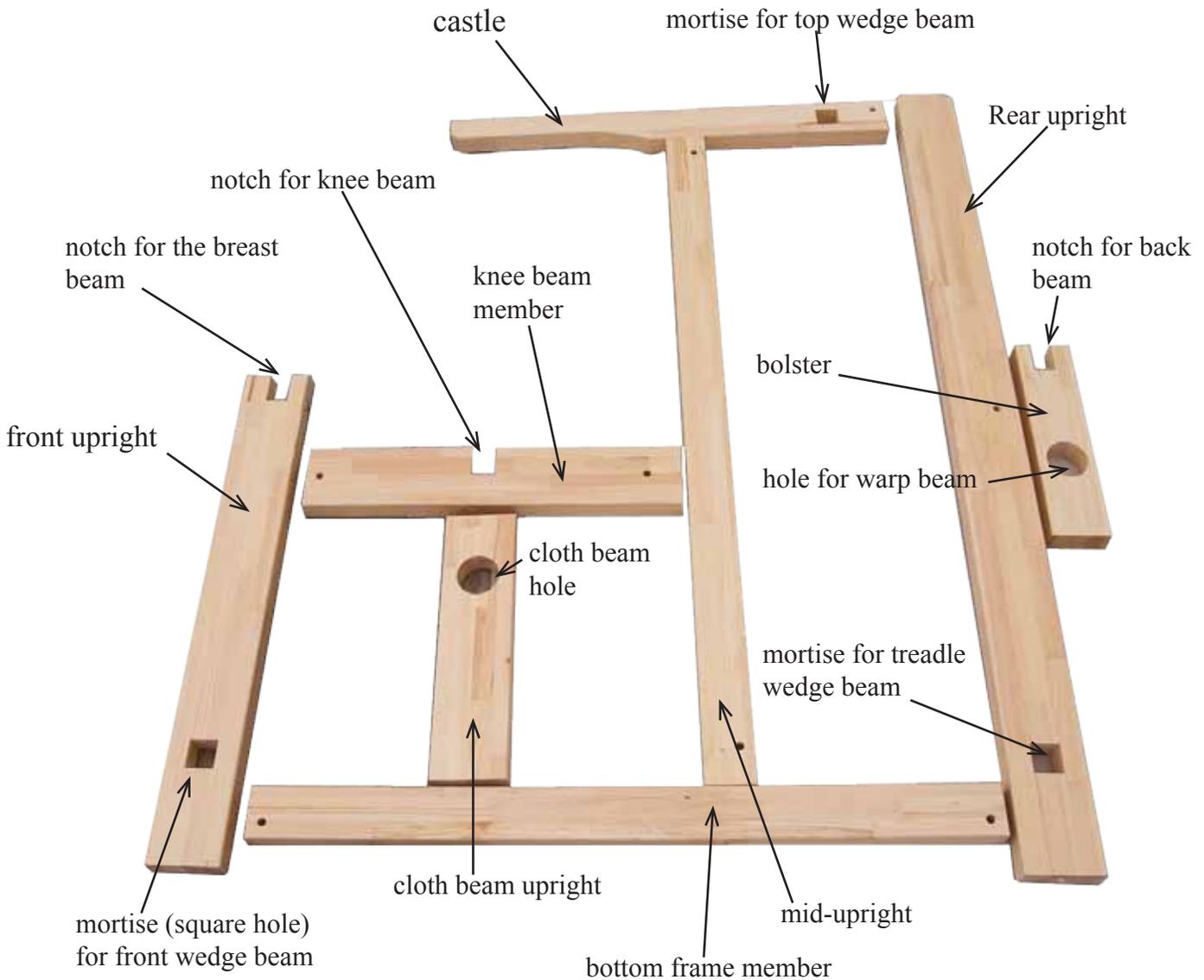


Supplemental Instructions for Standard Loom Assembly

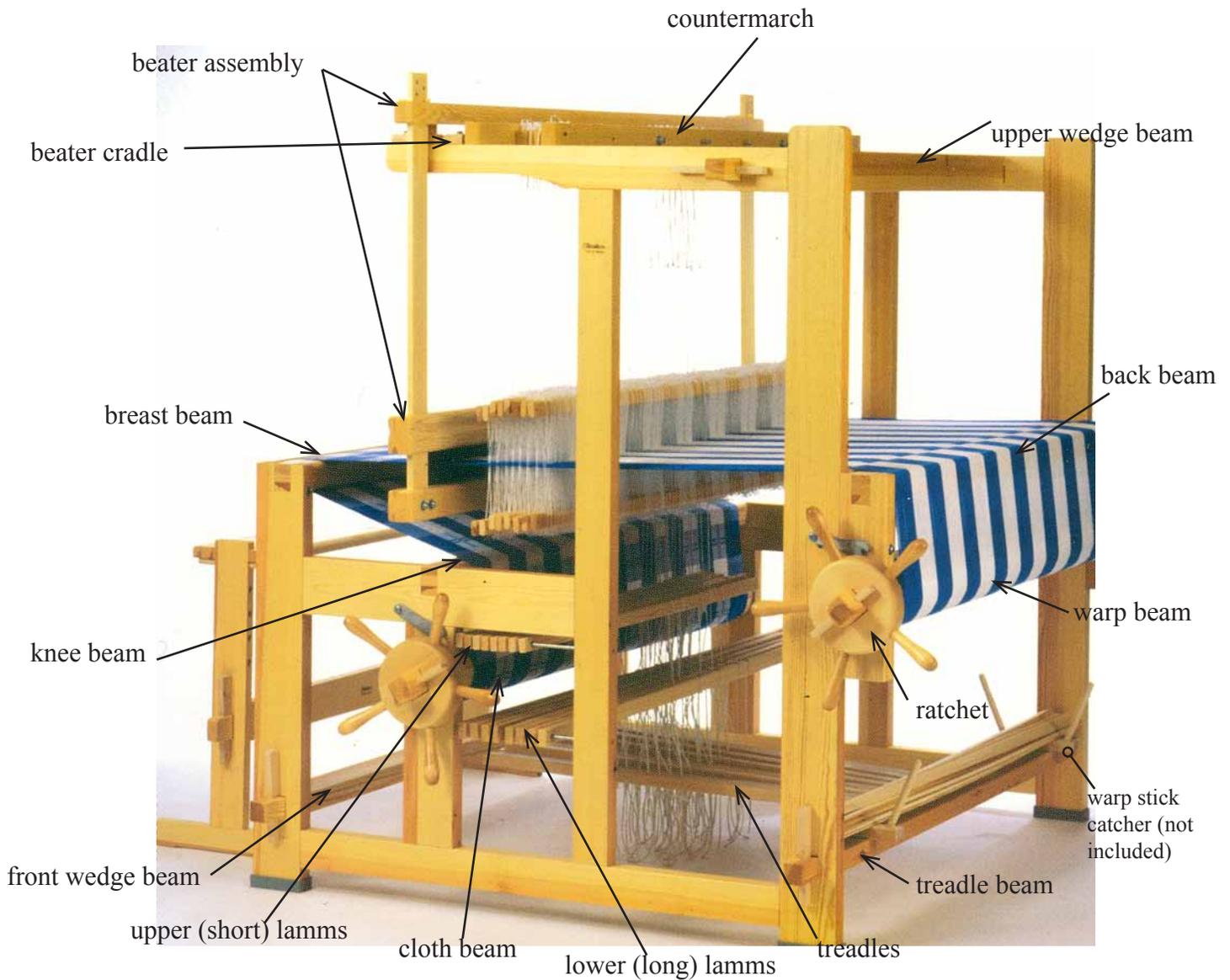
- use alongside Instructions for Standard Loom Assembly & Standard Loom Assembly Booklet

The factory supplied assembly instructions can be cryptic as they are designed to serve worldwide and thus have little text or explanation. We hope these supplemental photos and text will help. We will start by naming the various parts. Please note that there is a *left and right* side to each frame part and each should have a factory applied label on the end designating right or left. An example is on page 2.

A. This is a layout of one side (left) with nomenclature. All these parts are in Box #1. Boxes #2 & #3 contain the beams and beater assembly. Box #4 contains the treadles, upper lamms, warp and lease sticks, tie up, etc. Box #5 contains the ratchets. The bench is in another box and the countermarch assembly is in its own box.



B. Here are some of the parts contained in boxes # 2, 3, 4, and 5.



C. Assemble the side frames first (box #1). To start, separate all the parts for the right side in one place and all the parts marked for the left side in another. Laying them out as in the first photo is a help. The end of each part needing right or left placement is labeled by the factory on the end.

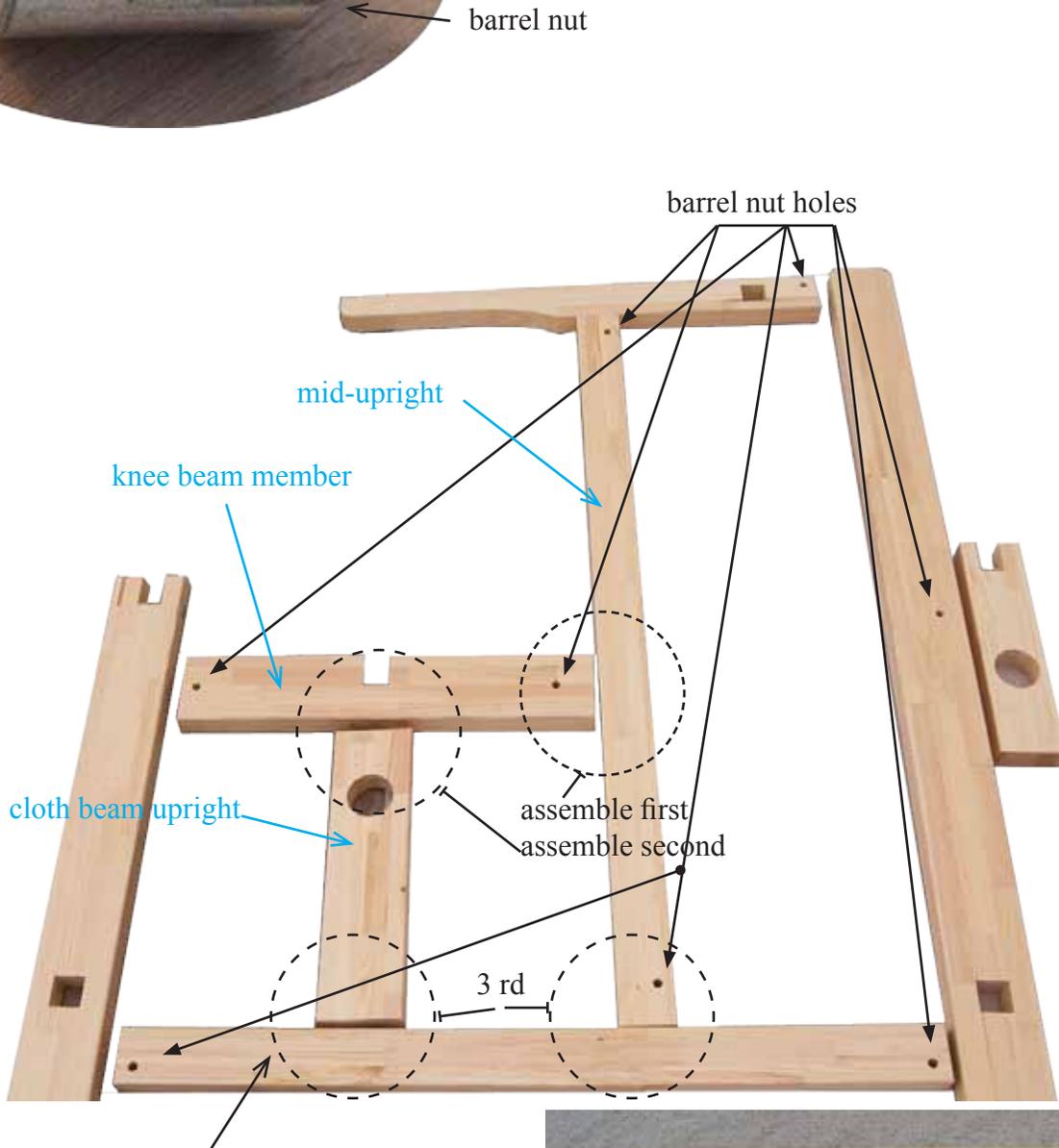
Use these instructions along with the factory copy and refer back to the photo of the named parts as needed.



D. Assemble either right or left side first, then repeat for the other side. Attach, as the first step, the *knee beam member* to the *mid-upright* using 2 dowels and long bolt, washer and barrel nut. Then add the *cloth beam upright* to this using 2 dowels (#2 on the factory copy). Note that the cloth beam hole in the cloth beam upright centers on the notch. These first few assemblies are noted in blue text below and circled with an indication of the order of assembly.



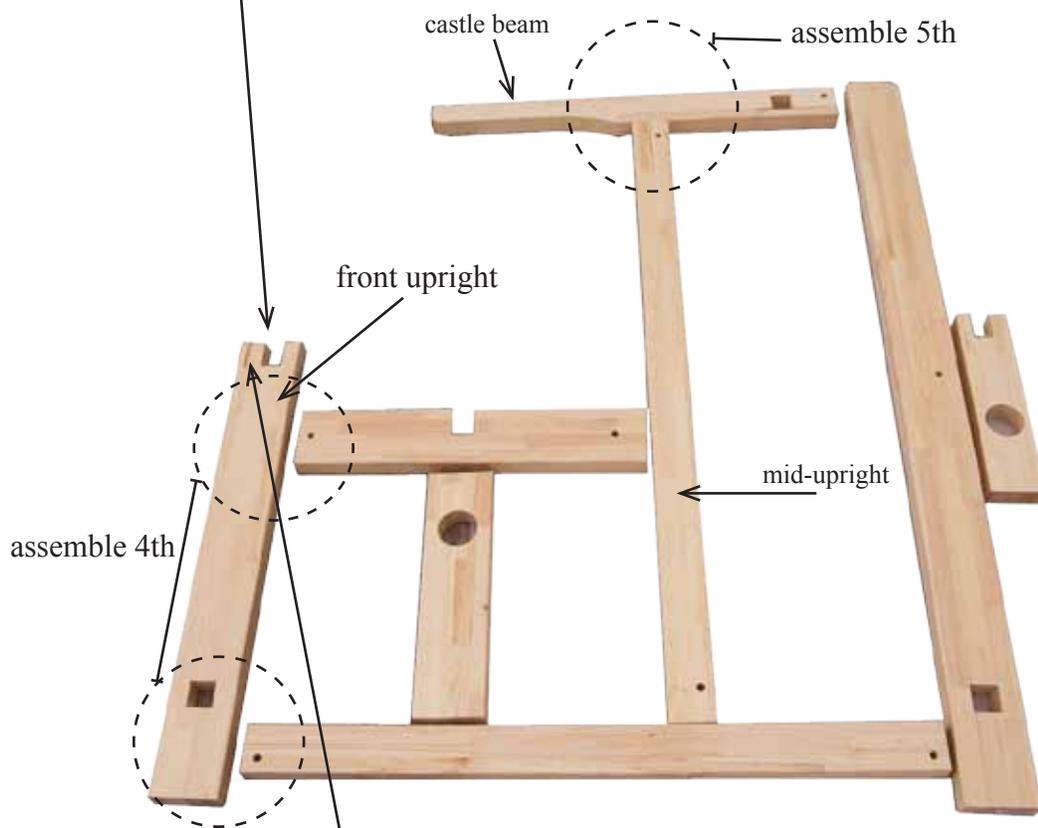
NOTE: all the holes for the “barrel nuts” are on the same side. This helps prevent having a part upside down or backwards (there are 8 barrel nuts per side). Their location is noted below.



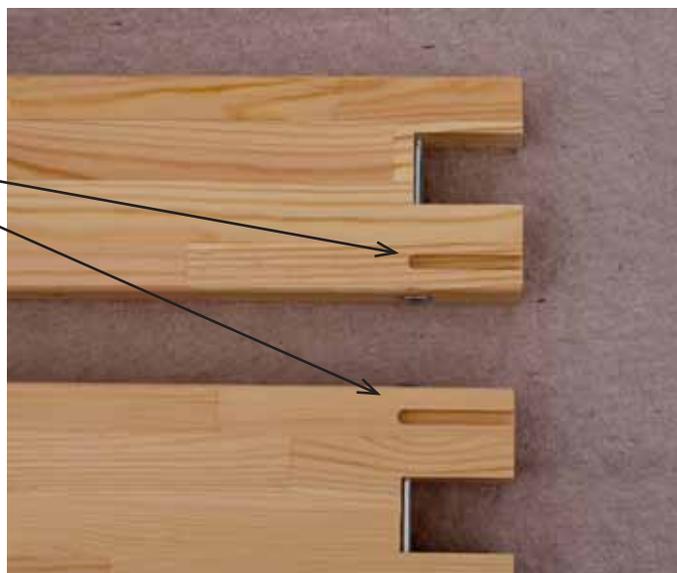
E. Then add the *bottom frame member* to that which you just assembled. See #3 on the factory diagram, page 2.



F. Now add the *front upright* to your assembly (#4 factory diagram)



This slot for the fabric protection board is always to the front of the loom

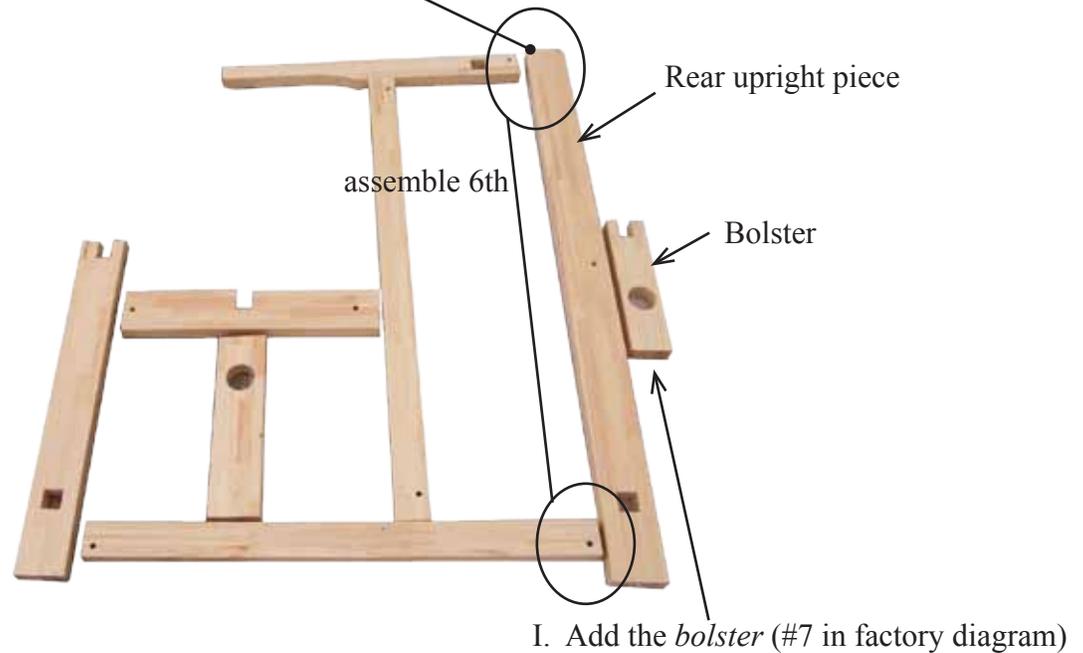


G. Add the *castle beam* to the top of the *mid-upright* of your assembled parts (#5 factory diagram)



castle beam

H. Next to the last for this side, add the big *rear upright* to the assembly and it is almost a side frame (FYI also called a 'gabel')



- J. After both side frames are assembled, the rest is pretty easy. Here are a couple of hints to keep in mind.
- the wedge beams and warp and cloth beams have an “arrow” stamped into the wood on one face of the square part. The arrow indicates the direction in which the wedge should be inserted. See next page.
 - insert wedges with the flat edge rather than the tapered edge to the loom.
 - the breast beam has a small semi circle cut out which fits over the bolt in the front upright. The other beams do not have this.
 - the upper most wedge beam, near the rear upright should be placed so the wedge parallels the castle beam. That is, the wedge is parallel to the floor. The other wedge beams should be placed so that the arrow points to floor.
 - the two smaller wedges secure the ratchets to the cloth and warp beams. There are arrows on those beams also.

K. To continue assembly, insert either the treadle beam or the front wedge beam into its mortise (square hole) in the side frame and loosely insert a wedge to hold it. Now you can ‘lean’ the side frame on that wedge beam and it will hold it up. See #11 in the factory diagram. Insert the other remaining wedge beams and secure loosely with the wedges.

L. Now insert the warp and cloth beams into the side frame. It helps to have two or more persons at this juncture, but one can do it. Bring the opposite side frame over to the protruding ends of the wedge beams and warp/cloth beams and align them as well as you can. Now the helpers.....

M. Aligning all 5 beams with the opposite side can be tricky. The warp and cloth beams are the longest, start with them. Slide side frame #2 so the wedge and other beams pass through their respective holes and when they slip on add wedges to lock them in.. See #12 on factory diagram.

Attach the pawls to the side frame (the metal parts locking the ratchet) using wrench and lag screws with a washer between. See #16 on the factory diagram. Now add the ratchets from Box #5 and secure with the smaller wedges. NOTE: the parts in factory diagram #18 are no longer included.

N. Add the beater cradles (visible in #23 of the factory diagrams and photo below) to the top-front of the castle using 2 lag screws and washers on each side. For now let the cradles slide back and forth on the screws. They will be tightened as the beater is adjusted parallel to the breast beam. More later.

O. Assemble the beater as in #19 to # 22 on the factory diagram. Once you have tightened all the wedges and hung the beater in the cradles, make sure the tab on the beater is in the same groove of each cradle. Pull the beater gently forward until it just or almost touches the breast beam. Adjust the beater cradles now so that the beater is parallel to the breast beam. Adjust by sliding the cradle(s) fore or aft as need to obtain parallel and then tighten the lags so they wont move. See #24- #25. (Note the handle in #25 is no longer included)

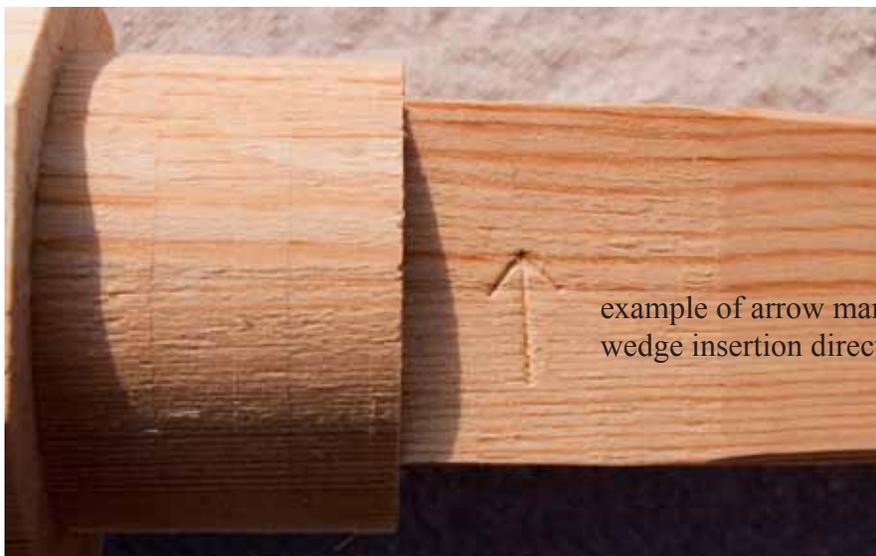
P. The remaining assembly can be accomplished in any order. Add the treadles to the treadle beam at the back of the loom. Add the upper lamms, assemble the countermarch and add the lower lamms. Put on the rubber feet, etc. Assemble the bench as desired.



beater cradle



Pawl



example of arrow marking to indicate wedge insertion direction

additional information
can be obtained at
www.glimakrausa.com

Standard Loom Assembly Booklet Supplemental

The Glimakra Standard loom Assembly booklet is packed in the large box which has the side frames and the hardware. Using only photos, this booklet shows assembly of the loom frame, warping and tying up a four shaft weave with counterbalance pulleys and horses.

Also included with your loom is a DVD and two books. The DVD is valuable for those who prefer to learn from a film. The book, Tying up the Countermarch Loom will teach you to understand your countermarch. The book, Learning to Warp your Loom will help you with a complete explanation of good warping techniques to attain perfectly made warps.

Countermarch

There are no instructions in this booklet for the countermarch. There are assembly instructions in the countermarch box and in the book, Tying up the Countermarch Loom.

Loom parts

Page one shows the basic loom frame parts. Photos 4, 5 and 6 show counterbalance tie-up equipment for a 4 shaft six treadle, 8 shaft and 10 shaft looms. These counterbalance parts do not come with a countermarch loom. If you have the widest loom, the 160cm, 63 inch loom, read the comments at the end of this message.

In your packet of hardware, there are two wooden dowels about 3 inches long. These are #2 in the second photo. These are for holding the counterbalance beam onto the top of the loom. If you did not order a counterbalance loom, you will not need them. The countermarch sits on top of the loom and does not need to be attached to the loom.

Bench assembly and wedges

Page 5, assemble the bench first. This will show you how the wedges work so that you will get them in the correct direction. See photo 12 on page 2. There is an arrow on the beam to show you the correct direction of the wedge. The inside of the beam holes are cut at the same angle as the wedge for a perfect fit.

Countermarch assembly

Countermarch assembly, you can assemble the countermarch with all the jacks. Use the front jacks when not using all of them. Put the countermarch up against the beater cradles. It is best if your first warp is a two or four shaft warp so that you will learn about your loom.

Breast beam

The breast beam is similar to the back beam and the knee beam, except that it has a groove cut into the bottom of the beam, so the beam will sit on the strengthening bolt which is on the loom's front upright.

Beater assembly

Page three, photo 20 shows the bolts being put into the beater for assembly. You can see the grooves where the reed sits. This is the front of the beater.

Page 4, photo 23. You can see the two screws which are used to attach the beater cradle. Put them in half way. Photo 25 shows you that you can adjust the position of the beater cradle, forward and back. Photo 24 shows you to pull the beater forward and adjust the cradles so the beater will beat straight.

Parts not included

Page 3, 4, photos 18 and 23 show a wooden handle and cord. These are not made any more. A release handle is offered as an option for the Standard loom. See it in the catalog in the painting on page 19. If you ordered the release lever, there will be instructions with it for assembly.

Assemble only the parts you need for your first warp

Page 4 photo 26 You can see that only four treadles are being put on the loom. It is not necessary to put all the shafts, lamms and treadles on the loom if you are not planning to use them with your first warp. Your first warp should be for 2 or 4 shafts and the warp should be short, as it is a learning experience to learn about this versatile and adjustable loom.

Note that the beveled holes should be on the top side of the treadle. They minimize wear on the treadle cords. However, the anchor pins can be hard to put into a new treadle. So, take one treadle and put it on a table. Practice putting in the cord, buttoning the pin and then wedging the two legs into the hole. Doing this a few times when you can see what you are doing is a great help when you do it at the loom, from the underside of the treadle.

If you ordered 12 treadles, you will have a longer treadle rod. The two extra treadles go on the outside of the last wooden rod holders.

Reed holders and wire shaft pins

Page 5 photo 31 you can see four wire shaft pins in this photo. If you plan to weave with more than four shafts, you might want to order the longer wire pins. The reed holders in this photo are the older style. You can order one which holds the reed or a longer holder which also holds the lease sticks.

Beam cords

Photo 33 You can see the assembly of a continuous beam cord. In the book Learning to Warp your Loom, there are instructions for three ways to attach the beam cord. This is also described in the book, Tying up the Countermarch loom.

Beaming your warp

The next pages show warping the loom. You can beam your warp before you assemble the rest of the loom's shafts and lamms. See the book, Learning to Warp your Loom for more detailed information.

Page 8 if you do not have help to beam your warp, you can use weights as described in the book, Learning to Warp your Loom.

Shaft and shaft holder assembly

Page 10 shows the assembly of the shafts. You do not need to put all the heddles on the shafts. Only put enough for your first warp. See Learning to Warp your Loom for information about cutting and using Texsolv heddles.

There are 1,000 heddles supplied with the Standard loom. The number of shafts you ordered does not change the number of heddles which come with the loom.

Page 10 Photo 62 The shaft holders shown here will hold four shafts. If you ordered more shafts with your loom, you will also have a longer shaft holder. We have provided a pair of four shaft holders for you as they are more convenient when you are weaving with four shafts.

160cm looms

There are pawls and ratchet wheels for the left side of the loom as well as the right side. These do not need to be put onto the loom for your first weaving project. The loom is strong enough to tension any warp without the wheels. If you weave the full width of the loom with a tightly tensioned warp, you can put the pawls and the ratchet wheels on the left side of the loom to hold the tension on both sides of the loom. The horizontal countermarch is recommended for using the wheels on the left side of the loom when you are using many shafts, to avoid interference with the tie-up cords. However, the vertical countermarch is necessary for weaving with a drawloom.