

### General Information on Loom Assembly

When assembling or disassembling any loom or tool for that matter, force should be used selectively. If something won't go together or come apart without force, the chances are you are doing something wrong. Now while most of us subscribe to the dictum that says don't force it just use a bigger hammer this is not always the most successful approach. Before you reach for that bigger hammer/wrench/shotgun; think about what you are doing and what you wish to accomplish.

The finish on this loom is a carefully guarded secret, for the curious there is some turpentine some linseed oil some Yack fat lots of elbow grease some boggie wax a couple of mystic passes and lots of late nights. You will be happy to know however that you can keep this finish up fairly easily with regular applications of one of the following ; a good quality furniture wax or oil or a warm mixture of turpentine(not paint thinner) and linseed oil. The oil and turpentine mix should be mixed ten parts of turpentine to one part Boiled linseed oil. You must use boiled linseed oil or the stuff will never dry. If you apply this mix about once a month for a few months and then when ever the finish dulls down you should be more than happy with the results, your loom will be.

A short note on wood. Wood is like people, it expands and contracts, in short it moves. When the environment is moist it absorbs moisture and expands, when it is dry it loses moisture and shrinks. When it is exposed to direct heat(sun, fireplaces furnace registers, and so on) it gets unhappy. It in effect gets sun/heat burn; and like people it doesn't like it. So to keep your loom, and incidently your spinning wheels and other furniture, happy keep it out of direct hot sunlight away from furnace registers and away from fireplaces .

A note on string heddles. String heddles are quiet, they treat your warp kindly, they are very intimidating to tie if you have never tried, they are much easier to tie than most people think. The supplied jig uses about 28 inches of string per heddle. We recommend a tightly spun sein twine for heddle use. Cut a piece of thread this length, Orient the jig with the stamped on T to the top. fold string in half. Loop around the top post, bring it down, one end in each hand and loop it about the second post and tie a tight knot(a square knot is good). Loop the ends about the third post knot again, then finally loop the ends about the fourth peg and knot again. It is possible to tie several heddles on the jig before removing them, and is recommended to remove them from the jig and slip directly onto the harness, with knotted ends facing the back.