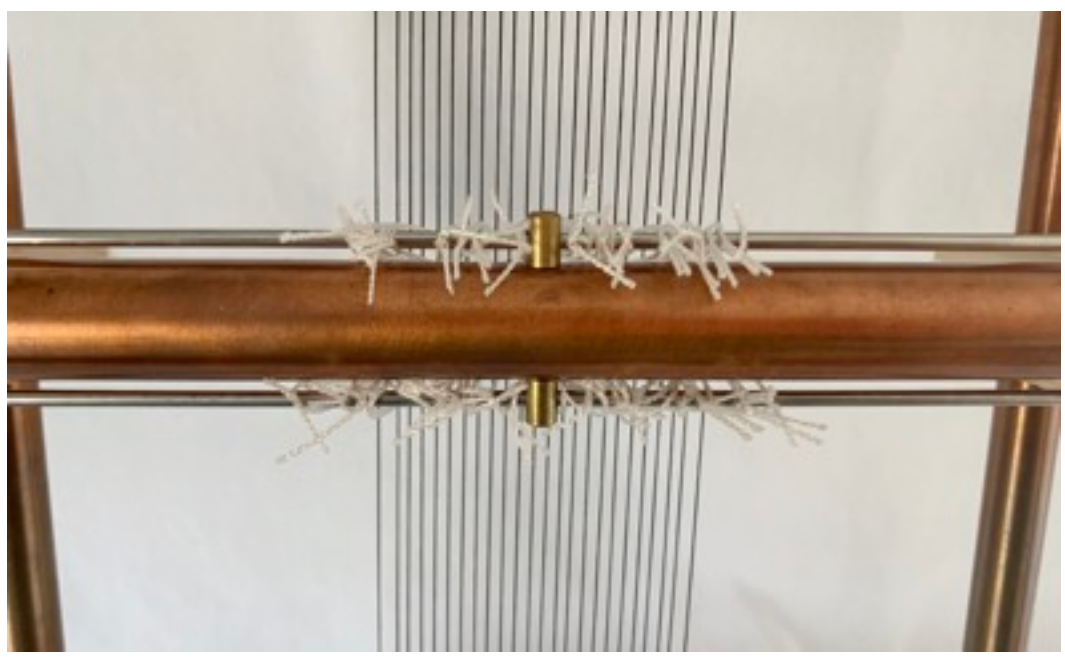
Remove heddle bar partway and tighten slightly.

Insert heddle around first warp that does not already have a heddle on it. Continue doing this with every other warp, making sure there is only one heddle on each warp.

Put bar back and tighten screw.

Remove acorn nut from handle.

Stick handle in shedding device and put nut back on.



At this point you may want to tighten your tension a bit more.

At the bottom of the top beam, above the shedding device, weave in a length of warp, wrap around the copper side bar, weave back to beginning and tie the two ends around the other copper side bar.

Under that, weave four half-passes (a half-pass is weaving from one selvedge to the other) of your warp material.

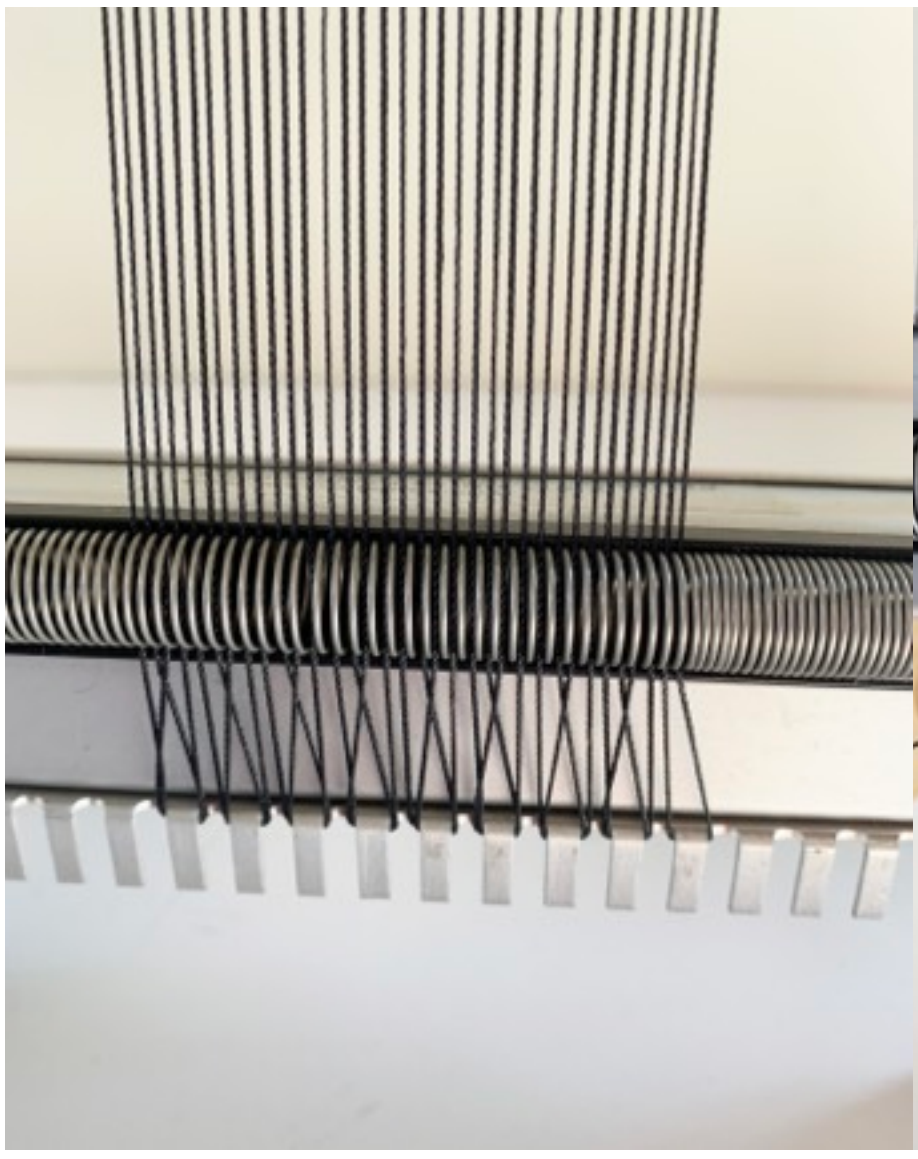
Above the bottom beam, where you want your weaving to begin weave in a length of warp, wrap around the copper side bar, weave back to beginning and tie the two ends around the other copper side bar. You can start your piece anywhere on the loom, but may want to start higher up to ensure you have enough warp waste for finishing.

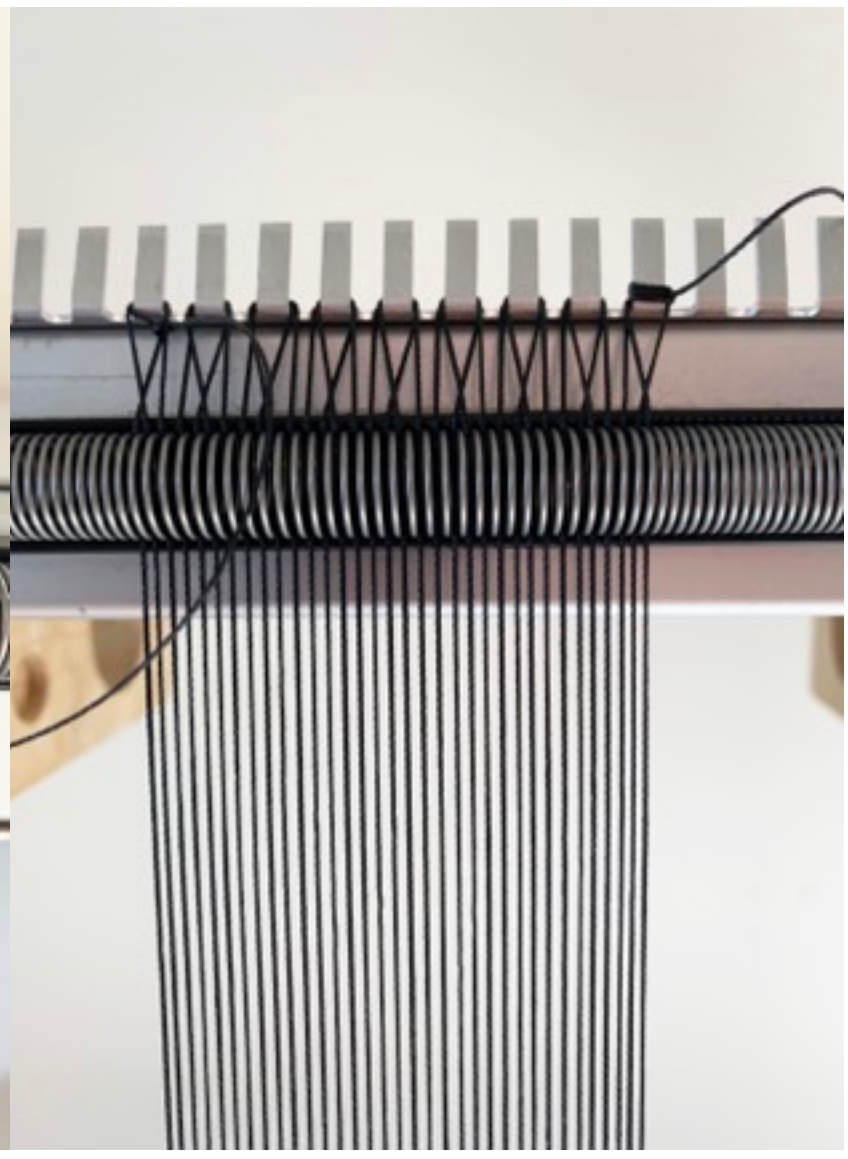
Now you can weave a header (if you want) and begin weaving!

Warping Method Two: Warping With Top and Bottom Warp Coils On The Loom

For this method you will need a warp coil on the top of your loom and a Bottom Spring Kit with a warp coil on the bottom of your loom. You will be tying onto the comb itself and wrapping around the tines in a zig zag pattern but you will also be going through the spring which will be creating the sett.

Please refer to Warping Method One (Page One) to see how to prepare your loom to be warped and place your combs on your loom.





Tie onto any tine to begin warping. Zig zag back and forth between the top and bottom tines. The difference between this and the first method is that you will be passing your warp through a warp coil which will create the sett. Depending on the spring size, you will be wrapping around any given tine two or three times. In this example we have used 16 dent warp coils. Since the combs are eight ends per inch, you will be wrapping around each tine twice before moving on to the next. If you are using 18 dent springs, the math

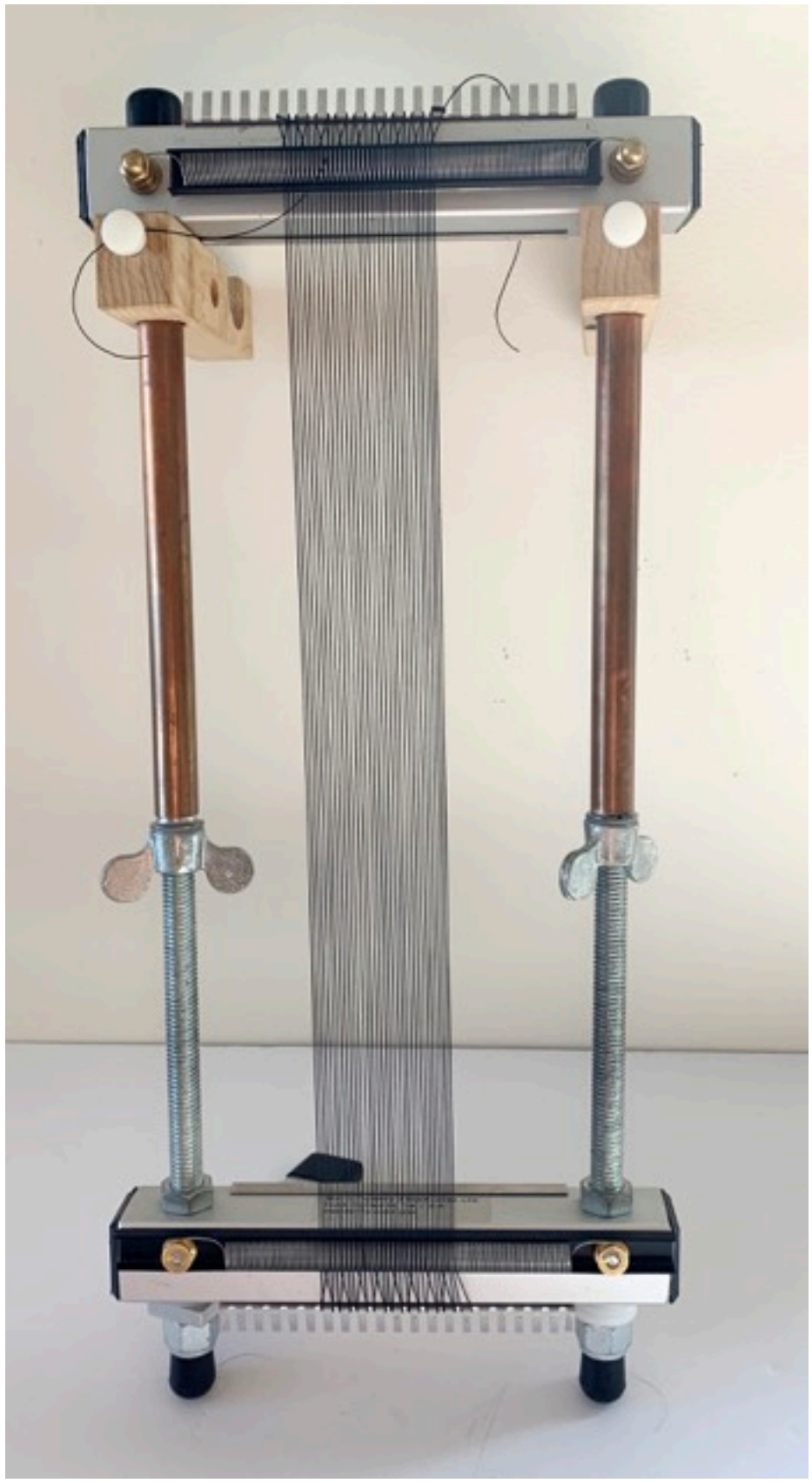
will be a little less even. You will wrap around most tines two times but every few tines you will be wrapping around a tine three times. It will become evident when you need to move to the next tine. The warps above the spring will looked criss-crossed. This is what you want.

Tie off on any tine. The spring interferes with tying a knot. We recommend you wrap around the final tine and put the knot there. Tighten your tension by turning your loom's wing-nuts counterclockwise.

If you are not using the shedding device:

Above the bottom beam, where you want your weaving to begin weave in a length of warp, wrap around the copper side bar, weave back to beginning and tie the two ends around the other copper side bar. You can start your piece anywhere on the loom, but may want to start higher up to ensure you have enough warp waste for finishing.

If you are using the shedding device: Please refer to Warping Method One (Page Three) to see how to add the shedding device and prepare to weave.



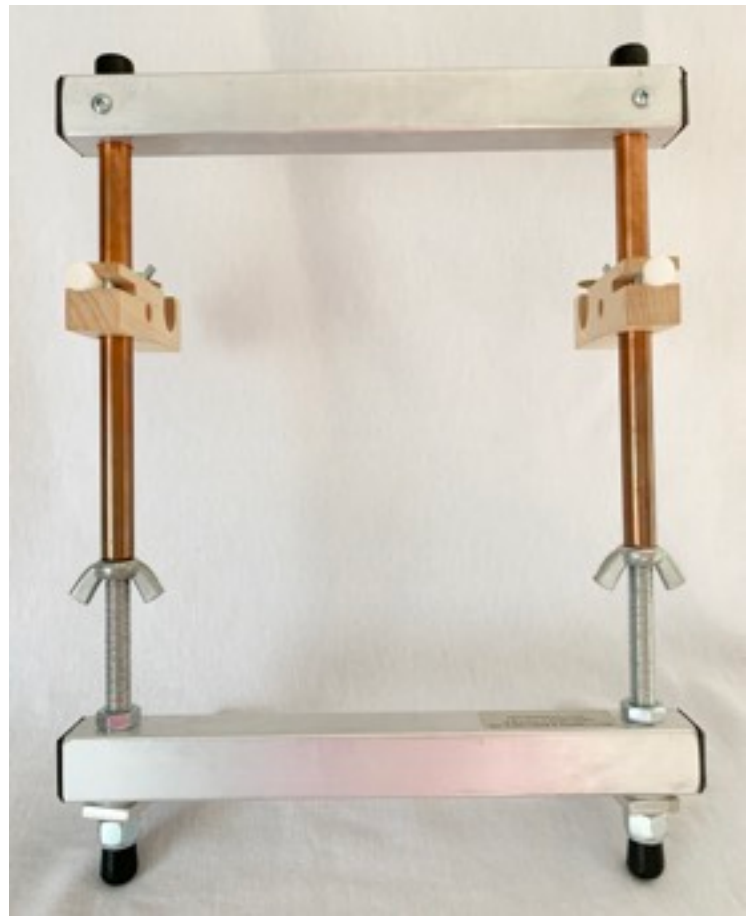
Warping Method Three: Warping For No Warp-Ends Loom

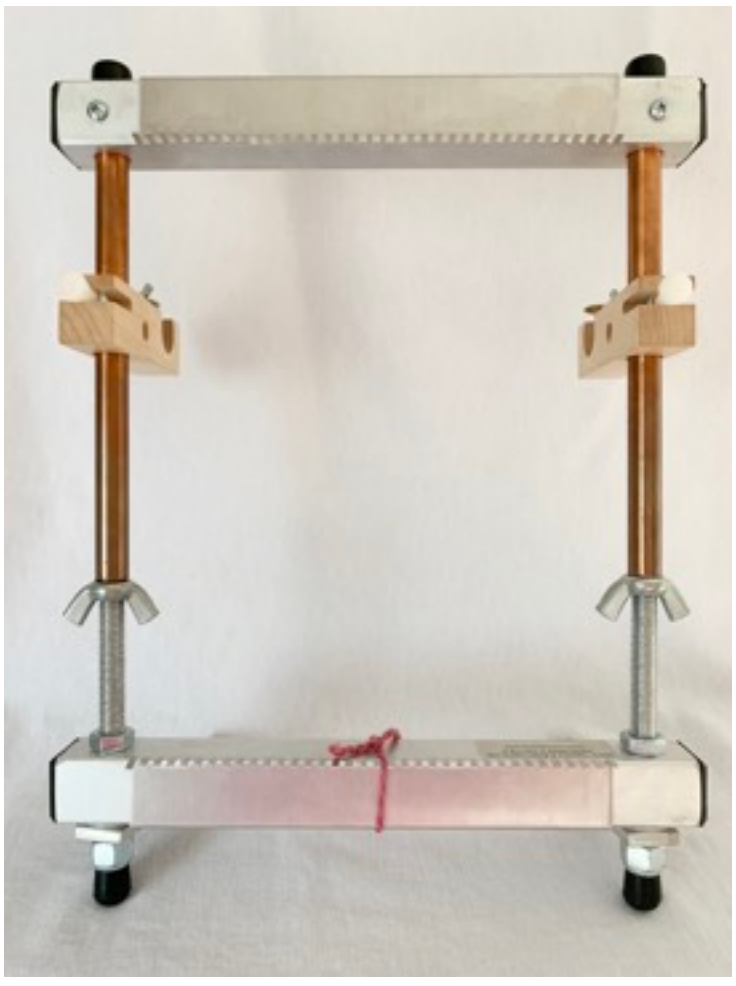
For this method, you will be weaving with the BACK of your loom facing towards you.

If your loom has one or more legs, swing it/them out so the loom stands steadily on a flat surface. If you have one, your spring tray at the top (and Bottom Spring Kit at the bottom, if you have one) will be facing away from you.

Set the height of your loom by turning the wing-nuts on either side of your loom.

The distance between the combs with this warping method will be the length of your piece.

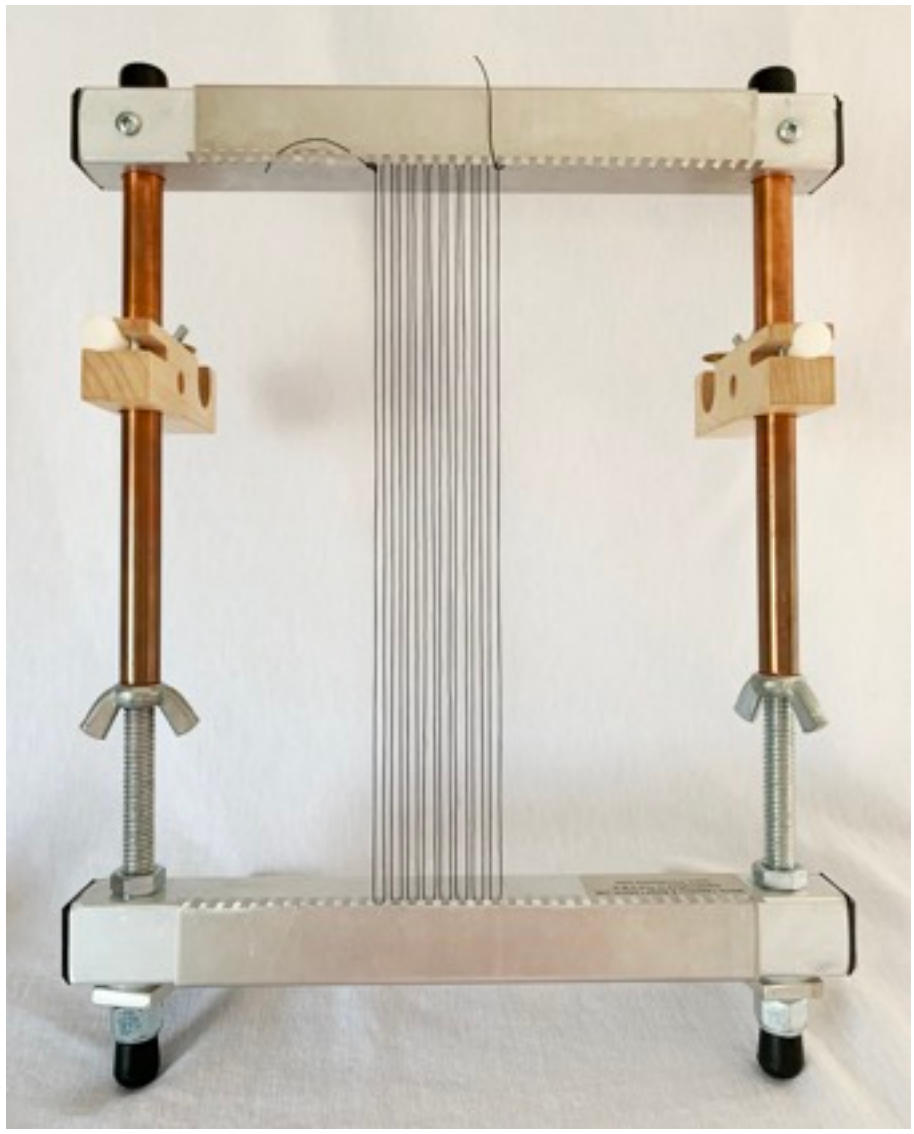




Make sure you have at least an inch of threaded rod exposed at the bottom in order to be able to adjust your loom for rotating the warp to the back. You can extend your loom to the point where the copper covers at least 4” of the threaded rod when warping on the 8, 12 & 16“ looms and 6” on the 22, 28, 32 & 38” looms. Going beyond that point will potentially make your loom unstable. Make sure the loom is even on both sides.

Place the combs on the top and bottom of the loom so the tines are at the bottom of top beam and top of the bottom beam, pointing towards you . If your combs are not staying in place tie a string around the comb to hold it in place temporarily. Once you begin warping the combs will stay in place. Remove this as you warp.

Tie onto any tine to begin. Zig zag through every or every other tine depending on how you want your warps spaced.



When you have warped as far across as desired, tie off on any tine and then tighten your tension by turning your loom’s wing-nuts counter-clockwise.

Begin weaving.