

V-Series Dobby Loom User's Manual



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INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

SAFETY

Before Getting Started:

Please read the entire manual before using the loom.

Warnings:

WARNING:

EQUIPMENT SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING. IF THE EQUIPMENT IS USED IN A MANNER NOT SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER, THE PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE EQUIPMENT MAY BE IMPAIRED.



WARNING:

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. DO NOT TAMPER WITH ELECTRICAL WIRES OR OPERATE THE LOOM WITH SAFETY PANELS OPENED OR REMOVED.



WARNING:

PINCH, CRUSH, AND FINGER CUT-OFF HAZARDS. DO NOT OPERATE THE LOOM WITH SAFETY PANELS OPENED OR REMOVED. DO NOT PLACE HANDS IN MOVING MECHANISMS OR SCISSORS.



WARNING:
EQUIPMENT PANELS ARE AWKWARD AND HEAVY. TO AVOID MUSCLE STRAIN OR INJURY, USE PROPER LIFTING TECHNIQUES AND A HELPER.

WARNING:
DO NOT POSITION EQUIPMENT IN A WAY TO BLOCK OR IMPEDE ACCESS TO DISCONNECTING DEVICES, EMERGENCY STOPS, OR ON/OFF BREAKER SWITCHES

WARNING:
USE OF CONDUCTIVE FIBER OR YARN ON OR AROUND THIS EQUIPMENT WILL VOID WARRANTY AND MAY DAMAGE EQUIPMENT.

WARNING:
THIS EQUIPMENT IS CLASSIFIED FOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT ONLY. OPERATION OF HIGH-CURRENT DRAW EQUIPMENT (EX. MIG WELDER) ON THE SAME ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS MAY CAUSE EQUIPMENT FAILURE.

Safety Features:

Covers and shielding separate weaver from moving components where pinch hazards exist. Do not reach under a covers and shielding while the loom is operating.

INTRODUCTION

About AVL

AVL Looms has been in the business of designing and building some of the world's finest handweaving looms since 1977.

Jim Ahrens had been building and designing looms for a number of years before Jon Violette, the "V" in AVL, approached Ahrens about a partnership in 1977. Violette, an industrial management professional, had discovered Ahrens' work through his sister who ran the Pacific Basin School of Textiles in Berkeley, where Ahrens was a volunteer advisor.

The two men worked together in the Bay Area for three years until Violette moved Ahrens and Violette Looms to Chico, where it officially became known as AVL Looms Inc., and has operated ever since.

In 1982, Violette was instrumental in the development of the first computerized doobby, then called the "Apple Dobby". He retired from active life in the company in 1987. We have christened this new V-Series Loom in recognition of Jon's contribution to handweaving.

Once known for our production looms, AVL has broadened its line considerably and we now offer customers a full spectrum of fine weaving equipment, ranging from our small Home Looms, to our Industrial Dobby Looms, Rug Looms, and Jacquards.

The V-Series Design Concept

We wanted to design a loom with a dynamic mix of simplicity and sophistication, a "no frills" approach for weavers who want complex weaving capability in a more fundamental package. We have streamlined this loom so you get a lot of harnesses and strength on a small rugged loom. We hope you will have many years of weaving from your new V-series loom. This manual will guide you through the process of assembling your new loom and will also cover warping and weaving with your new loom.

LOOM FEATURES

Brake System

Your V-Series Loom is equipped with a locking brake system. This means that the Warp Beam will not release warp until you depress the Brake Pedal. It's fairly foolproof and affords very taut warps. When your fell has moved as far forward as you're comfortable, and you wish to advance your warp, quickly depress the pedal with a short, tap-type motion and crank the warp forward with the Cloth Advance Handle. If you are using two warp beams, each will have its own brake pedal which must be depressed separately.

Tension Device

The tension device is an optional feature that allows you to advance the warp without depressing the brake pedal. You will find that you can weave with less warp tension with a weight control than with the conventional ratchet system. Once the correct tension adjustment is made, it will be maintained automatically as the weaving is advanced. For light, fragile warps, it may be necessary to use a lighter weight than the one that comes with the loom and for dense, heavy warps, you may have to add some weight to the arm. You can order half size weights from AVL Looms. This can be used by itself for very light tension or can be used with the existing weight if more tension is needed.

Cloth Storage System

The Cloth Storage System consists of the Cloth Storage Beam (immediately in front of your knees), the Cloth Storage Apron, and the Cloth Advance Handle and pawl.

Removable Breast And Separation Beams

You will have either two or three of these Beams which are interchangeable. They enhance the structural integrity of the loom and serve to establish the warp in its horizontal plain. The Beam at the front of the loom is called a Breast Beam; the Beam at the rear, the Back Beam, or Separation Beams, if you have two Warp Beams. These Beams can be moved to the interior slot to help with winding-on and threading.

Swinging Beater

The Swinging Beater is a standard feature of the V-Series Loom. You can choose to have the swinging beater replaced by a sliding beater when you buy your loom.

Sectional Beam

If you have purchased a Sectional Beam, you will find it to be extremely adaptable to your needs. Because each of its hoops is removable, you may create sections of any width you like, provided they are calculated in one-inch increments.

An AVL Sectional Beam with metal hoops has holes for the hoops at 1" sections. The wheel comes with enough metal hoops to setup 2" sections. More hoops can be ordered from AVL if narrower sections are desired. For wider sections, remove as many metal hoops as needed.

There are two things to remember:

1. You may only use a Sectional Beam in the upper position.
2. You cannot use two warp beams when using a Sectional Beam

Plain Beam

The Plain Beam is provided with an apron, which will allow you to maximize the length of your warp. The V-series loom allows you to use two plain beams at once.

Dobby Head And Compu-Dobby

The Dobby Head works in tandem with the Compu-Dobby and together they provide the interface between your computer and loom.

E-Lift

The E-lift replaces treadles on your loom and allows the shafts to be lifted easily and smoothly by pressing a pedal. The E-lift works independently of the Compu-Dobby.

Harness Springs

There are two springs for each harness which stabilize the harnesses and encourage their vertical fall when the shed is released.

Harnesses

You will have either polyester or metal heddles on your V-series loom. The supporting harnesses (or shafts) are different for the two heddle types: metal heddles, whether twisted wire or flat steel, are suspended from steel heddle bars mounted in rigid frames; polyester heddles are carried on Harness Sticks, top and bottom. In all cases, the harnesses are stabilized at the bottom by a series of springs. These hold the harnesses down and prevent your heddles from floating.

Some weavers like metal heddles because they feel these are easier to thread; others prefer the lighter and quieter polyester heddles.

SET UP

If your loom was assembled by AVL, it will have arrived on a pallet, possibly within a protective framework. Accessories too large to include with the loom will be located in supplementary boxes.

Looms delivered knocked-down will arrive in several boxes of various sizes.

Please confirm that you received the number of boxes indicated on your copy of the Bill of Lading. If any are missing, please call the delivery company.

Shipping Damage

Looms are rarely damaged in shipping, however, if you do discover damage, please call the delivery company immediately. Then call us at 530 893-4915.

Freight haulers are not agents of AVL and only the consignee, that is you, the customer, may file a damage claim. It's best if you save your packing materials; some freight companies wish to examine them as part of their claims process. Photographs of the damaged boxes and parts are also beneficial.

AVL will immediately replace the damaged parts and invoice you for them. You, in turn, should present the bill to the freight company. They, in turn, will reimburse us (they always have!). It's inconvenient for all of us, but we'll make an extra effort to get your replacements to you quickly.

Unpacking An Assembled Loom

- 1) Cut and remove the plastic strapping.
- 2) Carefully separate the top and bottom trays from the cardboard sides. You may need to use a screwdriver or other flat implement. Please do not use a knife!
- 3) Pull off the cardboard top cap.
- 4) Lift the sides up and over the loom (they are joined into a single piece).
- 5) Remove tape and any additional boxes. We try always to leave a tab at the end of each piece of tape, so you can pull it off rather than cut it.
- 6) Get a helper to aid you in lifting the loom off its plywood skids.
- 7) Move the loom to its permanent location.
- 8) Carefully remove the tape from the beater, harnesses, and all other mechanisms.
- 9) Replace any cables that have obviously been dislodged.
- 10) Carefully check the loom for damage.
- 11) Verify that the loom is setup correctly. If anything in the following inspection appears incorrect, check the corresponding section.
- 12) Remove the Shelf Retention Pin at the rear of the Harness Pulley Supports. Slide the shelf out and set it aside.
- 13) Working down from the top of the loom, please verify that:
 - a. All Harness Cables are located in their pulleys. (Install The Harness Pulley Support Assembly, page 30)
 - b. All Harnesses are attached to Harness Cables. (Install The Harnesses And Springs, page 36)
 - c. Dobby Cables are not tangled in the Dobby Head. (Install The Dobby Back (For Your Compu-Dobby), page 32)
 - d. Harness Springs are connected. (Install The Harnesses And Springs, page 36)

- e. E-lift and return cables are connected and strung over pulleys. (Installation Of The E-Lift II, page 44)
- f. Beater swings smoothly, without interference from adjacent parts. (Install Beater, page 38)
- g. Cloth Advance Handle engages with Cloth Storage Beam Ratchet and advances the beam. (Install The Cloth Storage Beam, page 21)
- h. Brake Pedal(s) releases tension on cables when depressed. (Mount The Brake Cable System, page 58)

14) Replace the shelf.

Once you have installed the Compu-Dobby, your loom will be ready to weave. The Installation Of The Compu-Dobby is covered on page 52. You may want to consult the Loom Features section on page 5 if any of our part names are unfamiliar to you.

LOOM ASSEMBLY

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Putting together your new loom may look intimidating at first, but this manual is designed to guide you through the process with clear steps, pictures, and diagrams. If the manual is unclear or confusing at any point, call us at 530-893-4915. We're here to help.

There is a definite advantage in assembling your own loom. You'll come to know it very well, sooner than you otherwise would, and the better you know your loom, the better you'll be able to use and maintain it.

Tools

First, you'll need tools:

1. Hammer
2. Socket Wrench with 1/2", 7/16", and 9/16" sockets
3. Large Bladed Screwdriver
4. Medium Phillips Screwdriver
5. Large Phillips Screwdriver
6. Scissors
7. Crescent Wrench
8. Level (a small one will do)
9. Occasional Extra Pair of Hands

Packed with your hardware are a few additional tools that you may not have.

Once you've gathered your tools, open all the boxes and lay the contents out just as you find them. ***Please DO NOT REMOVE the tape from any of the components until we tell you.*** Also leave the hardware bags unopened until they are required.

Keep as many of your packing materials as you can in case you need to ship or store your loom in the future. Clear away your packing materials from your working space. It's best if you keep your work area as organized and free of clutter as possible.

You'll need a space about 5' x 5' to assemble your loom. In addition, a conveniently located desk or table will come in very handy for several of the operations.

Depending on your particular style of work, the entire assembly operation will take between three and eight hours.

Inserting Nuts And Bolts

NOTE:

Given the limited space provided by the nut access holes, it can be challenging at first getting the nuts onto the bolt ends. You'll find it helpful to push each bolt in just until it just appears in the access hole. Move the nut into position over the end of the bolt and hold it with your finger. Slowly turn the bolt clockwise and when the nut engages, tighten it most of the way down.

If your fingers are too big to comfortably manipulate the nut, try holding it with a flat blade screwdriver or needle-nose pliers.

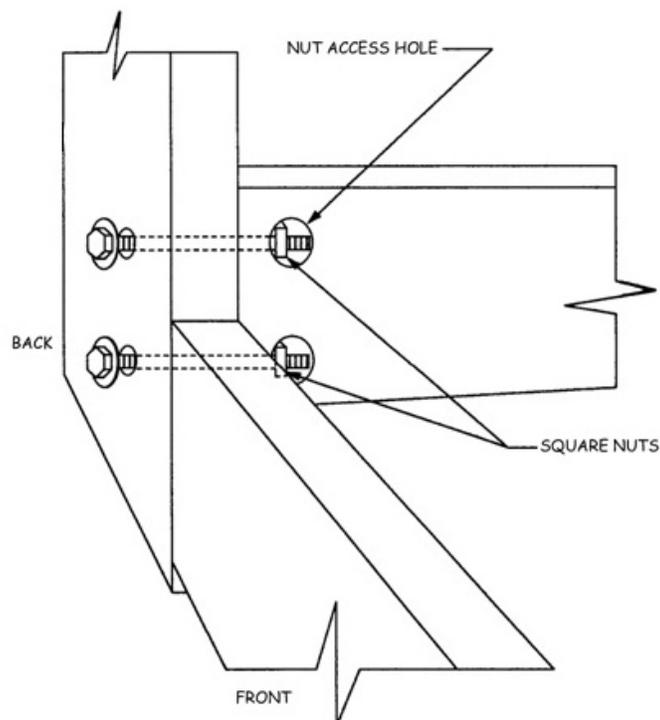


Figure 1 - Inserting Nuts

Note:

As you are building the loom, do not tighten the nuts all the way down. You will tighten everything down once you have squared and leveled the loom as described in **Squaring The Completed Frame** on page 30.

The next two pages show the left and right sides of your loom with numbers that are cross-referenced to the directions in this manual. You may want to remove the following pages and use them as reference while you are building your loom. Note that some of the hardware referenced in the instructions has already been installed in the frame.

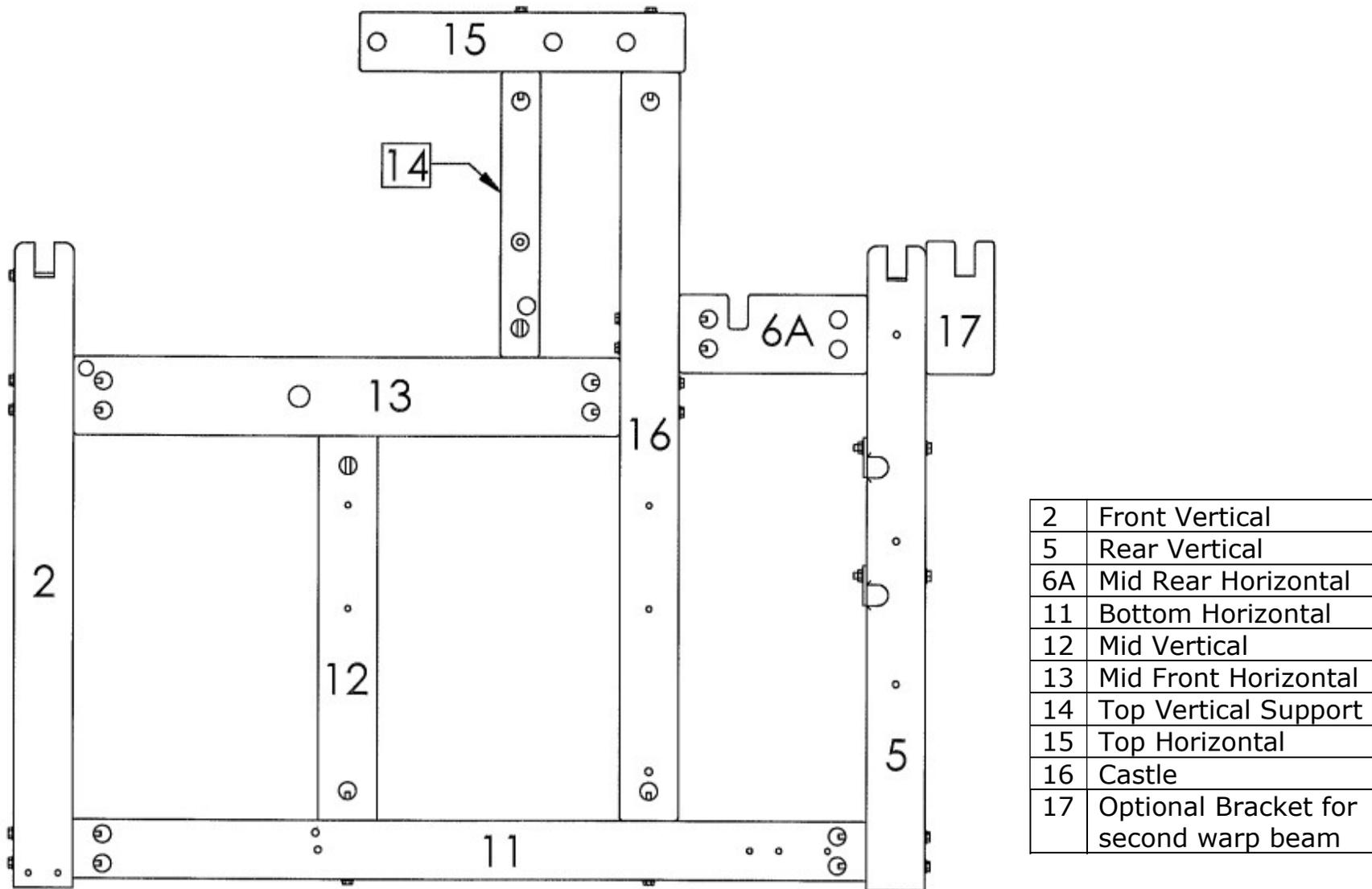


Figure 2 - Left Side of Loom

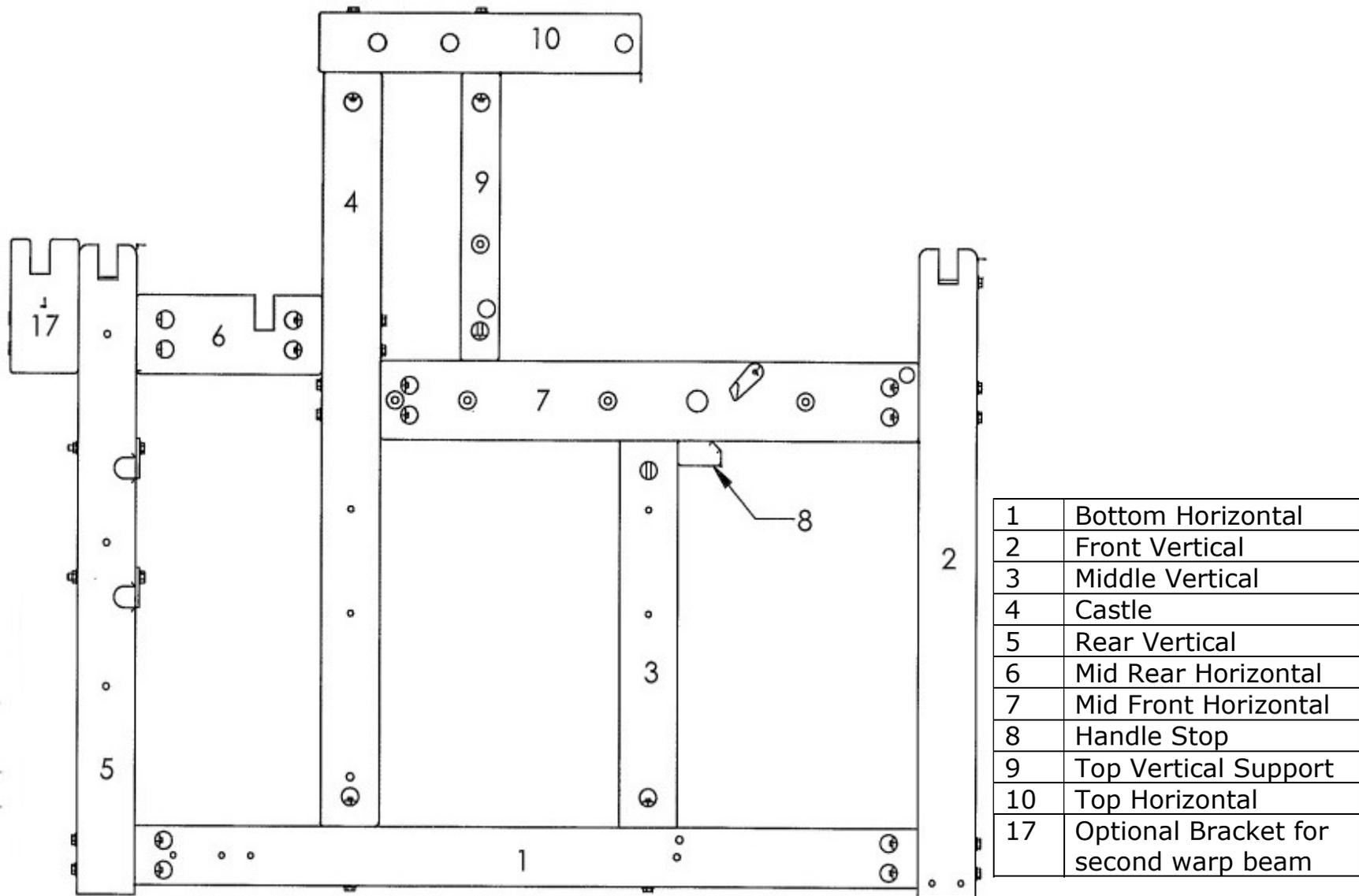


Figure 3 - Right Side of Loom

LEFT AND RIGHT SIDE FRAME ASSEMBLY

- 1) Locate the Hardware Packets and parts that came with the Frame. Sort the hardware to make sure that all parts are present and accessible during assembly.
- 2) Put the pieces together as shown in the diagrams for the left and right side.
- 3) Insert the bolts into the holes as shown and attach the nut as described earlier.

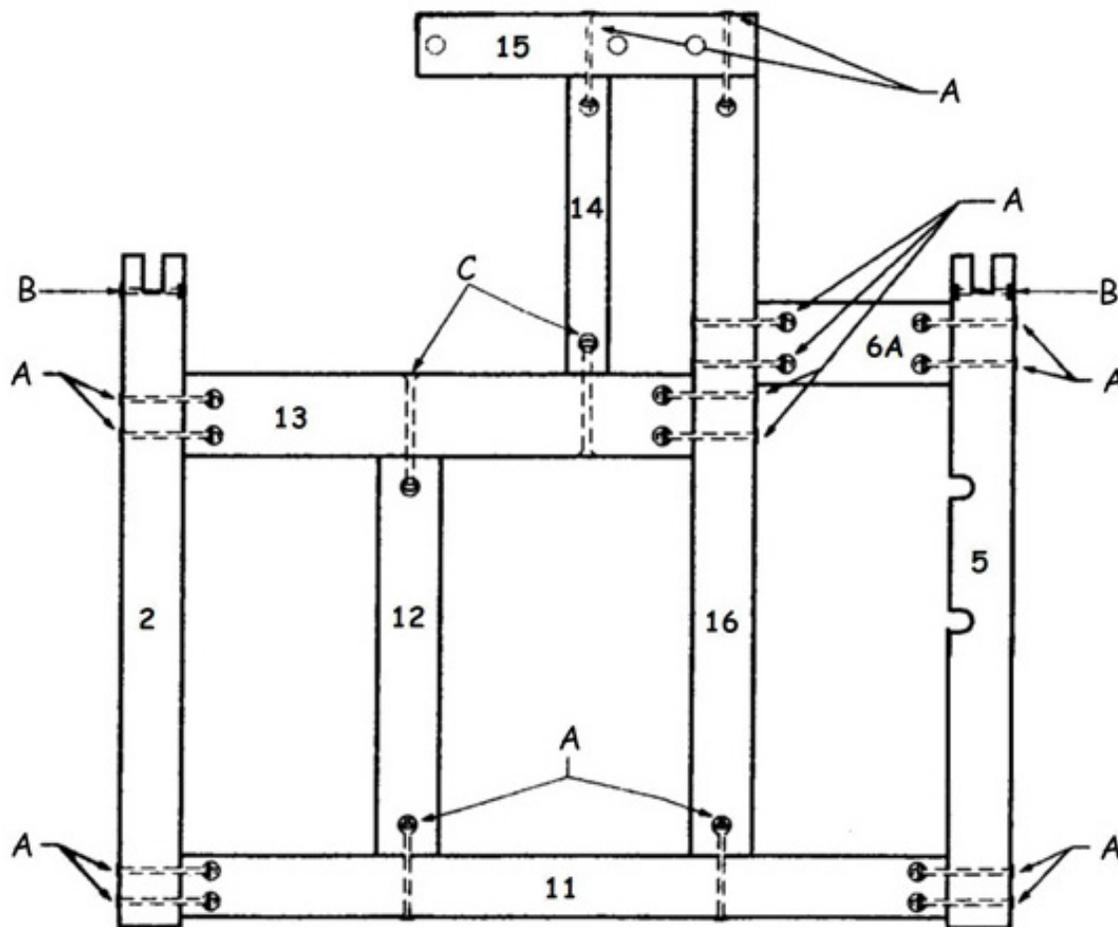


Figure 4 - Left Side of Loom

Code	Bolt type
A	1/4" x 4 1/2" HB ASSY
B	1/4" x 3" HB ASSY
C	1/4" x 5 1/2" HB ASSY

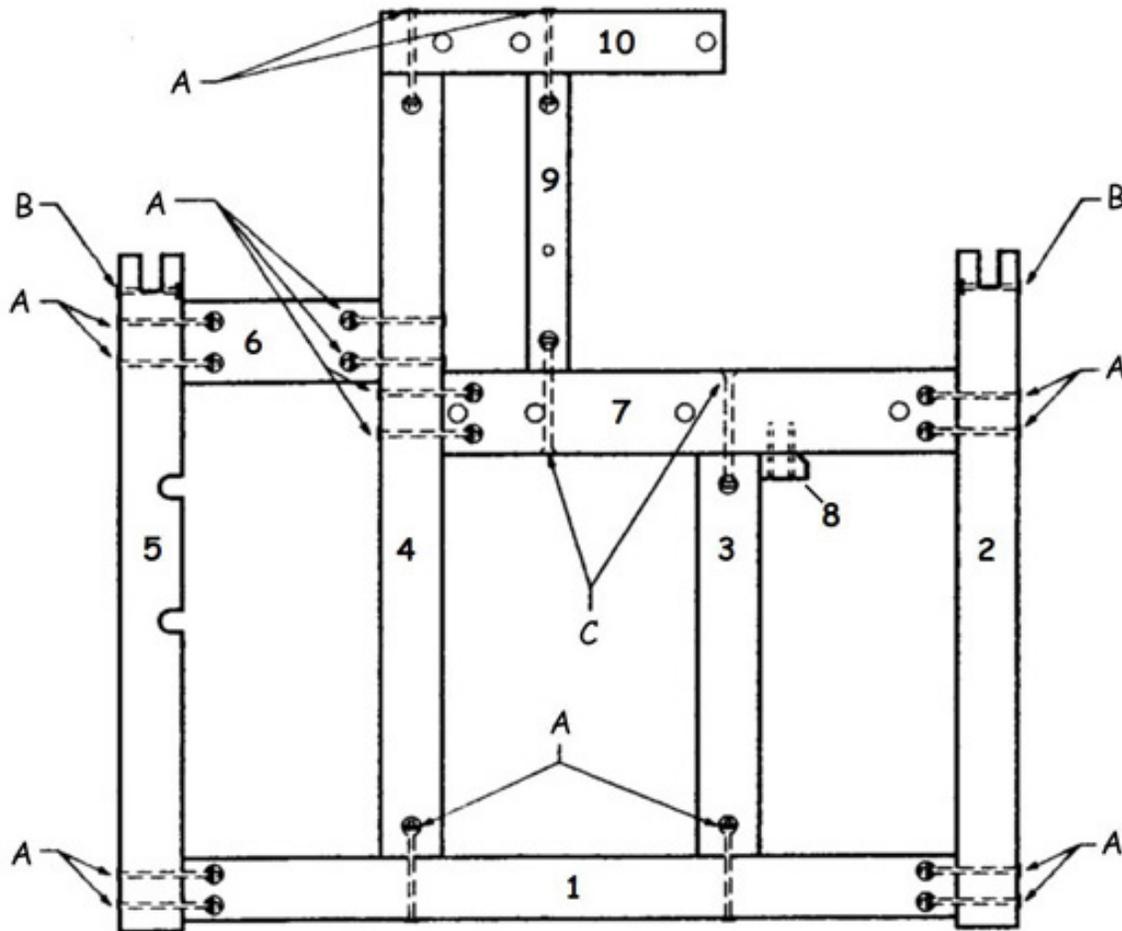


Figure 5 - Right Side of Loom

Dobby Cam/ Pulley Assembly

On the right side of the loom, you will install the Dobby Cam / Pulley Assembly. This Assembly supports the cables going from the e-lift to the Dobby.

- 1) Find the assembled Right Side Frame. There is a small block (#8) mounted to #3 and two holes running through parts #3 and #4. Check that part #3 is loose enough to be pivoted on its axis.
- 2) Locate the Cam/Pulley Assembly. Remove the two outside stop collars from the Axle.

NOTE:

The cam should move freely. Make sure there isn't any packing material lodging the Axle in the cam.

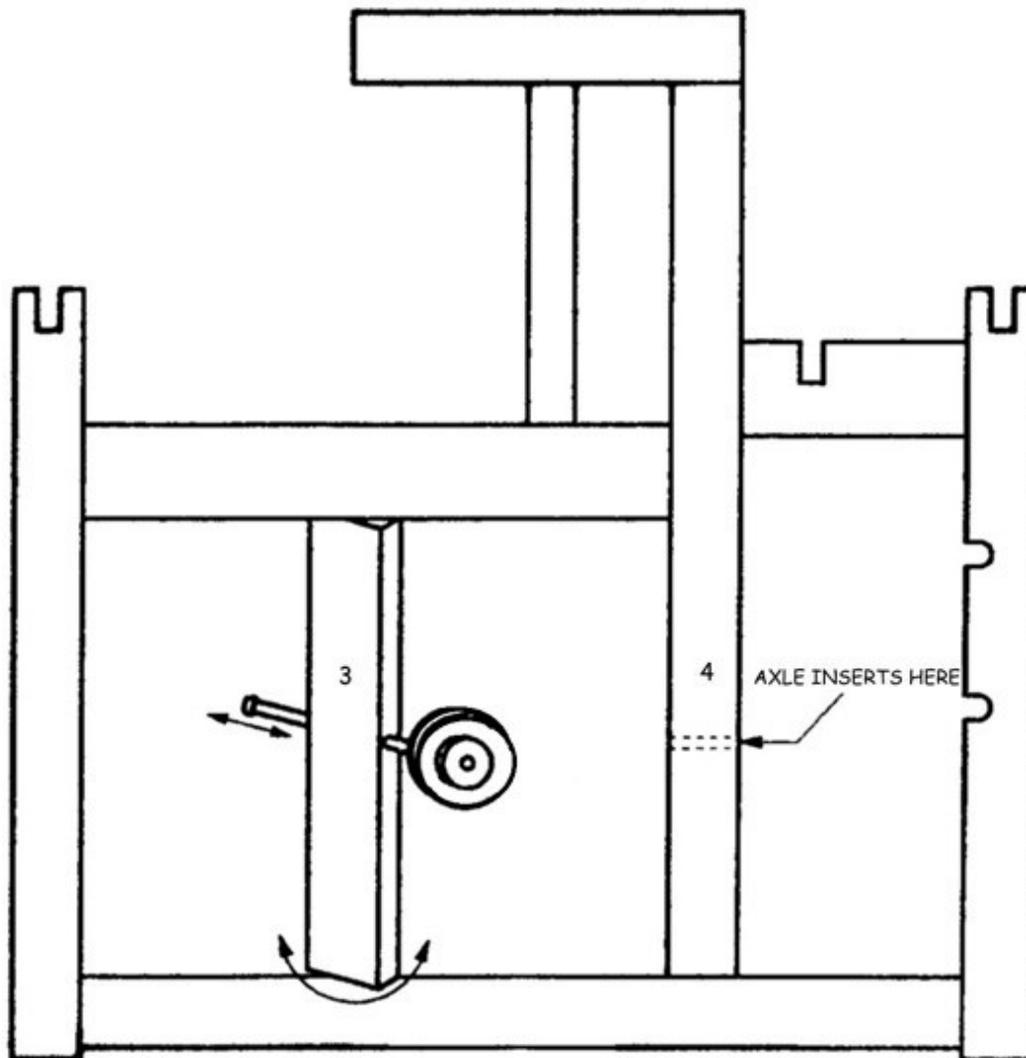


Figure 6 - Dobby Cam Cylinder Installation

- 3) From the outside of the right frame, rotate #3 about 20 degrees so that you can insert the axle from the right side. Insert the Axle into the mounting hole and push it through the hole until about 1/2 of the Axle is coming out the other side of #3.
- 4) Pivot #3 back into position so that the free end of the Axle now points to the mounting hole in #4.
- 5) Push the Axle through the hole in #4, centering it between the two verticals. On the Axle ends, install the Stop Collars to secure both ends of the rod and tighten them against the wood supports. The other parts will be positioned and tightened later.
- 6) From left to right, the parts should be mounted as follows:

1	Stop Collar
	Right Side Frame #3
1	Stop Collar
1	Cam/Pulley Assembly
2	Stop Collars
1	Return Pulley
	Right Side Frame #4
1	Stop Collar

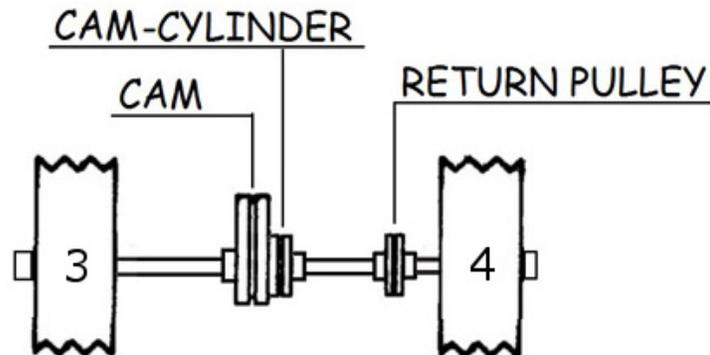


Figure 7 - Cam/Pulley Assembly Installed

CONNECTING THE FRAMES

Install The Lower Rear Cross Member

In the next stage of assembly, you'll attach the cross members that connect the Left and Right Side Frames.

- 1) Please locate: Lower Back and the Cross Member Hardware Pack.
- 2) Sort the hardware. Select four 3-1/4" hex bolts, with square nuts. Remove the nuts.
- 3) You will need to pivot both frames forward 90 degrees so that they lay on their Front Verticals (#2) (see Figure 3-6).

Note:

Do this in whatever method is most comfortable and safe for you. One method is to brace both side frames on their feet, about 2' apart, with their access holes facing inward. Put yourself at the front of the frames and rotate the frames.

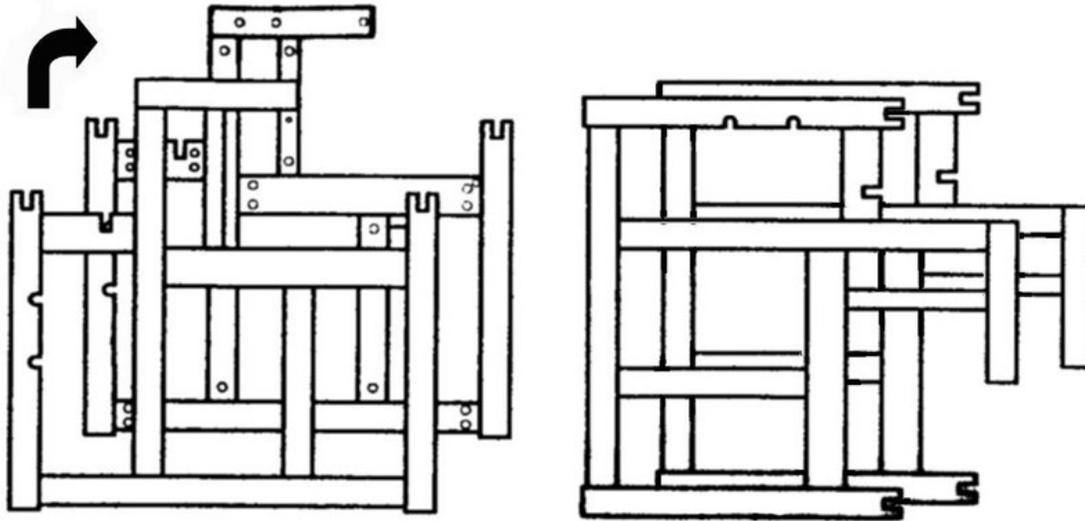


Figure 8 - Frames on Front Verticals

- 4) Locate the mounting holes for the Lower Back. There will be two mounting holes on each side frame.

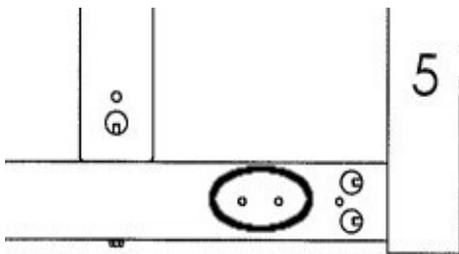


Figure 9 - Left side mounting holes

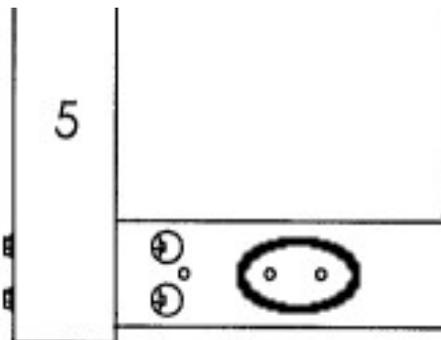


Figure 10 - Right side mounting holes

- 5) Insert the four bolts in the holes on the frame, but do not push them out the other side.
- 6) Take the Lower Back piece and place it between the two Side Frames, at the mounting holes. The access holes will face the floor when the loom is upright.
- 7) Push the bolts into the Lower Back; add the nuts and tighten to secure the bolt. Final tightening will occur when you square the finished frame.

Install The Cloth Storage Beam

The frame is now self-supporting. Put it back on its feet. The loom will be upright for the next section.

The Cloth Storage beam **MUST** be installed at this point in the assembly process. Its Axle fits into holes in the Side Frames and once the frames are joined further, it will be impossible to add the beam.

- 1) Locate the Beam mounting holes in each Side Frame. These are about 1" in diameter and lay opposite one another in the Mid Front Horizontals (#7, #13). The holes are drilled completely through the frames.

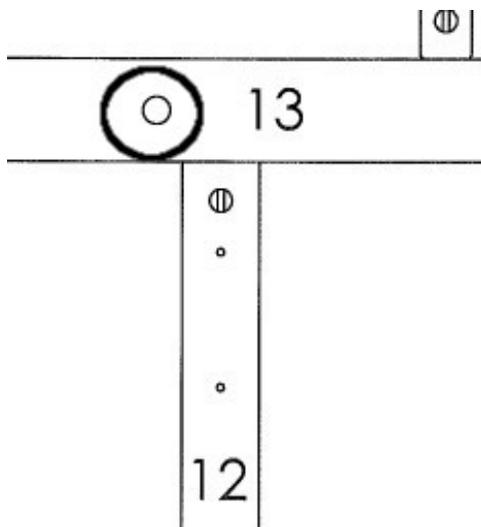


Figure 11 - Cloth Storage Beam Hole Left

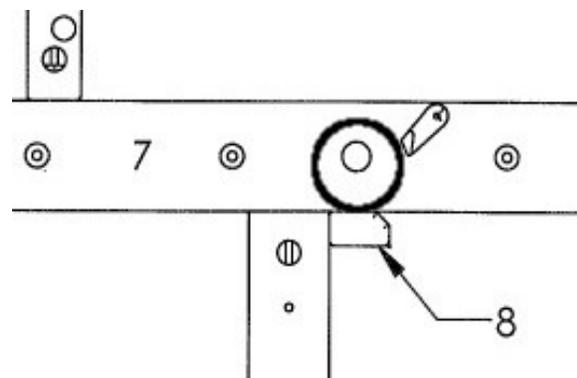


Figure 12 - Cloth Storage Beam Hole Right

- 2) Locate the Cloth Storage Beam which has a metal ratchet on one end. You will also need the Cloth Advance Handle.
- 3) The Advance Handle has an oblong hole at one end. Fit this hole over the Cloth Storage Beam Axle, next to the ratchet, with the black handle pointing to the interior of the loom as shown.
- 4) Hold the beam with the Handle Assembly on the right side, gently ease the two Side Frames apart and slip both ends of the Beam into their mounting holes.

Note:

The handle will rest on the small block installed in the Right Side Frame.

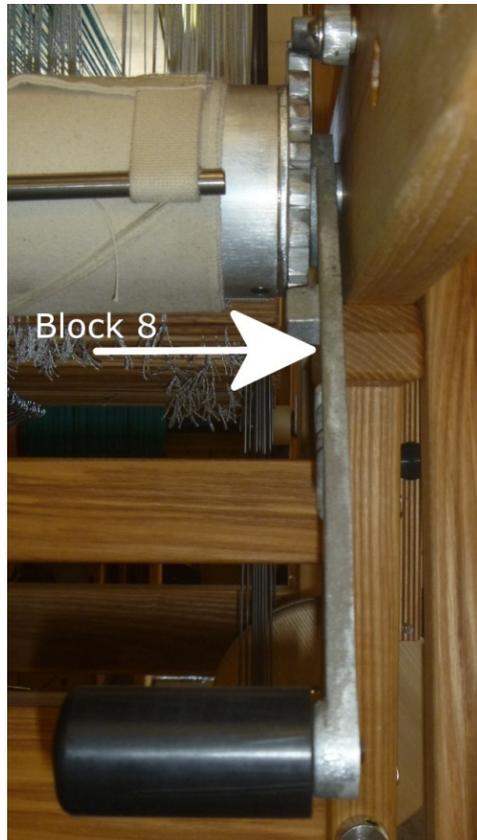


Figure 13 - Cloth Storage Handle on Block

- 5) Screw the handle assembly into place, in the pre-drilled hole on the loom and tighten securely. Be sure to hold the Cloth Storage Pawl out of the way, when installing the Beam.
- 6) Push the side frames together to hold the beam in place.

CAUTION:

Until the Lower Front Assembly is installed, take care not to dislodge the Beam! You may want to rope the two sides together near the Cloth Storage Beam to lend more stability.

Install The Lower Front Cross Member

- 1) Please locate Lower Front and the Cross Member Hardware Pack.
- 2) Sort the hardware. Select four 3-1/4" hex bolts, with square nuts. Remove the nuts.
- 3) You will need to pivot both frames backward 90 degrees so that they lay on their Rear Verticals (#5). Do this in whatever method is most comfortable and safe for you.

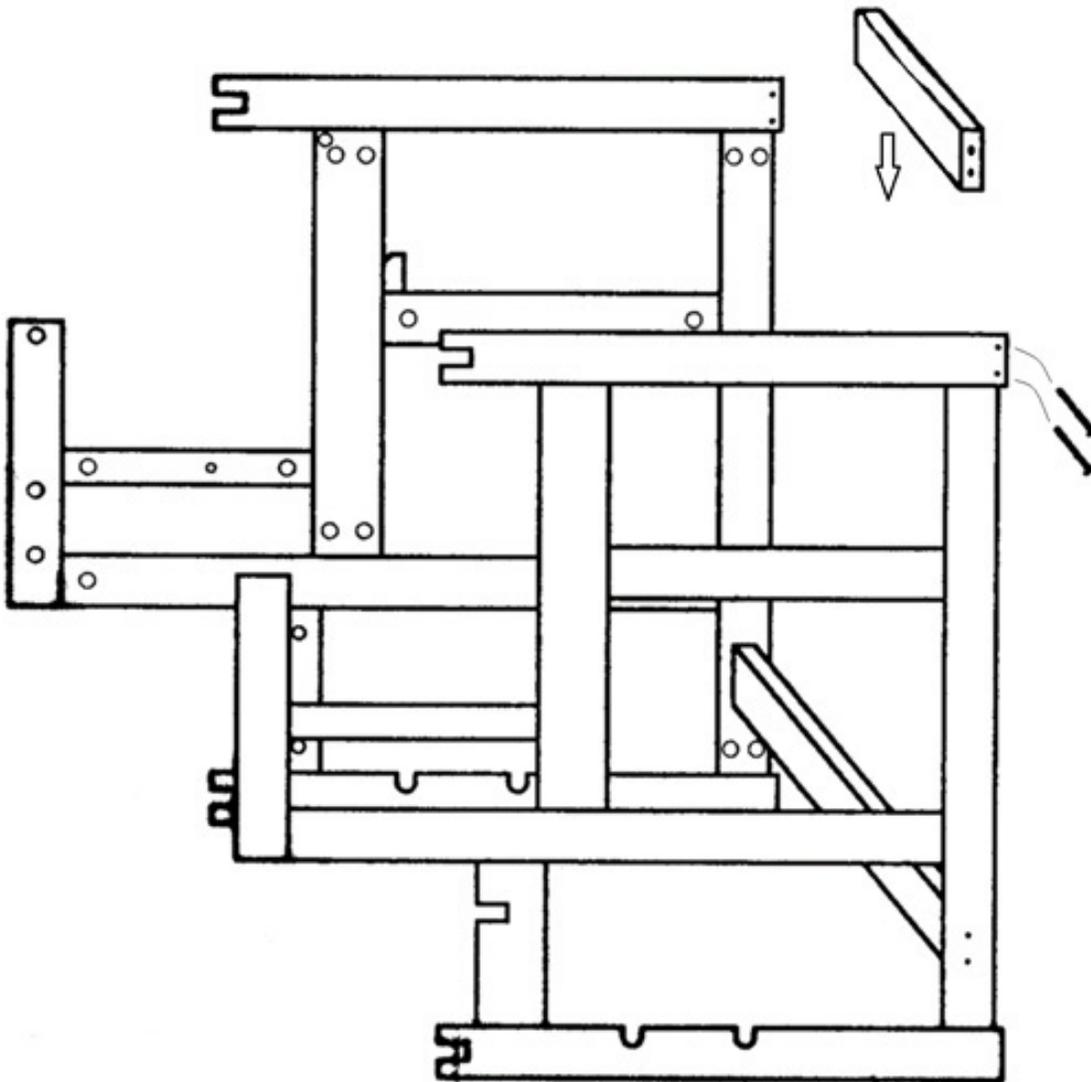


Figure 14 - Frames on Rear Verticals

- 4) Locate the mounting holes for the Lower Front. There will be two mounting holes on each side frame.

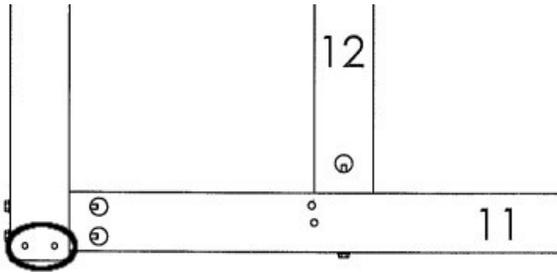


Figure 15 - Left Side Lower Front Mounting Holes

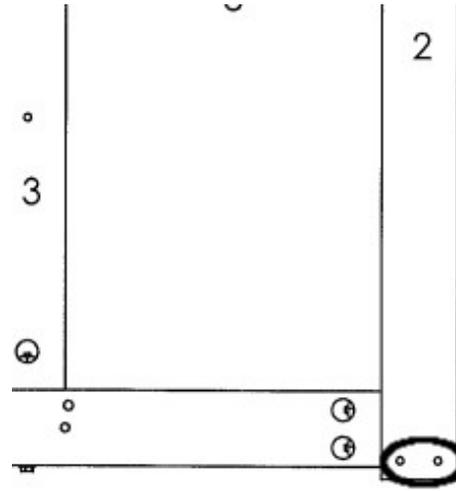


Figure 16 - Right Side Lower Front Mounting Holes

- 5) Insert the four bolts in their holes, but do not push them out the other side.
- 6) Take the Lower Front piece and place it between the two Side Frames, at the mounting holes. The access holes will face the floor when the loom is upright.
- 7) Push the bolts into the Lower Front; add the nuts and tighten to secure the bolt. Final tightening will occur when you square the finished frame.

Place the loom back upright. The remaining assembly will take place with the loom in the upright position. The Frame is now secure enough to support the Cloth Storage Beam in place.

Install The Brake Pedal

If you will be using a single Warp Beam, you will mount the Brake Pedal on the left side of the loom. If you have two Warp Beams, you'll need to mount two separate pedals; one on the left, one on the right. Note that the Left Brake Pedal is smaller than the right because of its proximity to the E-Lift Spring Lever Assembly.

- 1) Locate the Brake Pedal Assembly.
- 2) Remove and set aside the nut, washers, and carriage bolt. Leave the smaller bolt assembly at the end of the pedal in place.
- 3) Find the Left Brake Pedal mounting hole in #16; located near the bottom of the Left Castle Vertical and immediately above the access hole.

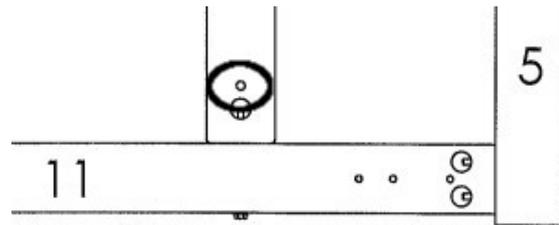


Figure 17 - Left Side Brake Pedal Mounting Holes

- 4) Orient this assembly inside the loom, at the mounting hole in the Left Castle (#16), with the long end of the pedal pointing to the front of the loom.
- 5) Insert this assembly through the mounting hole, using light hammer taps to seat the bolt, if necessary.
- 6) Mount the hardware and Brake Pedal onto the bolt as follows, securing tightly with the nylock:

Left Side Pedal:	Carriage Bolt
	Side Frame
	Washer
	Brake Pedal
	Washer
	Low-Profile Nylock

- 7) For the Right Side Pedal (optional, for second beam), locate the hole at the bottom of #4. Install as for the left pedal but with the hardware mounted in this order:

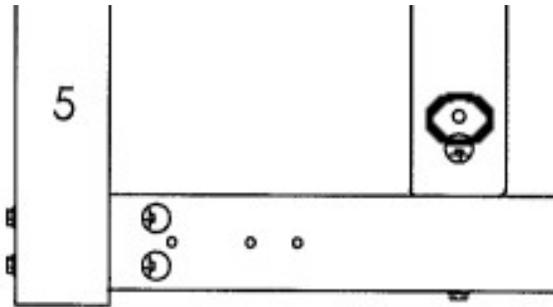


Figure 18 - Right Side Brake Pedal Mounting Holes

Right Side Pedal:	Carriage Bolt
	Side Frame
	Washer
	Jamb Nut
	Hex Nut
	Washer
	Brake Pedal
	Washer
	Nylock

Install The E-Lift Supports And Spring Anchor

The Front and Rear Cross Members (#19 and #20 in picture) have wooden blocks attached. #20 has a pulley attached to the block. #20 may also have the spring support already attached.

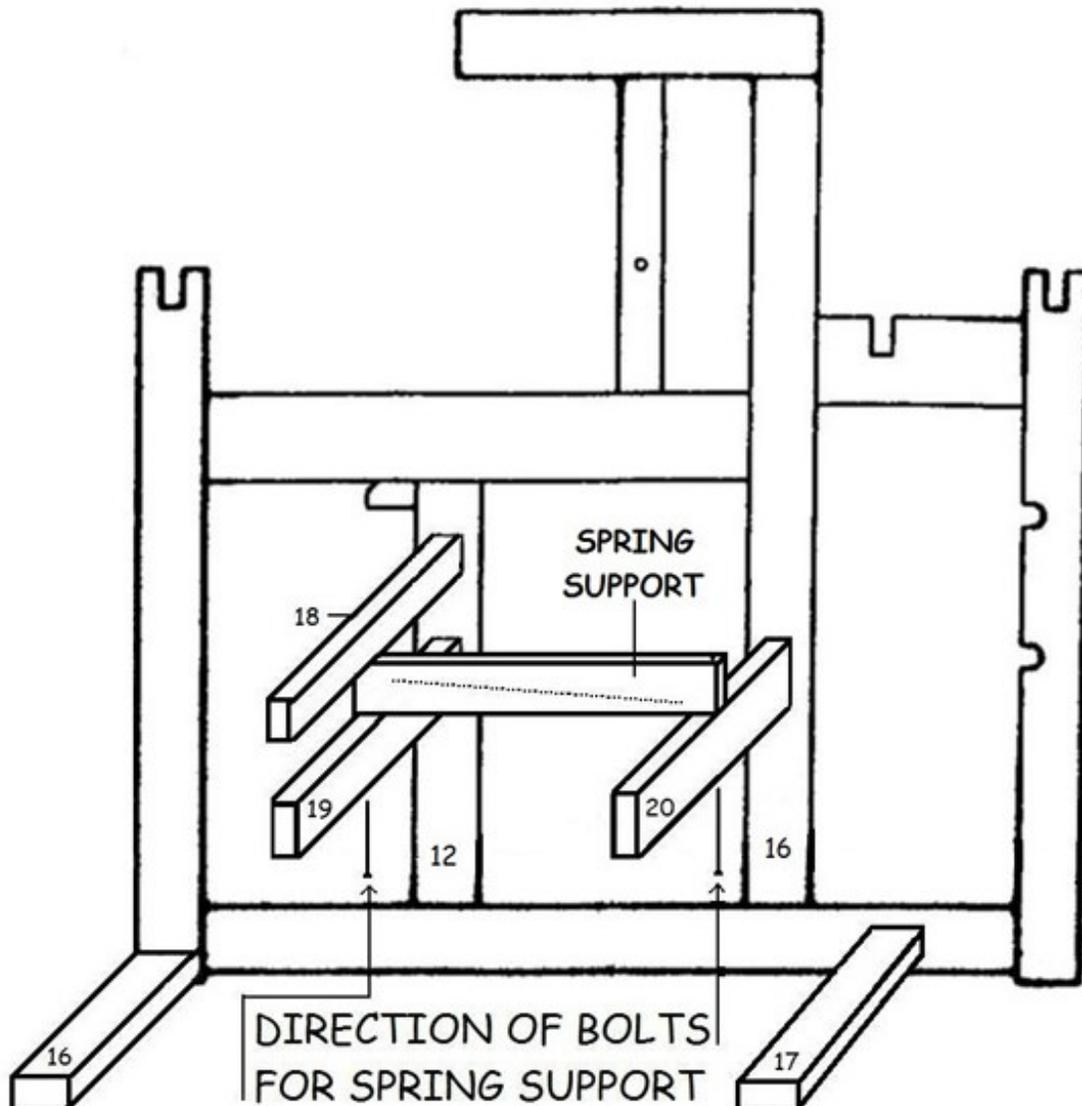


Figure 19 - E-lift supports

- 1) Locate the mounting holes for the Front Cross Member (#19). There will be one mounting hole on each side frame.
- 2) Select two attachment bolts and remove the nuts. Insert the bolts in their holes in the side frame, but do not push them out the other side.

- 3) Place the Front Cross Member (#19) with the rectangular wooden block pointing down and facing the back of the loom.



Figure 20- Front Cross Member

- 4) Push the bolts into the Front Cross Member; add the nuts and tighten to secure the bolt.
- 5) Attach the rear cross member (#20) in the same way. The wooden block should point down. All hooks and hardware should face the Front Cross Member (#19). The spring support should be on top of the cross member.



Figure 21 - Rear Cross Member

- 6) If you have not already done so, take the wrapping off the Spring Support. It is bolted loosely in place on the Rear Cross Member (#20).
- 7) Remove the bolt and hardware mounted in the middle of the Front Cross Member (#19).
- 8) Pivot the Spring Support to bring the free end over the hole in the center/top of the Front Cross Member (#19).
- 9) Re-install the bolt, bringing it in from the bottom, up through the Front Cross Member (#19) and the Support. The nut and washer will nest in the inset opening. Tighten the bolts on both cross members firmly into place.

Install Central Support Cross Member

- 1) Locate the Central Support Cross Member #18 and prepare two mounting bolts, with washers and square nuts for mounting.
- 2) Position this Cross Member between #3 and #12, just above the Front Cross member (#19). The access holes will be placed facing the back of the loom.
- 3) Insert the bolts, with washer, from the outside, through the ends and secure with the nuts. Tighten securely.



Figure 22 - Central Support Cross Member

Squaring The Completed Frame

Now that you have completely assembled the Loom Frame, it is time to make sure that the frame is square and level.

Please make a note of this process, as it is an important part of the maintenance of your loom. Your loom will perform better and give more years of service if this process becomes a part of your regular loom maintenance.

- 1) Using a tape measure, note these measurements:
 - a. The distance from the inside corner of the Rear Left Vertical (5L) to the inside corner of the Front Right Vertical (2R).
 - b. The distance from the inside corner of the Rear Right Vertical (5R) to the inside corner of the Front Left Vertical (2L).
- 2) These two measurements should match. If they do not, you will need to adjust the frame slightly, by pushing and pulling at the corners, until they do match. The Frame will then be square.
- 3) Now, using a level, check the verticals at the corners and the cross pieces at bottom and top. Depending on the flooring, you may need to use shims under the four corner verticals in order to achieve level.
- 4) Once the loom is square and level, check and tighten all bolts and nuts that connect the frame pieces.

Over time, due to the shaking and movement the loom experiences during use, these connections will shake loose, requiring periodic checking and tightening. Make a check of these components a regular part of your loom maintenance.

INSTALL HARNESES

Install The Harness Pulley Support Assembly

- 1) Locate the harness pulley support assembly. It is made of two pieces of wood (Parts #21 and #22), a little wider than your loom, held together by three sets of pulleys, two sets of which are close to one end. The entire assembly is held together by shipping wrap and tape. Do not unwrap it until the unit is in place and ready to secure.

- 2) From your hardware pack, select four 1/4" x 5-1/2" Flat Head Machine Screws and 1/4" Square Nuts.
- 3) Orient the Harness Pulley Support Assembly on the top horizontals, #10 and #15, so that the end with the two rows of pulleys is at the right side of the loom and the small plaque with your loom's serial number faces the front of the loom. It should overhang about 4" on the right side.

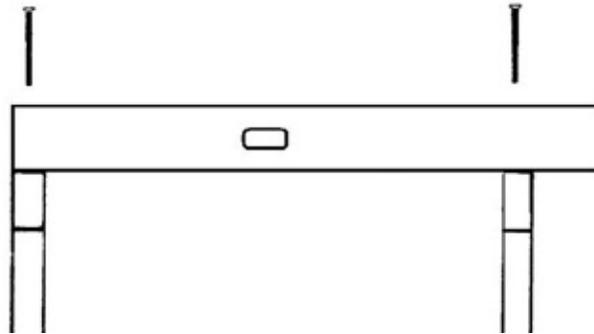


Figure 23 - Harness Pulley Support Assembly

- 4) Align the four mounting holes in the Pulley Supports with those in the Top Horizontals.

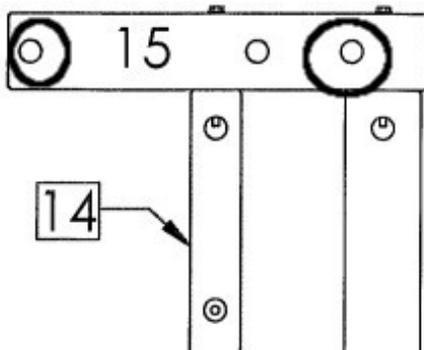


Figure 24 - Left Harness Pulley Holes

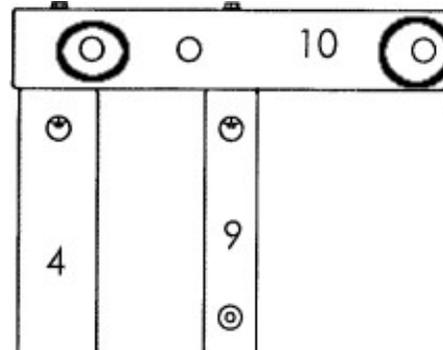


Figure 25 - Right Harness Pulley Holes

Note:

If you are not able to align the holes without removing the packing strips, take extra caution to move the Horizontals into place without pulling them apart.

- 5) Cut and carefully remove any remaining packing tape.
- 6) Without removing the plastic wrapping, insert the Flat Head Machine Screws into the four mounting holes. You will need to punch holes in the plastic. Once all 4 screws are in place remove the plastic and add the square nuts. Tighten securely.

- 7) Remove the top shelf held between #21 and #22 by pulling the retainer pin (located at the back of the rear Harness Pulley Support) and sliding the board out to one side. Set the shelf aside while the harnesses are mounted into place.



Figure 26 - Shelf Retainer Pin

Install The Dobby Back (For Your Compu-Dobby)

Your Compu-Dobby is made of two parts:

1. The Dobby Back – This is the mechanical side of the Dobby; the flat board to which are mounted the Dobby Cables, Slide Rods, and Slide Plate.
 2. The Compu-Dobby – This is the electrical side of the Dobby; containing the solenoids and processor that enable the commands from your computer to fire the correct solenoids. This is mounted to the Dobby Back for safe shipment, in a very special box. Please, if at all possible, retain this box, in the event the Compu-Dobby must be returned to AVL Looms for warranty work or servicing.
- 1) Remove the Compu-Dobby from the Dobby Back, by removing the four black thumbscrews at the sides. Replace the thumbscrews in their holes in the Compu-Dobby and store the Compu-Dobby in the shipping box for the time being. The Dobby Cables on the Dobby Back are now exposed. Please exercise caution to avoid creating bends in these Dobby Cables.
 - 2) The following diagram shows the location of the three mounting holes pre-drilled in the right side castle. Three mounting bolts protrude from the back of the Dobby Back. If any of these have come loose, you'll need to reposition them from inside the Dobby Box. Note that each bolt head sits in a recess in the wood.

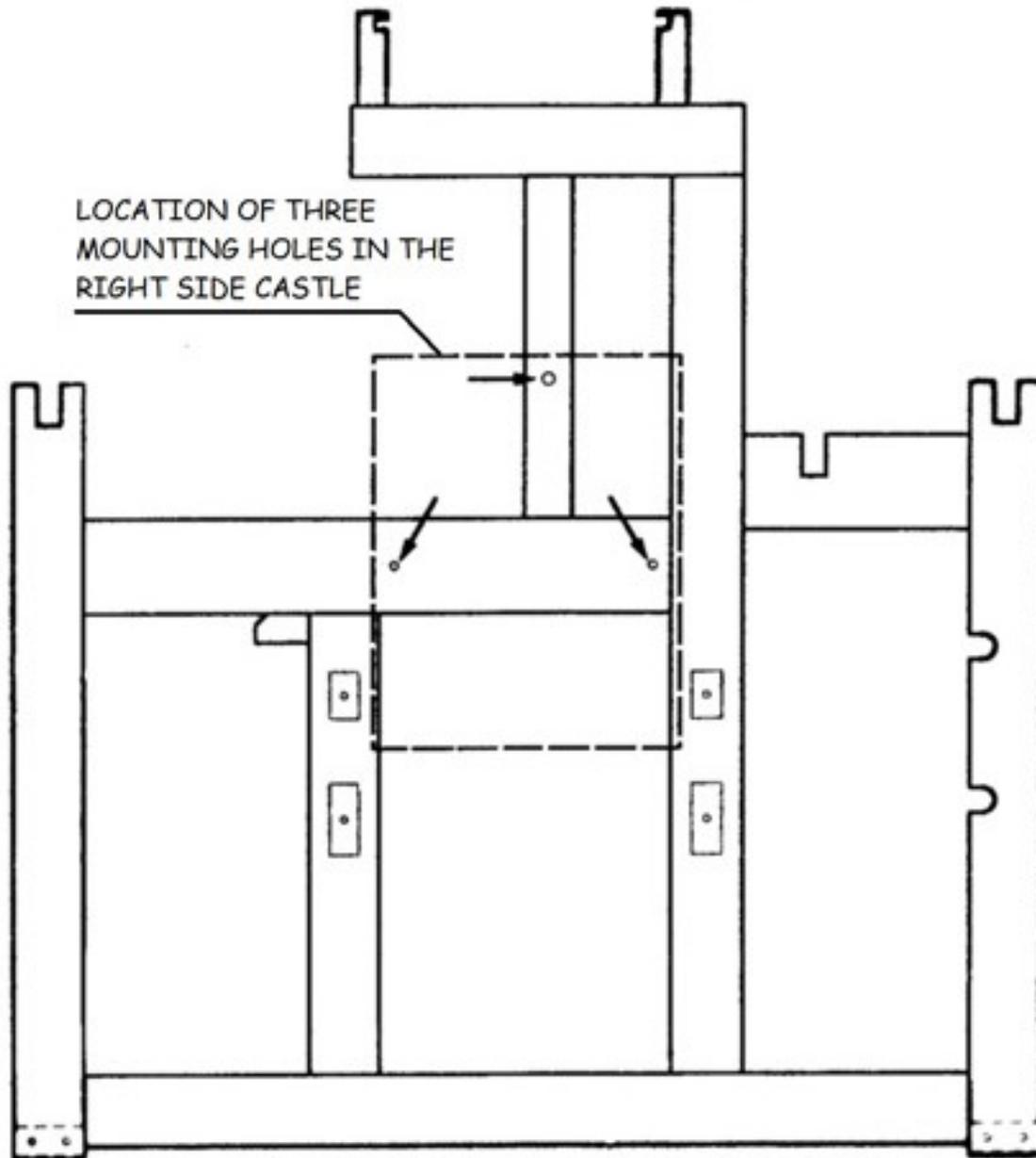


Figure 27 - Install the Dobby Back

- 3) Remove the nuts and washers from the mounting bolts and carefully align the Dobby Back over the corresponding holes located in the right side of the loom frame. You can drape the bundled harness cables up and over the top of the pulleys located directly above the Dobby Back.
- 4) From inside the frame, slip a washer onto each bolt end, then thread on a hex nut. Tighten with a 1/2" socket.

Install Harness Assemblies And Springs

It's time to add the Harness Cables, Harnesses, and Harness Springs to your loom. If you ordered your loom with Texsolv heddles, you'll need to assemble your harnesses now. Please follow the directions below. You may wish to save space by mounting the Harness Frames as they are completed.

If your loom is equipped with metal heddles, proceed immediately to step #1 of the harness installation instructions.

Make Texsolv Harness Assemblies

- 1) Locate the harness parts:

Harness Sticks	1 top & 1 bottom per harness
Harness Wires	2 per harness
Texsolv Heddles	50 per harness
Harness Cables	1 with multiple ends per harness
Harness Springs	2 per harness

- 2) The sticks are divided into two groups: top and bottom sticks. The hooks on the top sticks are closer to the center. The hooks in the bottom sticks, are closer to the edges.
- 3) Select one top and one bottom stick. Lay them on a table top parallel to one another, about 12" apart. Orient them so that the hooks point away from the opposite stick.

Note:

We provide 50 heddles per harness with your loom. Additional heddles can be purchased from us if needed. Our heddles are bundled in batches of 100.

- 4) Thread heddles onto the harness sticks and move them to the center.
- 5) Select two harness wires and slide one through the end hole of the top stick so that the copper fitting at the end of the harness wire is at the top. Insert the blank end of the wire through the end hole of the bottom stick.

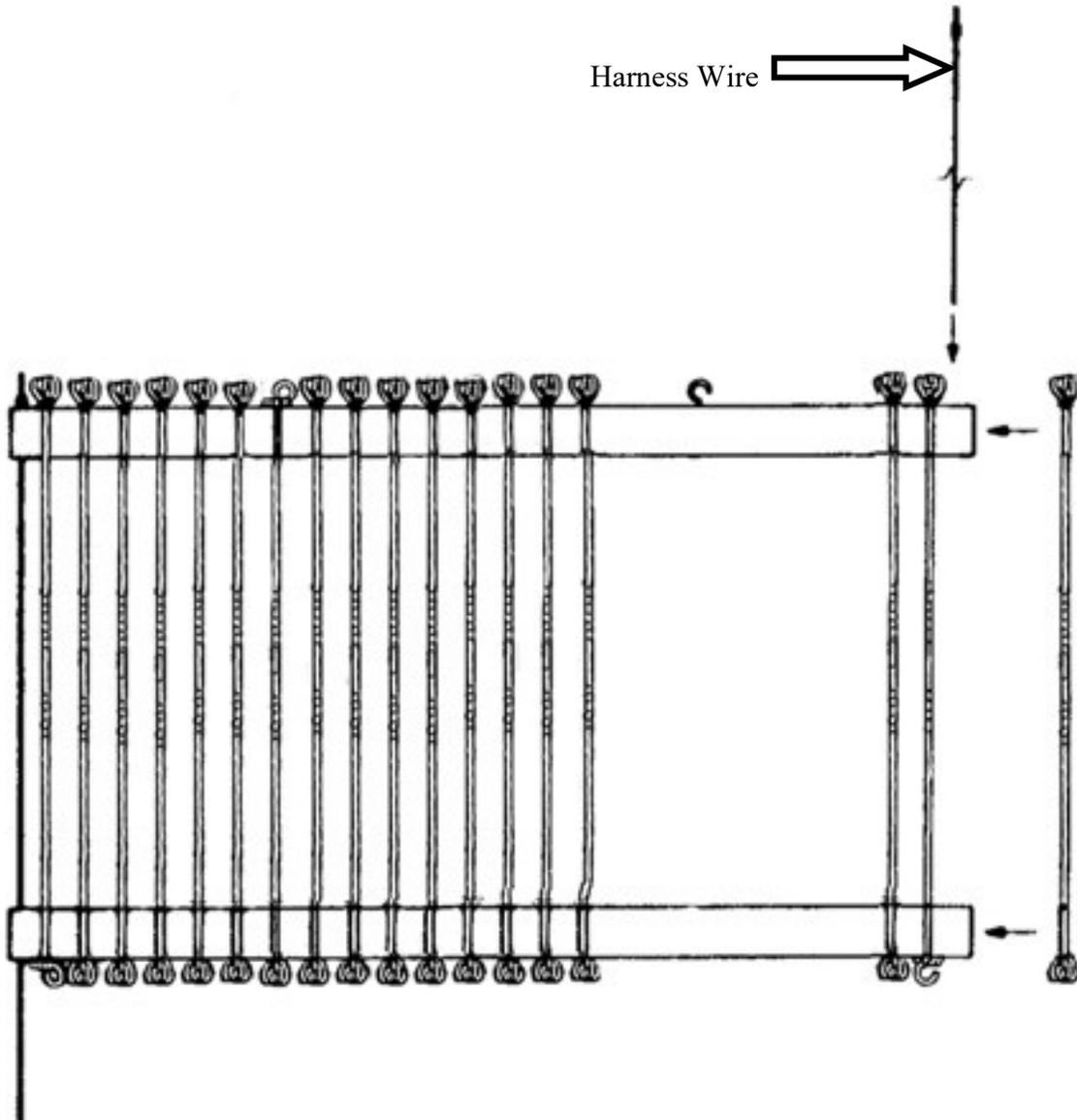


Figure 28 - Texsolv Heddle Installation

- 6) Add the second harness wire. Move one heddle out to either end of the harness, immediately adjacent to the harness wire. These two heddles will be helpful in maintaining the rectangular shape of the harness.
- 7) Repeat these steps to create each harness. You can mount each harness as it is assembled to save space by following the instructions in the next section.

Install The Harnesses And Springs

If needed, remove the shelf as described earlier.

- 1) The harness cables are bundled together. Remove the ties and select one. It is easier to hang the harnesses beginning at the back of the loom and moving forward. Each harness cable has two loops that fasten to the hooks on the harness sticks and one end with a clip that goes to the Dobby Head.

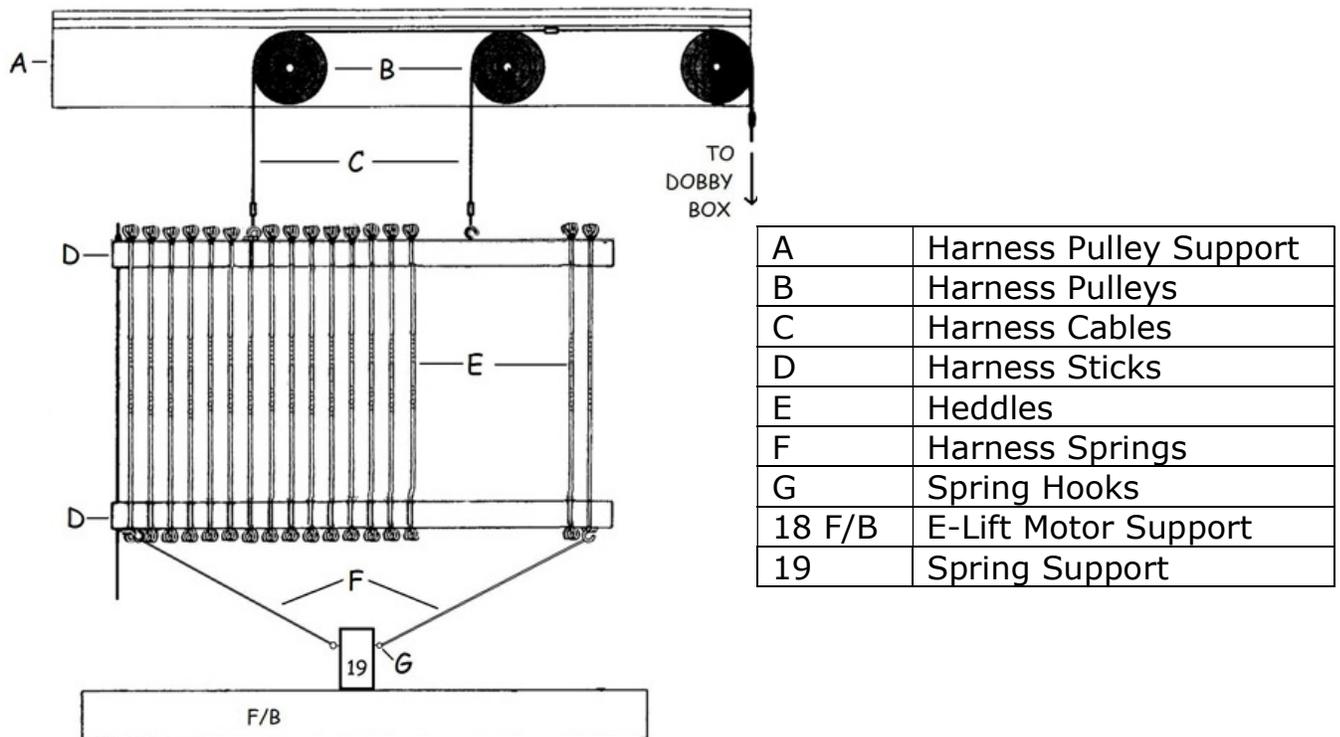


Figure 29 - Harness System with Springs

- 2) First you will attach the clip to the Dobby Head. Squeeze the sides of the Berkeley clip to expose the hooked ends. You can use pliers to squeeze the hook. Attach the Harness Cable to the correct Dobby Cable on the Dobby Head.



Figure 30 - Berkeley Clip

- 3) Take the end of the cable that was not attached to the Dobby Head and place the long end of the cable over the pulley furthest from the Dobby and the shorter piece over the middle pulley.

Note:

Check that the cable is not twisted on itself — this will cause problems when you are weaving.

- 4) Take up an assembled Harness Frame. Orient the frame so the hooks that are set closest together are at the **TOP** of the frame.
- 5) Hook the eyehooks at the top of the frame to the harness cable you just installed.
- 6) Locate two harness springs. Fasten one of these springs to the bottom eyehook on the right side of the harness and place the other end over the eyehook mounted on the right side of the Spring Support immediately below the harnesses. Repeat for the left-hand spring.
- 7) Repeat these steps for each harness.

Note:

Check your work periodically; it's easy to connect the wrong harnesses or springs into the wrong set of eyehooks.

INSTALL BEATER

Install The Swinging Beater Assembly

Your V-Series Loom comes equipped with a Bottom Swing Beater. If you have the optional sliding beater, please proceed Install the Sliding Beater on page 42

- 1) Locate the box containing the Beater Assembly. Attached to the assembly are bags with mounting hardware.

Beater Supports	2
Shuttle Race	1
Beater Top	1
Beater Legs	2
Reed	1
Hardware Package	1

- 2) Locate the two Beater Supports.
- 3) There is one pre-drilled hole on each Lower Horizontal, #1 and #11, just below and forward of where the Verticals, #3 and #12, meet the Lower Horizontals.

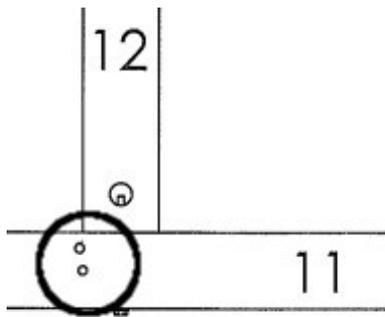


Figure 31 - Left Beater Support Hole

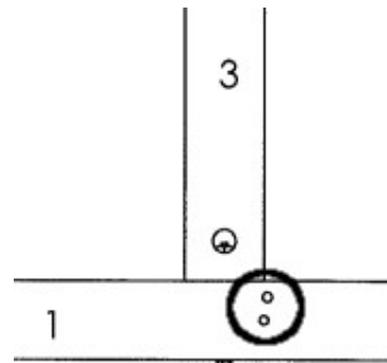


Figure 32 - Right Beater Support Hole

- 4) Orient the support so that the support is placed on the loom as shown. The spacer with the threaded rod and metal bracket should face the front of the loom. The metal bracket will overlap the Lower Horizontal.

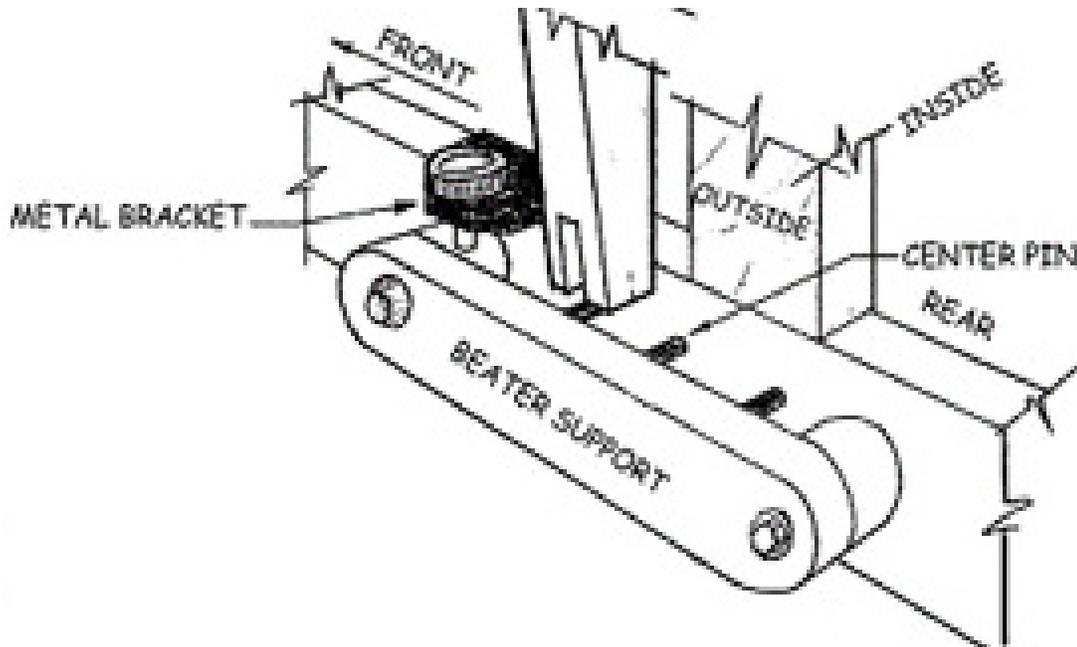


Figure 33 - Beater Support

- 5) The Rear spacer of the support has a bolt already installed. Remove the lock nut and washer from it and insert the bolt through the right Lower Horizontal.
- 6) Slip the washer and nut back on and tighten the nut just to the point where it almost cinches the two parts together. Leave it a little bit loose so that the Beater Support can pivot during adjustment.
- 7) Locate two 1-1/2" long screws located in the beater hardware package. Position the metal bracket at the front of the Beater Support over the two pre-drilled holes in the Lower Horizontal (#1, #11) and insert the screws. Tighten them down.
- 8) Repeat these steps for the other side.

- 9) Once both Beater Supports are in place, rest the Shuttle Race on the Horizontals, #7 and #13, above the Beater Supports. The lengthwise groove that runs along one side should be at the top and facing toward the rear of the loom.

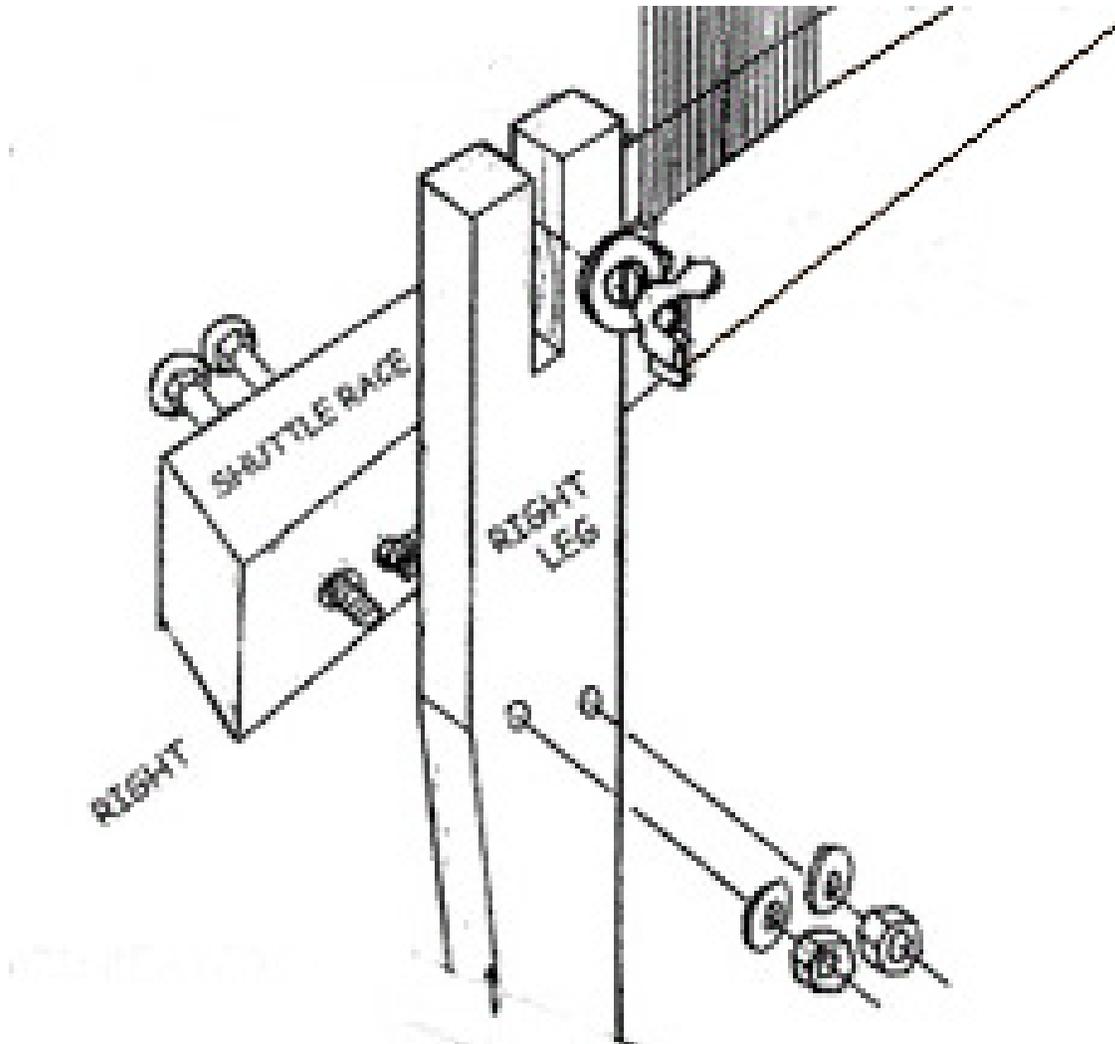


Figure 34 - Beater Leg

- 10) From the hardware bag choose the four 1/4" x 2-3/4" carriage bolts with washers and hex nuts.
- 11) Now locate the Beater Legs. They are marked to show left and right. Place the bottom slot of each leg on the center pin of the Beater Support so that the tapered side of each leg faces away from the loom.
- 12) Line up the holes in the shuttle race with the corresponding holes in each leg and insert the bolts from the front of the race. Attach the washers and nuts and tighten **only slightly**.

- 13) Center your reed in the slot.

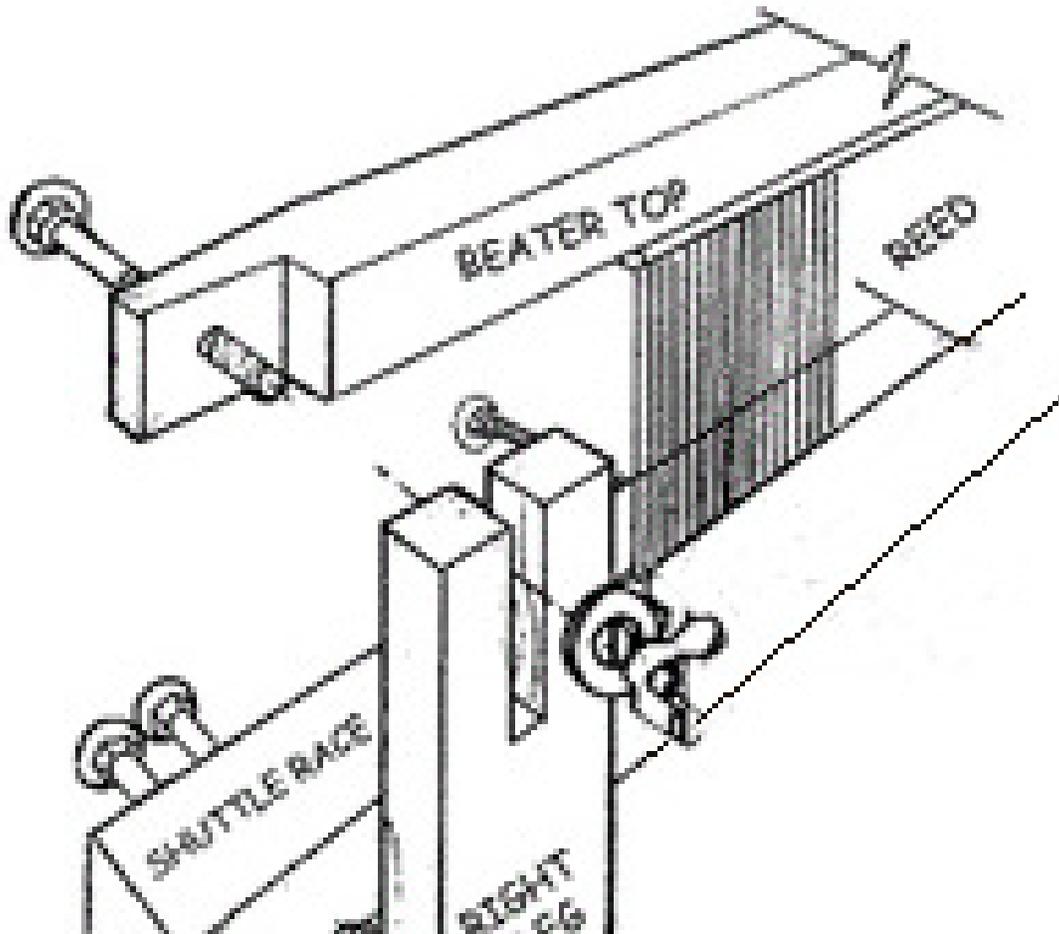


Figure 35 - Beater Top

- 14) Place the Beater Top on the reed so that the groove is facing down and the cut outs at either end are facing toward the rear of the loom.
- 15) Line up the holes in the Beater Top with the slots in each leg and insert the bolts from the front of the Beater Top. Attach the washers and nuts and tighten **only slightly**.
- 16) Center the Beater Assembly in the loom.
- 17) Place a level in the center of the race and adjust the height of each side, using the black adjustment knob at the metal plate on the Beater Support. These enable you to raise or lower the race on either side, to ensure the race is level.

- 18) Once the race is level, hold the Beater Top at its center and push the Beater all the way back, to meet the Beater Bumpers. Ensure that both sides of the Beater are touching the bumpers.
- 19) Check that the legs are spaced equally from the outer sides of the loom. Adjust as needed, with slight horizontal movements to the Beater Top. This ensures that the legs will not rub on the loom frame.
- 20) Hold the Beater against the bumpers and tighten the bolts that attach the Beater Legs to the Shuttle Race and the Beater Top to the legs.

Note:

There are three steel pins in the Beater support that allow you to adjust the angle of the race. Just lift the beater and replace it over another set of pins. Be sure both sides are on matching pins.

Install the Sliding Beater

The sliding beater is optional equipment that replaces the swinging beater. If you have chosen a sliding beater for your loom, follow the instructions in this section to install it.

- 1) Locate the sliding beater assembly and bring it to your loom. Attached to the assembly are bags with mounting hardware. In them you will find:

Beater Mounting Blocks	4
3/8" x 3" Flat Head Machine Screws	2
3/8" x 6" Flat Head Machine Screws	2
3/8" Square Nuts	2
3/8" Nylock Nuts	2

- 2) Consult the following diagram to determine the proper beater orientation. Position each block on the correct end of the Beater Slide Rods according to its label. The large countersunk holes in each block should be oriented to the top. Drop the longer screws into the rear blocks, the shorter into the front.

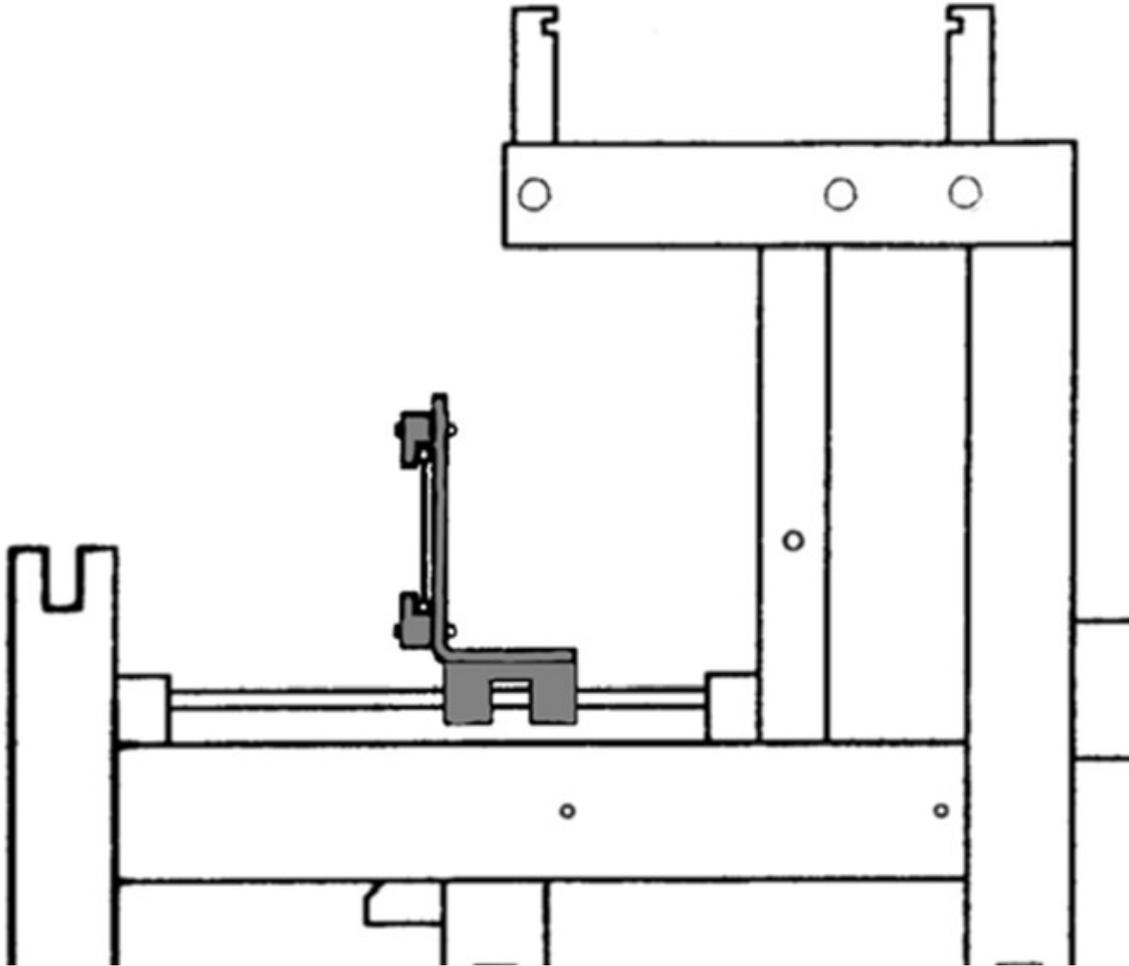


Figure 36 - Sliding Beater

- 3) Carefully position the assembly atop the Mid Front Horizontals (#7, #13). With a little jiggling, the screws will fall into the mounting holes.
- 4) Apply the square nuts and tighten them most, but not all the way, down.

Note:

To complete the installation of the sliding beater, you need a partner. If no one is available right now, leave the beater as it is and come back to adjust it later.

- 5) Slide the beater all the way forward so that the leather bumpers are equally compressed. Hold the beater in this position and tighten the two front screws most of the way.
- 6) Push the beater all the way back and tighten the back screws most of the way.

Note:

You may need to perform this back and forth action several times, making minor adjustments as you go. The point, of course, is to put the Beater Slide Axles in exact parallel.

- 7) Once you have the beater completely square front and back, tighten the screws down completely.

When you're finished, the beater should slide easily along the full length of its travel.

INSTALLATION OF THE E-LIFT II

The E-Lift II replicates the action of treading. When you activate the foot switch, the motor turns and selected harnesses rise or fall. The motion is smooth, quick, and precise and does not jar the harnesses.

In *Install The E-Lift Supports And Spring Anchor* on page 27 you installed the Interior Cross members #19 and #20, along with the Harness Spring Support (see Figure 3-11). There are some hardware and smaller parts secured to these Cross Members. These are the e-lift supports.

Install The E-Lift II Motor Box

- 1) From the packaging, remove the black E-Lift Motor Box and the hardware bag.
- 2) Place the Motor Box beneath parts #19 and #20, orienting it so the electrical switch face the back of the loom, the small circular plug is to the front, and the four holes in the top plate of the Motor Box align with the matching holes in the wooden Support Blocks.

Note:

As the Motor Box is quite heavy, you may wish to put something under the Motor Box to hold the top plate flush with the bottom of both wooden Support Blocks.

- 3) Take the four 5/16 x 2" hex bolts, with lock washers and square nuts from the hardware pack. Remove the square nuts from the bolts.
- 4) Insert the bolts, with lock washers, from the bottom, up through the top plate and support blocks. Secure with the square nuts, on top.

- 5) Notice that there is a long Lever bound to #20. Release this; it will hang down for the moment.

Install The Cam-To-Motor-Cable

- 1) You installed a dobbie cam cylinder on the right side of the loom in Dobbie Cam/ Pulley Assembly on page 17. A cable is wrapped around it and sealed down with plastic wrap. Remove the wrap and unwind this Cam-to-Motor-Cable.
- 2) There is small cotter pin attached to the end of the cable at the copper fitting. Remove it from the cable and keep it safe until it is replaced on the loom.
- 3) Wind the cable over the top of the Cam, toward the outside of the loom, back around, under the Cam, and over to the pulley mounted on top of the Motor Box.



Figure 37 - Cam to Motor Cable

- 4) Pass the cable across the front of the Motor Pulley, around to the left and into a hole on the pulley's barrel. The tip of the cable will now be visible in a hole on the top, flat side of the pulley.

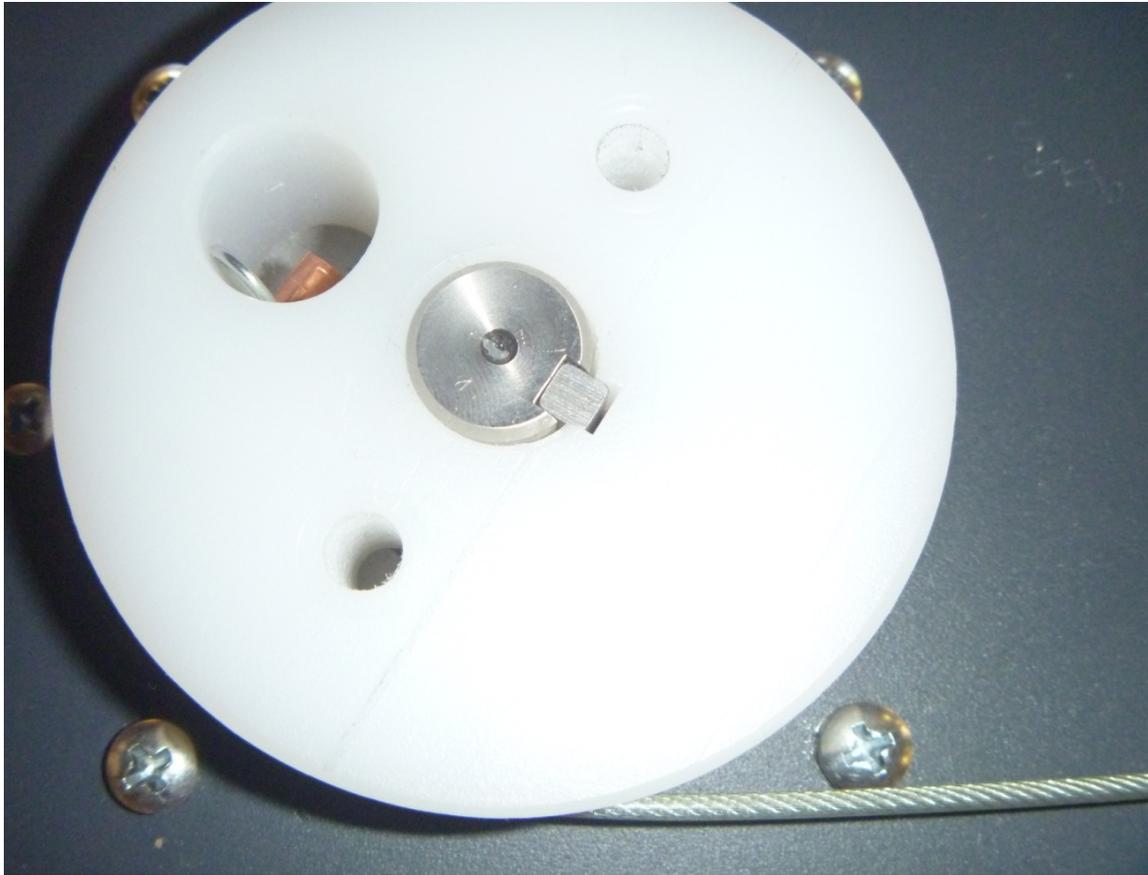


Figure 38 - End of Cable

- 5) Pull the tip of the cable out the top of the pulley and replace the small cotter pin at the tip of the cable. This will prevent the cable from pulling out and allow for the cable to be taken up and let out from the pulley as it turns.

Install The Cam-Cylinder-To-Slide-Plate Cable

- 1) Immediately to the right of the larger Cam is the Cam-Cylinder. Remove the wrap and unwind the Cam-to-Slide-Plate Cable. This cable ends in a loop.



Figure 39 - Cam Cylinder

- 2) Manually lift the slide plate that slips up and down on the slide rods, mounted to the Dobby Back. If you lift it far enough, it will pass over the little dobbie balls. Several of them will act as support for the slide plate.
- 3) When the slide bar is up, a large hole located in the center of the bottom plate of the Dobby Back can be seen. Slip the loop up through the hole and drop it over the open tip of the large, opened eye bolt on the underside of the slide plate.



Figure 40 - Slide Plate

Unpack The Spring And The Return Cord

- 1) At the bottom of the loom, take the spring included with #20 and slip one end of it onto the eyebolt at the tip of the lever.
- 2) Hook the other end of the spring onto the J-bolt at the left side of #20.



Figure 41 - Spring and Return Cable

- 3) The return cord is already attached to the top, right side of the slide plate with a Quick Link. Undo the twist tie and straighten out the

cord. Check to see that the Quick Link is vertically aligned and that the cord is coming over the pulley and held in place with the retainer that pivots on the pulley bolt.



Figure 42 - Return Cable

- 4) Move to the rear of the loom and maintain some tension on the cord as you bring it down the side and under the Return Pulley and over the top of the pulley mounted on the rear E-Lift Support Mount Block.



Figure 43 - Return Pulley Cable



Figure 44 - Return Cable and E-lift Support Mount Block

- 5) Continue pulling on the cord toward the left side of the loom. Loop the cord under the pulley mounted on the lever and bring it over the pulley, back toward the center of the loom.
- 6) With one hand maintaining tension on the cord, grasp the bottom of the lever with the other hand and pull it, against the spring tension, back toward the loom center. Take care not to pinch fingers between the spring and the lever. Use the slack created in the cord to extend it back toward the right side of the loom and the waiting eye bolt.

Completing Installation Of The E-Lift II

Now that the cord and cables are installed, it is time to check that the Cam and pulleys are aligned to allow for smooth, vertical movement.

- 1) Use an allen wrench to tighten all six lock collars securely in place. The Cam and pulleys should turn freely, but without lateral wiggle.
- 2) Locate and connect the foot switch cord to the front of the E-Lift II. Connect the female end of the power cord at the back of the housing (be sure it's completely inserted).
- 3) Turn off the E-Lift II power switch. Plug the male end of the power cord into a good quality surge-protected power strip, preferably the same one as used for your Compu-Dobby as this will allow you to turn on the loom more easily.

Setting The Home Position

Before you use the E-Lift II, you must set the "home" or neutral position:

- 1) Turn off the E-Lift II power switch. Unwind the cord on the Motor Box Pulley and bring the Dobby Slide Plate to its upper most position.
- 2) Rewind the Motor Pulley Cord, making sure the Dobby Slide Plate remains approximately 1/4" above the ball on the rear most Dobby Cable. Turn on the E-Lift II power switch.

You have now set your Home Position and may start to weave!

Selection Of Single Or Double Action Mode

The E-Lift II is programmed with two modes: Double- or Single-Shed selection.

The Double-Shed™ mode completes every lifting cycle with the shed open. For example, assume you've just completed a shot and the shed is still open. You depress the foot switch and the shed closes, the Dobby advances to the next pick, and the shed opens — all as a single continuous movement. You'll very quickly develop a rhythm and will find there's ample time to beat while the shed is transitioning between Open-Close-Open.

In Single-Shed mode, you activate the foot switch once to open the shed and again to close the shed. In other words, you achieve one action per activation. If you wish to use the Single-Shed mode, hold down the foot pedal for 10 seconds.

We suggest you turn off the loom with the shed closed to avoid the harnesses crashing. When you are done weaving, hold down the foot pedal for 10 seconds to switch to single shed mode and close the shed.

INSTALLATION OF THE COMPU-DOBBY

- 1) Take the Compu-Dobby from its protective box and have the four thumbscrews free from the Dobby Back and at hand for this installation.



Figure 45 - Compu-Dobby Solenoids

- 2) Check to see that all of the little black plastic tips on each solenoid appear concave, when viewed from above. They can be easily turned with a slight touch (see Figure 3-21).
- 3) Before proceeding further, locate the four mounting holes in the narrow sides of the Dobby Back. Behind each hole, seen from the interior loom, there is what appears to be the head of a standard slotted screwdriver. This is the end of the barrel nut that will secure the tip of each thumbscrew. Be sure these slots are aligned horizontally. Use a screwdriver to rotate them into place.

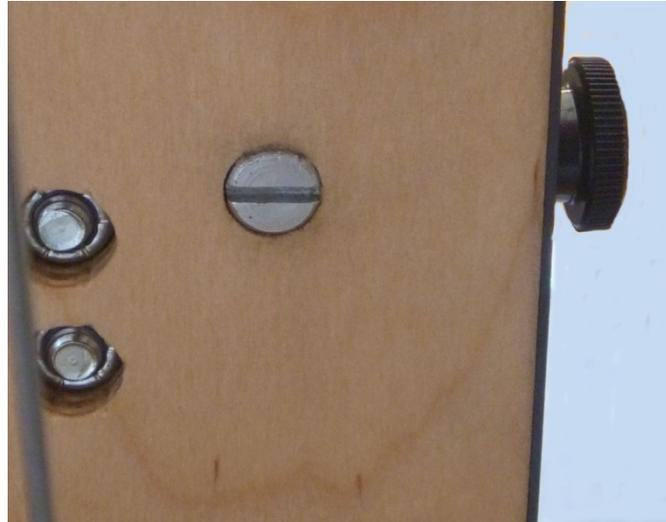


Figure 46 - Barrel Nut

- 4) Bring the Compu-Dobby up to the Dobby Back and align the four mounting holes located on the edge of the sides, with the four holes on the sides of the Dobby Back. The Compu-Dobby is heavy and must be grasped and supported from the bottom. We suggest using a pot-holder or pad to make this more comfortable on your hands.
- 5) Align the four sets of holes and insert one thumbscrew into each. Wait until all are installed before tightening completely.
- 6) Prior to tightening, press the Compu-Dobby flush against the loom castle. There is a little bit of play in the holes and the solenoids will perform best if they are positioned correctly.
- 7) Attach the power cable to the Compu-Dobby at the plug by the power Switch located on the lower, front of the unit.
- 8) Plug the USB cable included with your Compu-Dobby into the USB port and plug the other end into your computer.
- 9) Please refer to your weaving software manual for further information about the computer interface with your Compu-Dobby.

INSTALL THE WARP BEAM

The loom is designed to carry two Plain Warp Beams or a single Sectional Beam. Plain Beams may be used in either the upper or lower position. A Sectional Beam may only be mounted in the upper position.

When using two beams at the same time, brackets for the second separation beam will need to be attached.

If you are using a single Plain Beam or a Sectional Beam, install it in the upper position.

- 1) Locate your Warp Beam and the axle pockets located on the front edge of the Rear Verticals (#5).
- 2) Loosen the little bolts that hold the flat beam retainers over the two pockets.



Figure 47 - Beam Retainer

- 3) Swing the retainers aside and position the Beam in place. Bring the warp beam into position. If you are using the upper location, orient the beam so that the long end of the axle is to the left of the loom (opposite the Dobby Head). When using the lower position, place the handle at the right side of the loom.
- 4) Seat the Beam in the axle pockets and, holding the Beam in place, rotate each retainer back down, to safely secure the Beam.
- 5) Locate the Warp Beam Handle and remove its hardware.
- 6) Slip the handle over the protruding end of the Beam Axle. Insert the bolt and secure with the washer and nut. Note that the handle is connected with a carriage bolt, the head of which must fit into its stamped recess.

Note:

Follow the same procedure to mount a second, Lower Beam. Remember, a Sectional Beam can only be mounted in the upper location.

Installation Of The Breast Beam And Separation Beam

You will have one breast beam that can also be used to wind-on from a tension box.

- 1) To use as a breast beam, place it with the groove down in the cutouts at the front of your loom.
- 2) To use the breast beam to wind on, place it groove up in the slot in #6&6A near the back.

You will have a separation beam for each warp beam. These are identical to the breast beam.

- 3) Place the beam for the upper warp beam in the slots in #5.

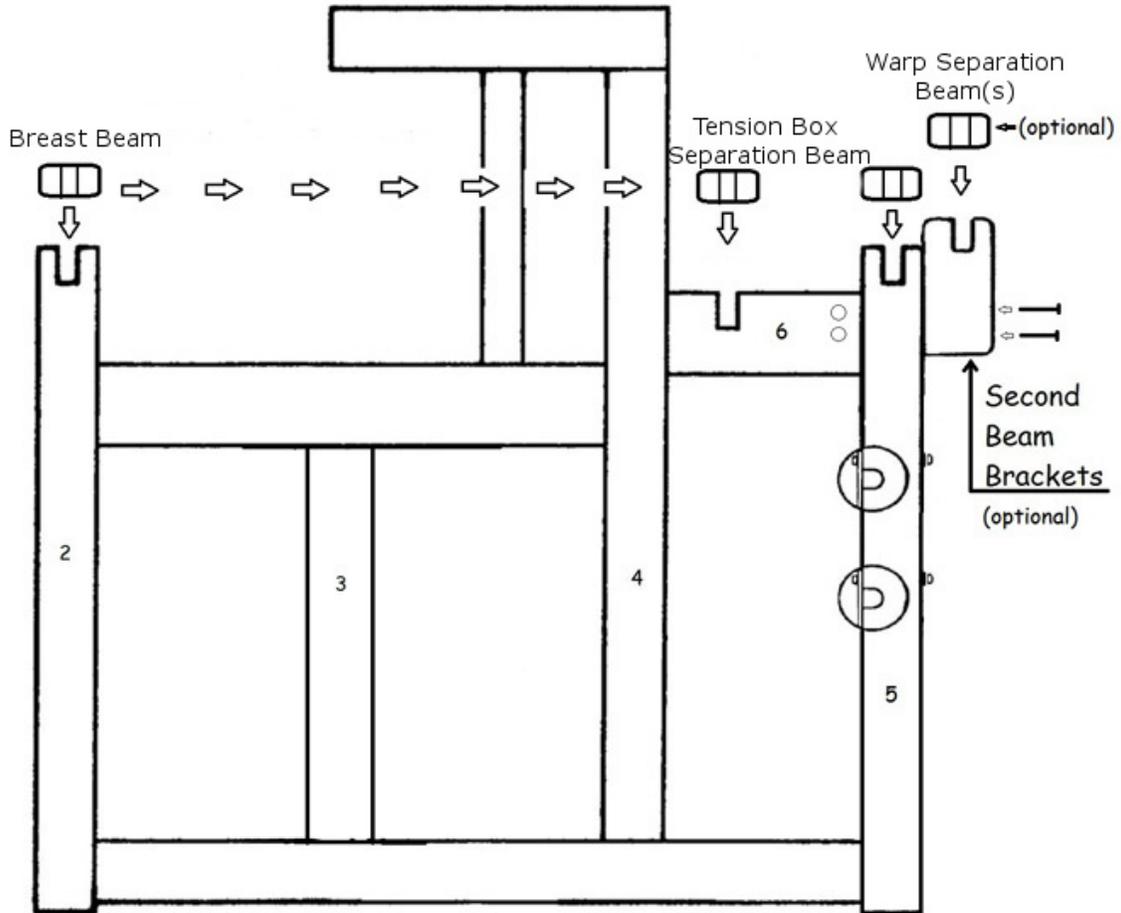


Figure 48 - Breast Beam and Separation Beam Locations

Install Optional Second Beam Brackets

If you are using two warp beams, you will need to install additional brackets.

NOTE:

If you ordered a loom with two Warp Beams, these brackets and hardware will have been packed with the Side Frame Parts.

- 1) Locate the two Separation Beam Brackets. They are identical. As shown in the diagram, these brackets bolt into the top of the back edge of the Rear Verticals.

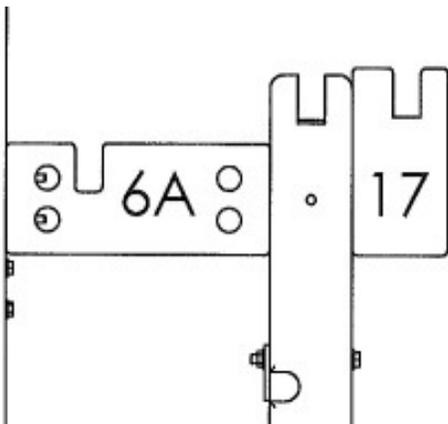


Figure 49 - Left Side Second Beam Location

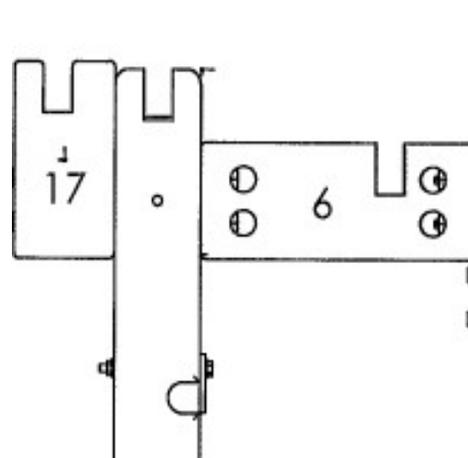


Figure 50 - Right Side Second Beam Location

- 2) We've pre-installed the mounting bolts in the brackets. Remove the square nuts from the bolt ends, push the brackets into place, and tighten the bolts against the square nuts placed in the access holes on the inside face of Horizontals #6L and #6R.
- 3) Place the separation beam for the lower warp beam in the cutouts on the brackets.

Mount The Brake Cable System

- 1) You've already installed your Brake Pedal(s), now you need to add the Cable/s and Spring/s.

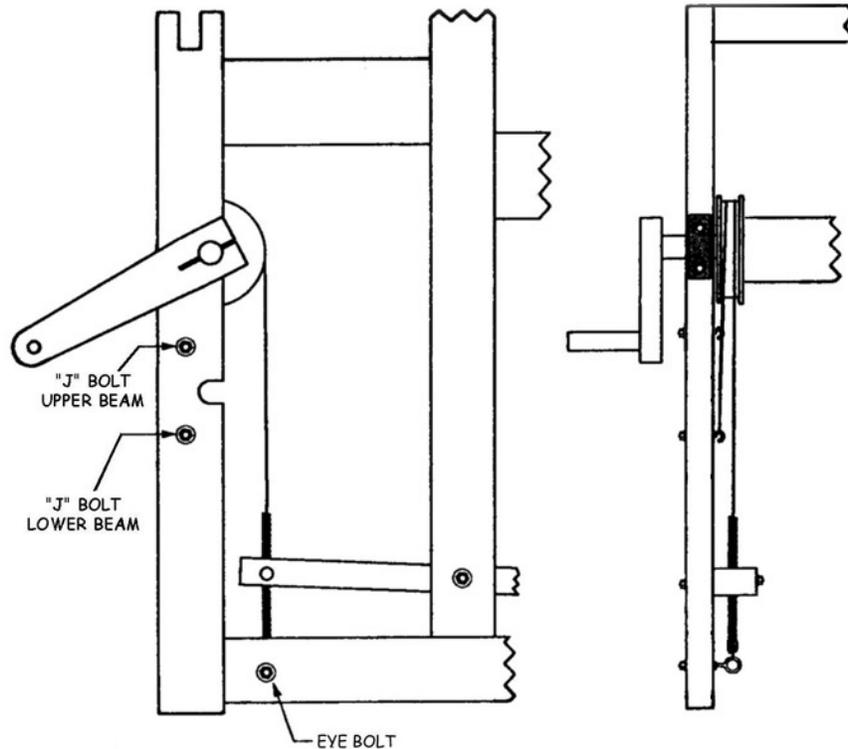


Figure 51 - Brake Cable Locations

- 2) Brake Cables come in different lengths, depending on the type of Beam you're using, and its location. Each Cable Assembly is individually bagged and marked, but if you become confused, consult the table below:

Beam Type	Cable Length (tip of loop to tip of clip)
1/2 Yard Sectional	76-5/8"
Upper Plain Beam	53-3/4"
Lower Plain Beam	47-5/8"

- 3) Select the bag with the appropriate Cable Assembly. You will receive one assembly for each Warp Beam ordered. It will contain:

1	Steel Brake Cable
1	Tension Tie-Up with Toggle
1	"J" Bolt assembly
1	Eye Bolt/Spring Assembly

- 4) Mount the "J" and eye bolts, making sure that each points to the inside of the loom. The "J" bolt should also point down.
- 5) Use a 7/16" wrench to remove the nut from the bolt in the end of the Brake Pedal, then slide the bolt most of the way out.
- 6) Insert the tip of the bolt through the three strands of cord that create the loop, with the toggle remaining above the pedal.



Figure 52 - Bolt for Brake Cable

- 7) Push down on the end of the brake pedal so that you can attach the spring to the same bolt. You'll have both the tie-up and the spring on the bolt.
- 8) Push the bolt back through the pedal and replace the nut.
- 9) Hook the loop at one end of the cable on the proper J-bolt. Bring the cable immediately up and around the exterior side of the Brake

Drum. Wrap it around the Brake Drum; it will pass over the top of the drum three times. Take care **not** to cross the cable on itself.

- 10) When you've just enough cable remaining to almost reach the brake pedal, collect the three loops of the cord into the snap hook.

Note:

Check again to make sure the cable isn't crossed on itself.

- 11) Use the toggle on the tie-up to adjust the tension on the pedal. To increase tension, pull the two ends of cord away from the toggle. To decrease the tension, squeeze the buttons on either side of the toggle and move it up and down on the looped ends.

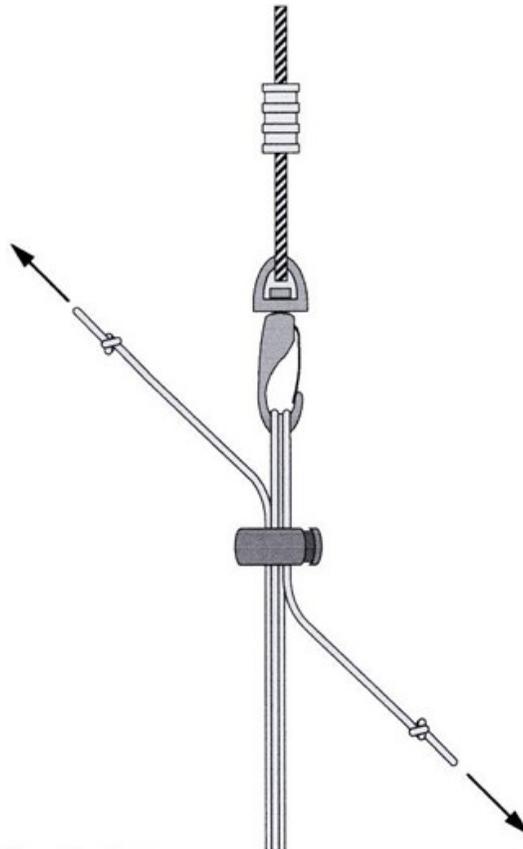


Figure 53 - Brake Cable Toggle

Note:

If the cable is installed in the wrong direction the Beam will turn easily toward the front of the loom and you will be unable to establish good tension.

Install the Optional Tension Device

If you ordered the optional tension device with your loom, follow these instructions to install it.

- 1) Find the hole in the Rear Vertical (#5) and place the pulley on the tension arm so that the holes match.
- 2) Place the bolt in the hole and tighten.
- 3) Take the brake cable from the brake pedal tie-up 3 times around the warp beam drum, up to the pulley on the tension arm and attach the end to the protrusion on the arm.

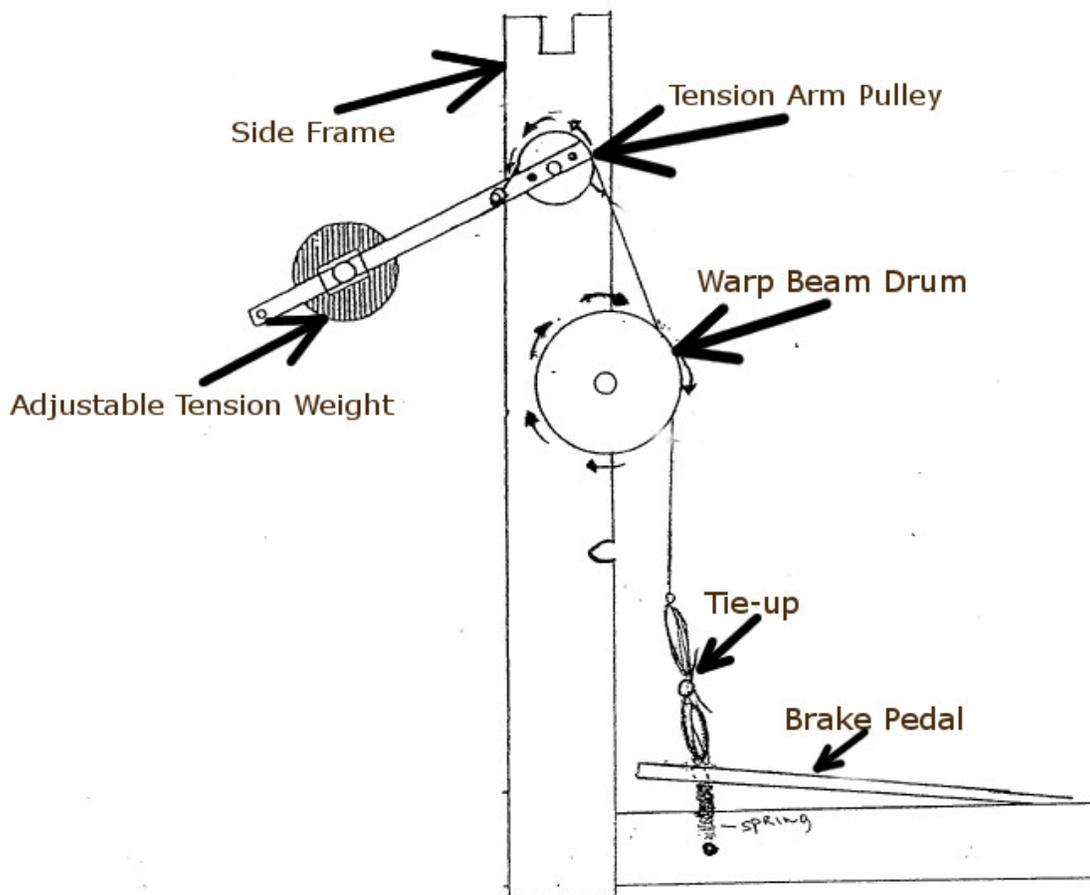


Figure 54 - Optional Tension Device

INSTALL THE SHELF

- 1) Orient the shelf so that the felt strips on the bottom will lay atop the three sets of Harness Pulleys when the shelf is in place. These act as Cable Retainers and will keep your Harness Cables properly located during lifting of the harnesses.
- 2) Slide the shelf into the grooves in the Harness Pulley Supports.
- 3) Insert the retention pin into its hole. It will, and should be, tight. It will loosen over time.
- 4) If you cannot push the pin all the way into the shelf, check that you haven't put the shelf in backwards.

WEAVING INSTRUCTIONS

Note:

Unless otherwise noted, the instructions in this section are basic, general instructions for weaving and are applicable to many AVL and non-AVL looms. They should not be regarded as a substitute for training or experience.

WARPING THE PLAIN BEAM

If you only have a Sectional Beam, proceed to the section titled Warping the Sectional Beam.

Various warping methods can be adapted to an AVL loom. However, we recommend the following method in which the warp is wound on to the Plain Beam with the use of a Raddle. Please study this method and try it. We have found that it aids in getting a uniform warp tension, especially when dealing with long warps.

Creating Two Crosses

To begin, wind the warp on a warping board or reel. Make sure you put in two crosses, one at each end of your warp:

- 1) The Threading Cross (each thread crosses the next thread in opposite directions; all are secured in a single loop).

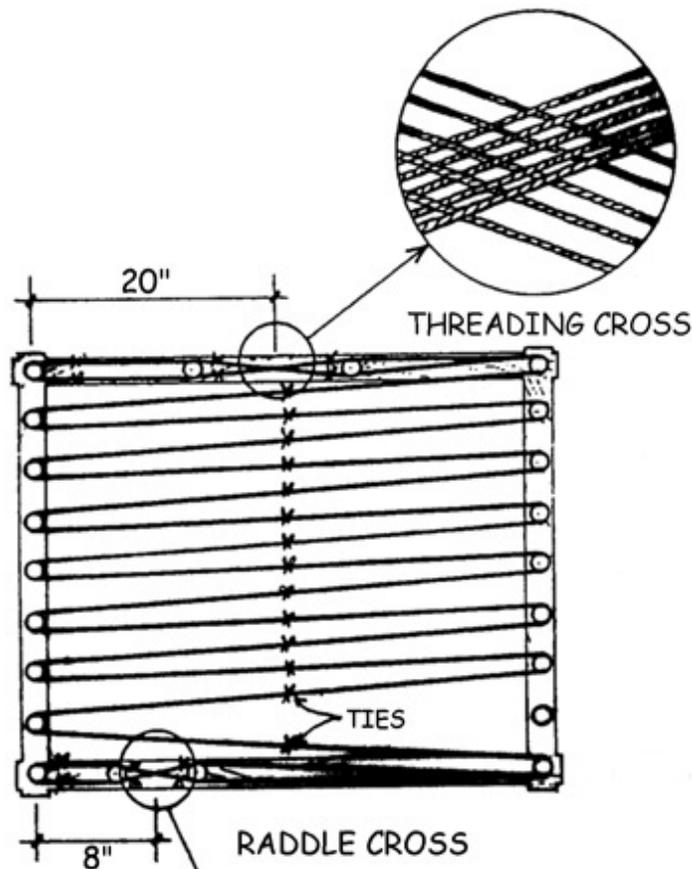


Figure 55 - Warping Board with Two Crosses

- 2) The Raddle Cross (warp threads are tied in groups, depending on how many ends will be put in each section of the raddle).

Securing The Crosses

Before removing the warp from the board or the reel, secure the crosses. Use four ties to secure each cross, in addition to the tie at the cross axis. These ties go on each side of both pegs holding the cross.

It is usually a good idea to use different color threads for the ties on the tops of the pegs and another color to tie the bows underneath the pegs. By color-coding your ties, you are less likely to twist the warp later.

Removing The Warp From The Warping Board

Remove the warp from the warping board by chaining or by winding on the kistestick. Start from the Threading Cross and proceed to the Raddle Cross.

Since the capacity of the warping board is limited, for wide warps you will end up making a number of mini-warps and taking them off individually.

Adjusting The Tension

Before winding on the warp, check the tension device to make sure the rope is wrapped three times around the tension drum and that the rope end is clipped to the spring, which is held by the Hook Bolt. Test that you are able to turn the Beam in a clockwise direction. If this proves difficult, you can let some length out of the nylon cord by pressing on the toggle button and moving the toggle up and down on the cord. This will allow you to turn the beam backwards during winding and the Beam will be stabilized when at rest. Don't forget to retighten the cord when you are ready to thread the heddles!

Attaching The Raddle

Secure the Raddle to the back of the loom. If you have an AVL Raddle, simply slip the mounting rods into the set of holes in the back of the rear vertical members.

Winding The Apron

Note:

**The top beam of your loom should be placed with the handle at the left side.
The bottom beam of your loom should be placed with the handle at the right**

side. When winding on from the back of the loom, the top beam should be wound counter clockwise, and the bottom beam should be wound clockwise.

Put your apron on the beam with velcro and wind your beam counter clockwise, so that your apron is wound on the beam.

Attaching The Warp To The Apron

Bring the apron around the Separation Beam and put the metal rod through the sleeve at the end. You can lash your warp sections onto that rod or you can attach another rod which has been slipped through the loop at the end of the warp with the Raddle Cross.

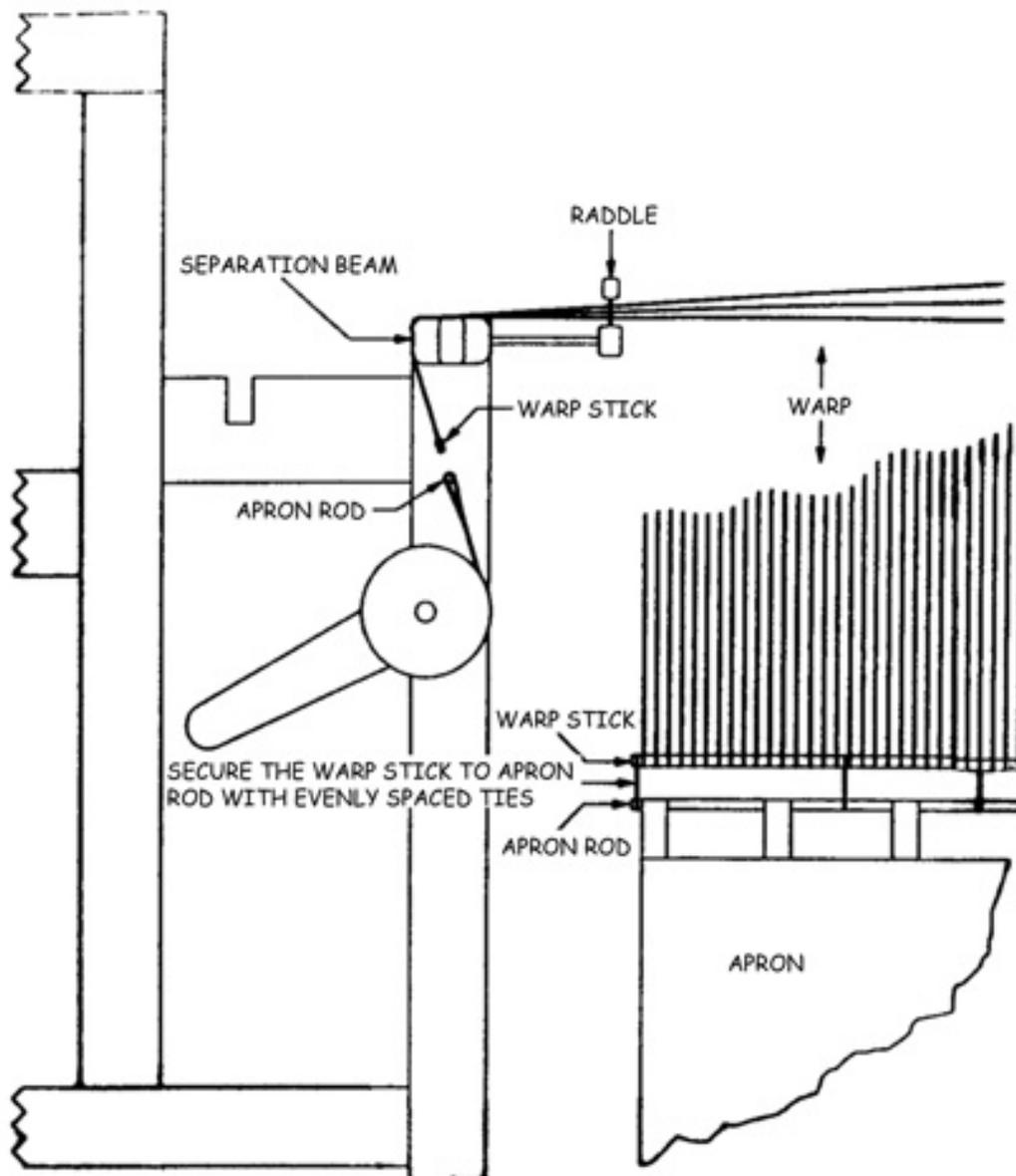


Figure 56 - Attaching the Warp to the Apron

Inserting Sticks In The Raddle Cross

Place two lease sticks in either side of the Raddle Cross and secure together with string through the holes in the ends of the sticks. Now remove the ties from the Raddle Cross and spread the warp out on the sticks.

Measure the center of your Raddle to use it as a center of your warp. The warp threads should either go through the middle of the Raddle or be offset four inches to the right.

Feeding The Raddle

To feed the Raddle, distribute yarns across the Raddle by dropping each Raddle Cross group into a dent in the Raddle.

If you are using an AVL Raddle with a sliding cover, slide it on after the Raddle is threaded and secure it with two or three cord ties so it can't come off. Remove the Raddle Cross sticks when this is completed.

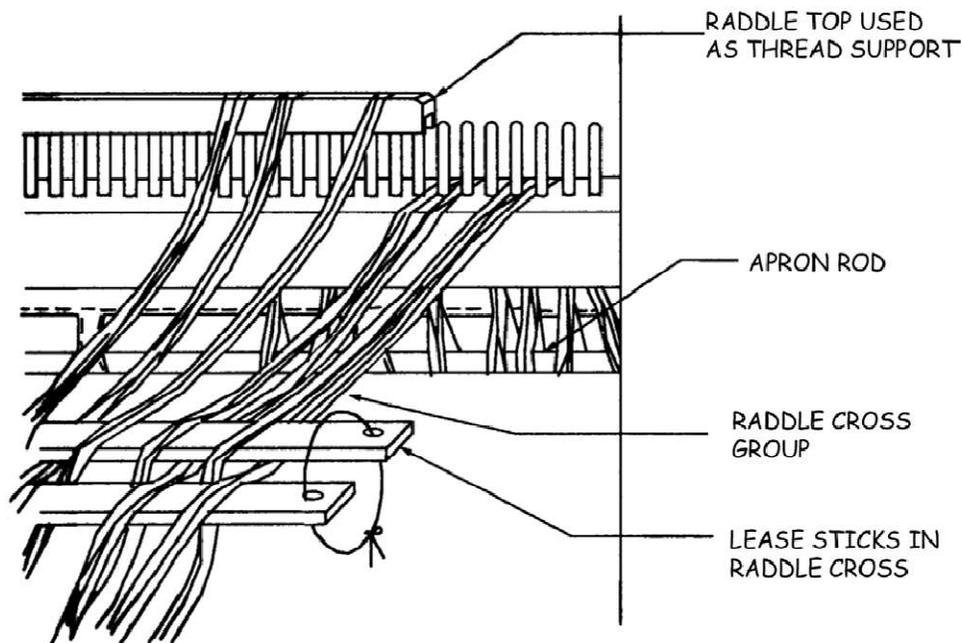


Figure 57 - The Raddle and the Raddle Cross

Preparing The Paper

Prepare the paper for winding between the warp layers. For the most professional results, and fewer tension problems, we suggest that the warp be as smooth, tight, and compact as possible. This would mean not using corrugated paper or sticks as they will make the warp too soft and/or lumpy. Corrugated paper is just too soft and the warp can never be wound tight

enough with it. Heavy wrapping paper works well; seventy pound craft paper is good. If you are going to be using smooth, slippery warp yarns like fine linens or perle cottons, the edge yarns are going to need extra help in order not to slip off the sides. To do this, cut your paper four inches wider than the warp width and then fold over the edges an inch on each side. Be sure the warp is wound between the two folded edges not overlapping them.

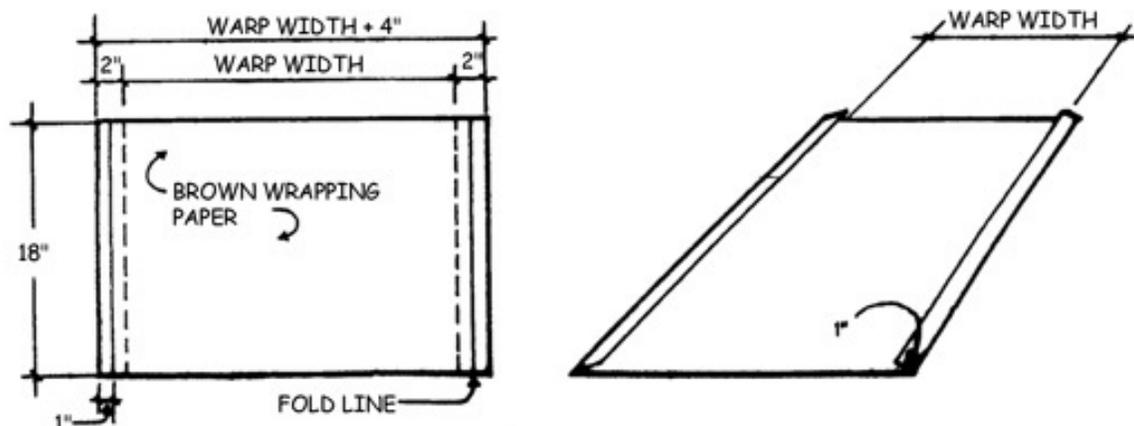


Figure 58 - Prepared Paper with Folded Edge

Winding The Warp

Remember, wind the warp on tightly under a lot of tension. The amount of tension used will vary depending on the warp material, but a good rule to remember is that the tension of the wound-on warp must be as great as the tension during the weaving operation. You will need one person to hold a warp under tension on the back and one person to wind the warp on the beam using a handle. The person winding the warp can also insert the paper. For a wide, heavy warp, several helpers may be required.

If you have to do it yourself, you can use the jerking method. Make one turn around with your beam crank and then go to the back of the loom and jerk one narrow section (2-3 inches in width) at a time to make the newly wound warp tight on the beam. The idea of this method is that the warp does not need to be under tension all the time, but the part that is on the beam has to be tight. Make another turn, go to the back of the loom, and jerk all the sections again and so on. If you have a wide warp, you might need to do multiple jerking motions after each turn.

Threading Cross

When you come to the end of your warp, insert lease sticks at either side of your Threading Cross. Tie the two sticks together at each end.

Removing The Raddle

When the warping is completed, free the warp from the Raddle. If you have an AVL Raddle, first untie the security strings, lift the Raddle top off, and remove the warp from the Raddle. Afterwards, replace the top on the Raddle and leave it in its place on the back of the loom as it will not interfere with the weaving process. Then be sure to bring the end of the warp around the Separation Beam so that it now travels into the loom.

Using a strong cord, suspend the lease sticks between the Separation Beam and the Harnesses.

Now remove the ties from each Threading Cross and spread the warp out on the sticks.

Using Two Beams

There will be times when you will want to use more than one warp, which cannot be put together on one beam.

You will have to put them on separate beams with separate tension systems.

When Do You Need To Tension Your Warps Separately?

When weaving:

1. Very different size yarns.
2. Yarns with different stretching qualities.
3. Different densities.
4. Different structures.
5. Supplementary warp techniques (because some warp threads do not interlace as often as others).
6. A group of special yarns for selvages and borders. Loops, piles, or puckers like seersucker.
7. More than one layer with different setts in each layer.
8. More than one layer with a different pick count in each layer.

Setting Two Beams

The process of setting up a second beam is the same as setting up one beam. You need to be careful not to mix sequences between the beams. It will also take more time to setup two beams rather than one.

The V-series loom allows you to have two plain beams on the loom. The second beam is placed in the bottom position, with the handle on the right side of the loom. *This means your wind-on direction will now be clockwise.*

- 1) Wind each warp on the beam the same way you would do it if there were only one beam on the loom (plain or sectional). Make a cross and have a pair of lease sticks with a cross in each warp.
- 2) The warp from the upper warp beam goes over the separation beam on the rear verticals. The warp from the lower warp beam goes over the separation beam on the additional bracket.
- 3) Proceed with a threading as if you were only working with one beam. Follow your threading instructions and take special care which thread from which pair of lease sticks comes next.

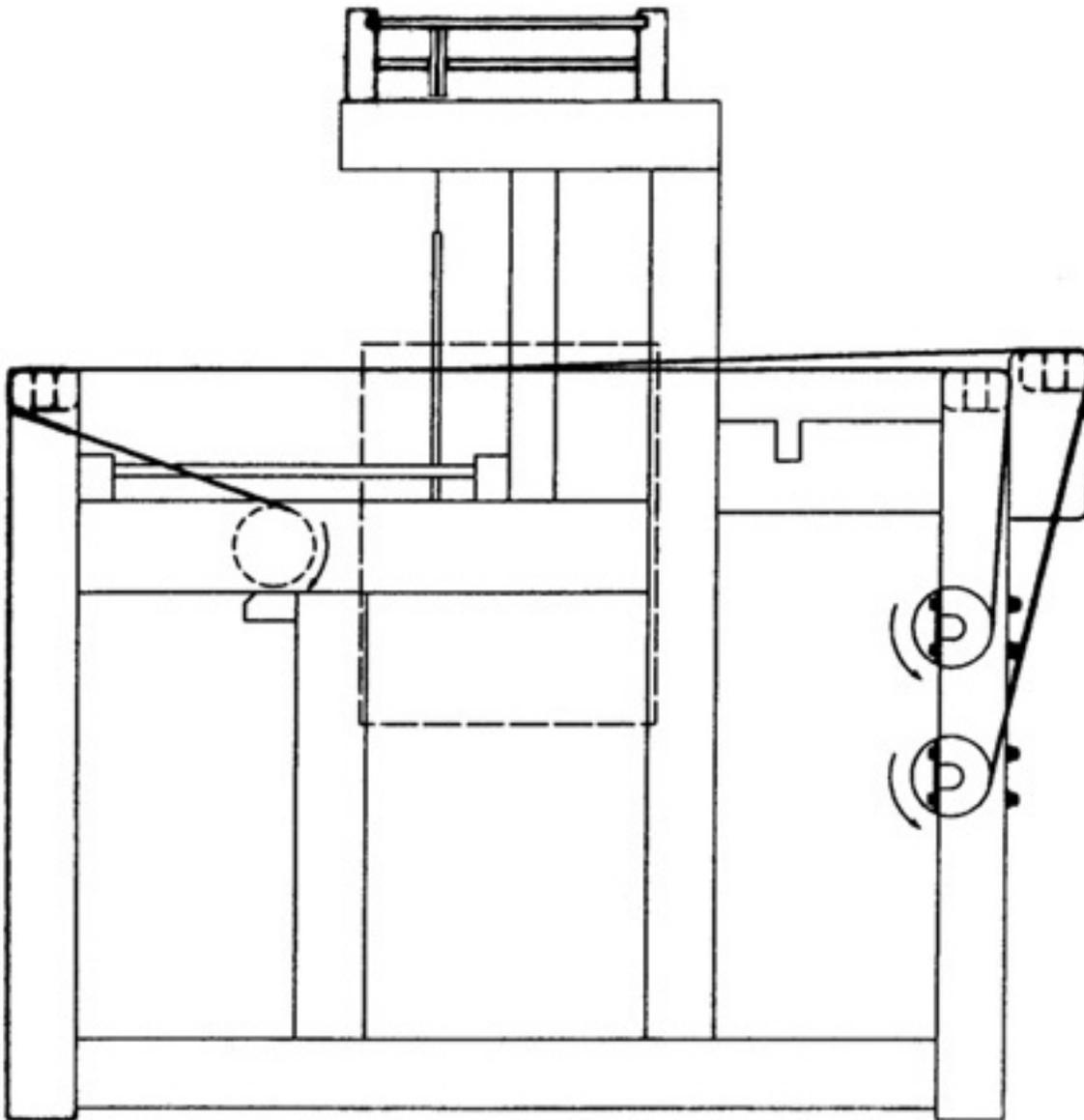


Figure 59 - Warp Routing

More Than Two Warps, Only One Beam? Separate Tensioning!

If you do not currently have two beams, or you need more than two separate warps, you can weight and tension your additional warps separately on the same beam. Follow the instructions below.

- 1) Make your warp sections on the warping board and take them off the board in a chain, on a kite stick, or just in a plastic bag.
- 2) Make sure that each bundle is not too thick. You will know when you need to divide each bundle if you feel that all the threads are not being tensioned evenly.
- 3) The weight needs to have a strong loop of string on it so the warp bundles can be slip knotted into it. This makes it easy to undo the slip-knot and move the weight when it climbs up to the back beam and must be let down again.
- 4) The weight also needs to be adjustable. Plastic bottles, with handles, filled with water are perfect. You can also use fishing weights, washers, nuts, bolts. They are not as easily adjustable as water bottles, but take less space. The closer to the floor you can hang them, the less often you need to reposition them.

WARPING THE SECTIONAL BEAM

The AVL Sectional Beam can be warped in sections with the use of a Tension Box. The yarn travels directly from cones or spools, which are mounted on a rack behind the loom, through the Tension Box, and onto the Beam. Throughout the warping process, the Tension Box automatically keeps a constant and uniform tension on the warp. The Tension Box allows you to make longer warps than other methods.

You can also warp a sectional beam using the AVL Warping Wheel. With the AVL Warping Wheel you wind threads onto the wheel then wind them from the wheel directly onto the beam. When using a warping wheel, your warp length will need to be less than 24 yards.

Extension Cords

You might want to make a permanent set of Extension Cords to use when warping the Sectional Beam. Extension Cords are also called "apron cords" and serve the same function as the apron on the Plain Beam. They give you "reach" from the Warp Beam and allow you to weave every possible inch until the end of the warp touches the last Harness you are using. Make them

out of a strong non-stretchable linen or cotton cord. You will need to make one Extension Cord for each section in your Sectional Beam. For each Extension Cord:

- 1) Measure a piece of cord long enough to reach from the axle of the Warp Beam, at least one and a half revolutions around the Beam and then reach to the back most Harness.
- 2) When measuring the length of the cords, take into account that, when the warp is attached to the Extension Cord the knot between the cord and the warp needs to fall between the Crosspieces of the Sectional Beam, not on them. This will keep the warp smooth on the Beam so it doesn't go over the knots created when attaching the warp to the cords.
- 3) Now double that length and cut it. All Extension Cords should be exactly the same length, so cut them all at the same time.
- 4) Take the two ends of the cord and knot them together, using an overhand knot.
- 5) Wrap the cord around the center bar of the sectional beam with a larks head knot. You will also use a larks head knot to secure the warp threads to the extension cord.

Using a Tension Box

The Tension Box is an essential tool for Sectional Warping, which:

1. Puts threads under even tension.
2. Spreads threads to the proper width of the section.
3. Makes a thread-by-thread cross.

Sectional Beam Calculation

First, you must calculate the number of spools or cones of yarn you will need. Each section is wound onto the Sectional Beam separately; therefore, you'll need to have one spool or cone for each end in that section. For example, if your section is 2" wide, with sixteen E.P.I., you would need thirty-two spools or cones of yarn.

To prepare for Sectional Beam warping, we need to calculate:

1. how many spools we need to wind
2. how many yards do we need to wind on each spool
3. total yardage for the project

- **NUMBER OF SPOOLS?**

Sectional Beaming requires the use of as many spools loaded with thread per individual section as your Ends Per Inch, or planned sett in the reed, dictates.

To calculate the actual number of spools required, we need to know:

1. how many EPI (this is the sett) are you going to use in the warp
2. what SIZE of SECTIONS (1" or 2") will you use on the Beam

If your warp is set at 24 epi per 1", you will need 24 spools for a Sectional Beam with 1" sections or 48 spools for a Beam with 2" sections.

OF SPOOLS = EPI x SIZE OF THE SECTION

- **NUMBER OF YARDS PER SPOOL?**

To calculate the number of yards per spool, we need to know:

1. the LENGTH OF THE WARP
2. NUMBER OF SECTIONS on the Beam

We calculate the number of sections by dividing the WIDTH OF THE WARP by the SIZE OF THE SECTION. If the warp width is 30" and we are using 2" sections, our number of Sections is 15.

OF YARDS PER SPOOL = LENGTH OF THE WARP x # OF SECTIONS

- **TOTAL YARDAGE?**

If it is a single color warp or if a color sequence is repeating in each section, the same spools or cones can be used to wind all the sections needed for the warp.

TOTAL YARDAGE = # OF SPOOLS x # OF YARDS PER SPOOL

It is important to make these calculations in advance so that you can purchase your yarn in spools or cones corresponding to the amount of yardage needed on each. Sometimes this is not possible and you will need to wind your own spools from yarn that is in larger packages. For doing this, you will need empty plastic spools, a bobbin winder (preferably electric), and a yardage counter. These items are available from AVL.

Feeding The Spool Rack

Next, place a Spool or Cone Rack about five or six feet behind your loom. Place the spools or cones for the first warp sections on the Cone Rack.

Make sure you put each thread through the metal eye on the spool rack so the threads do not get tangled.

When arranging the spools on the Spool Rack, it doesn't matter whether you go top to bottom or bottom to top, the important thing is to be consistent in vertical columns and to place the spools in the order that the threads are in the warp.

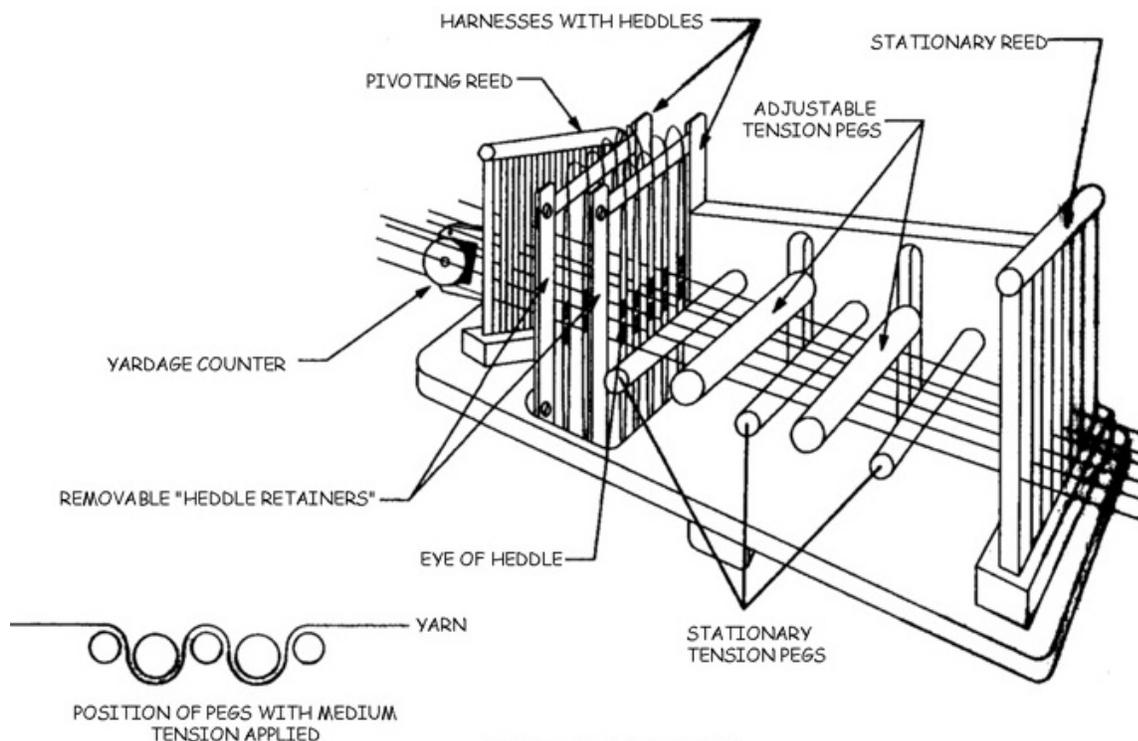
Tension Box Heddle Installation Instructions

The first time you use a Tension Box, you need to install heddles on the harnesses of your Tension Box.

Your Tension Box is delivered with one bundle of one hundred heddles. These are held together with twist ties. Leave these on for now. Refer to the following diagram to familiarize yourself with the Tension Box and its parts. Push down on one of the harnesses until it stops. This causes the other harness to go up. You will use that later for making a Threading Cross. Right now we'll need to use it to help put the heddles on the harnesses.

- 1) Remove the "heddle retainer" of the harness that is up, using a phillips head screwdriver.
- 2) Notice there are four twist ties holding the heddles together. Separate the top two. Insert the top bar (of the harness that is up) into the space created by pulling apart the twist ties. Insert the bottom bar (of the harness that is up) into the space created by pulling apart the bottom two twist ties, making certain that the heddles aren't twisted. Now remove the twist ties.
- 3) Count off fifty heddles and cut the loop at the top between the 50th and the 51st heddle.
- 4) Now put the four twist ties back on the fifty heddles that were the last to go on the harness.
- 5) Remove these fifty and reattach the "heddle retainer".
- 6) Now push down on the harness that is up, making the other harness come up.
- 7) Remove the heddle retainer.
- 8) Pull apart the top two twist ties and insert the top of the harness (which is up) into the space created. Pull apart the bottom two twist ties and insert the bottom of the harness into the space created.

9) Reattach the heddle retainer.

**Figure 60 - Tension Box****Positioning The Tension Box**

First bring the Front Beam to the back of the loom and mount it in the two notches located on the Mid-Rear Horizontals (#6, #6A). Next, flip the Separation Beam at the back of the loom, exposing the side with the groove in it. If you have two Warp Beams and have mounted the second Separation Bar, remove it for this process.

Mount the Tension Box in the groove, with the Counter facing into the loom. The Tension Box is fastened to the Separation Beam with a small cross piece and wing nuts. This will stabilize the Tension Box and allow it to travel smoothly from one section to another. The wing nuts can be released for the Tension Box to move easily from side to side. Each time the Tension Box is moved and centered properly for a particular section, the wing nuts must be tightened again.

Threading The Tension Box

The best way to thread the Tension Box is to take one thread from the furthest left cone (as you face the Cone Rack, with your back to the loom) and thread it all the way through all the parts of the Tension Box, nearest to the back plate of the Box, then the next thread all the way through. It works

best to use the threads from the rack in a vertical order rather than a horizontal order.

Now let's go through the sequence for threading the Tension Box. First, move the two adjustable Tension Pegs up above the Stationary Pegs or remove them completely. Now, using a sley hook, draw the thread through the Rear (stationary) Reed. Since this reed is eight dents per inch, you will divide the E.P.I. into eight to find out how many ends will be in each dent (with sixteen E.P.I., put two ends in a section). If your E.P.I. does not divide equally by eight, you can either vary the number of ends in each dent (with twenty E.P.I., alternate two and three ends in the dents) or thread the dents a little wider than two inches (with twenty E.P.I., put two ends in each dent; with forty ends, the reed will be sleyed 2-1/2" wide).

Next, bring the thread straight through the Tension Peg section, between the larger adjustable Tension Pegs and the smaller, stationary Pegs or just above the smaller stationary Pegs if you have removed the larger ones.

Thread the first end through one heddle on the Front Harnesses, nearest to the back plate. The next end will go through the first heddle on the rear Harness. Repeat this, alternating harnesses for the rest of the ends. The heddle system will be used later to create the Threading Cross.

Now thread the end through the front Pivoting Reed. Here you have a choice of using an eight dent or ten dent reed. Pick the one that can be sleyed evenly and as close to the desired section width as possible. If you cannot get the exact width of the section, sley your reed slightly wider. This will make it just slightly wider than the space between the hoops. The section will be narrowed down by pivoting the Reed. Never sley the reed narrower than the section on the Beam because it is critical that the ends wind on evenly across the width of each section. If the ends are set too narrow at the Pivoting Reed, there is no way to expand it.

After the Tension Box is completely threaded, move the larger Pegs downward and tighten their wing nuts securely, to apply tension to the yarns. The further down the Pegs are moved, the more tension will be applied to the yarn. This is an adjustable system as different yarns require more or less tension. With a heavy wool, the Pegs may only need to be moved half-way down, whereas with a fine silk, the Pegs may need to be moved all the way down and the yarn wrapped an extra time around one of the stationary Pegs to get the proper tension. Once you have adjusted the tension correctly, do not change it during the winding of the Beam, as long as you are using the same type of yarn.

Once the Tension Box has been threaded, it is not always necessary to rethread it. If you need to change spools or cones, simply tie the new ends on to the old ends just before the rear stationary reed and pull gently on the old ends until the new ends have come all the way through the box.

Winding The Warp

In Chapter 3 you installed the Brake/Tension Device. Before winding on the warp. Check the tension device to make sure the rope is wrapped three times around the tension drum and that the rope end is clipped to the spring, which is held by the Hook Bolt. Test that you are able to turn the Beam. If this proves difficult, you can let some length out of the nylon cord by pressing on the toggle button and moving the toggle up and down on the cord. This will allow you to turn the Beam backwards during winding, while stabilizing the Beam when it is at rest. Don't forget to retighten the cord before you begin threading the heddles!

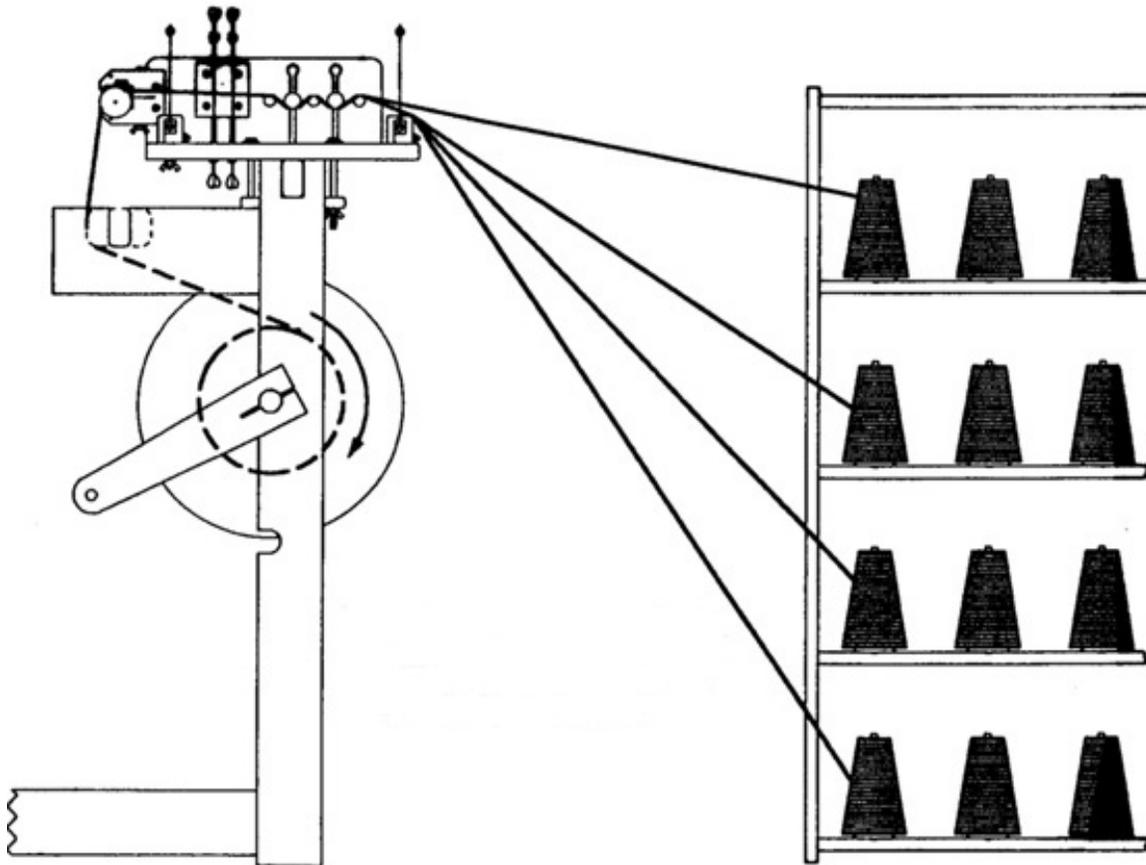


Figure 61 - Winding on the Warp

Tie an overhand knot near the end of the warp threads from one section and slip that knot into the opening of the larkshead knot you create in the Extension Cord. Pull it tight.

Line up the Tension Box to the section you will be winding.

Adjusting The Size Of The Section

Now, slowly wind about one revolution onto the Beam. As you wind, you will need to fine-tune the placement of the Tension Box along the track. When it is centered properly, tighten down the wing nuts under the Tension Box. At this point, you can pivot the "pivoting reed section" so that the yarn comes close to, but doesn't quite touch, either the hoop to the left or the hoop to the right. Now tighten the wing nut under the pivoting reed. This shouldn't need to be readjusted unless you are using a different yarn size in another section.

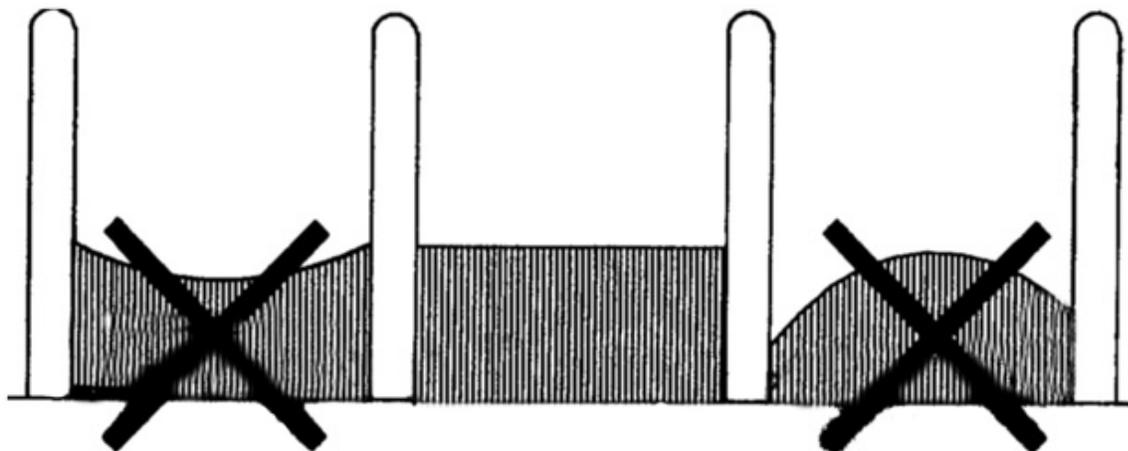


Figure 62 - Adjusting the Size of the Section

Extra care to correctly center and adjust the width of each warp section will result in more perfect tension while weaving.

Make sure that the threads are going on to the Beam in flat layers. If you notice that warp piles up at the hoops, the section of the warp is too wide. If the warp falls down at the hoops, the warp section is too narrow.

If any of the above is happening, gently unwind the warp (into a box, perhaps) and pivot the front reed on the Tension Box again until you get perfectly flat layers. This is very **important**, otherwise you will end up having different length threads in one section, since the circumference of the Beam within the section is not going to grow evenly. This uneven tension will cause tension problems.

Counting Turns Or Yardage

To determine the length of the warp you are putting on the Beam, you need to count either turns, revolutions, or yards.

To count turns, you can do it in your head, but it is more reliable to use a digital or mechanical revolution counter.

Counting revolutions even with a digital counter will only give the approximate warp length, because the circumference of the Beam will increase slightly with each rotation. This is called "Beam Build Up".

To count yards with a Yardage Counter while warping the Sectional Beam, you need to place the Yardage Counter at the front of the Tension Box. You should use an extra thread for measuring yardage, because if you use one of the threads from your warp section, that particular thread would have a different tension once you start weaving. The extra thread you use for measuring purposes can then be reused for each section.

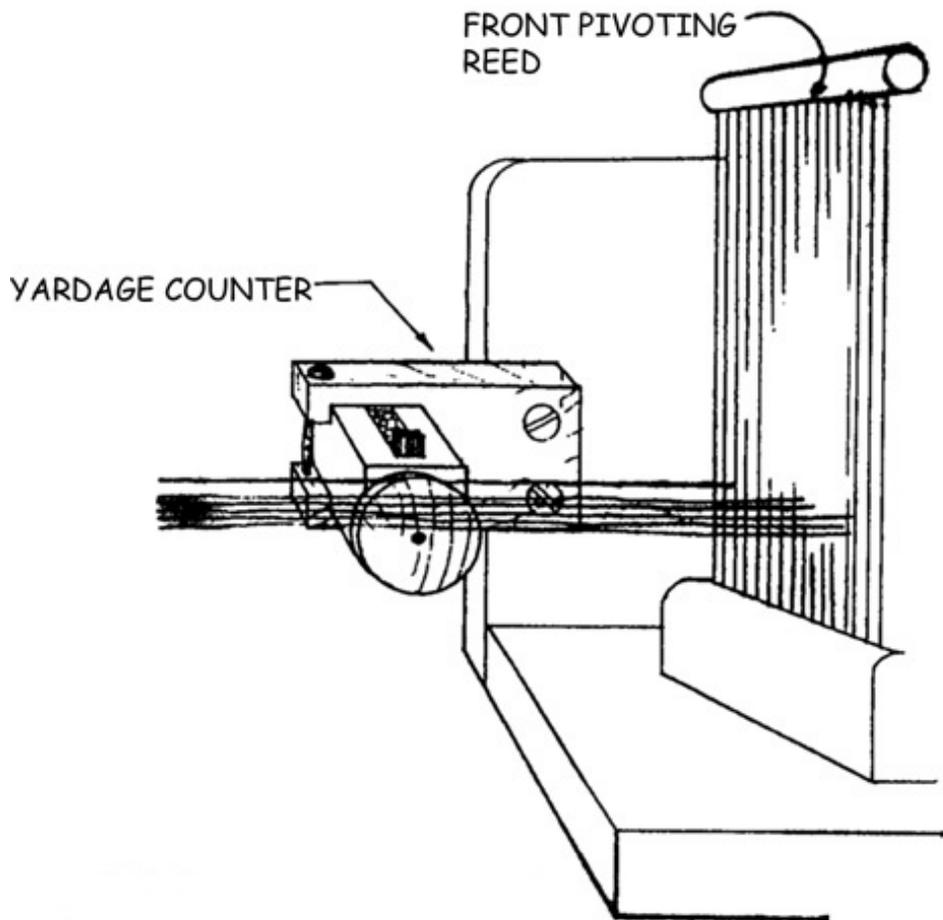


Figure 63 - Attaching Yardage Counter to Tension Box

Creating The Cross

When there is about a half-yard left to be wound onto the Beam, it is time to make the Threading Cross. Simply push on the rear Heddle Frame of the Tension Box, making half of the threads go up and the other half go down.

Now slip in an 8" piece of contrasting thread through the opening (called a Shed) created between the threads above and the threads below. Position this Marking Thread about halfway between the Tension Box and the Separation Beam (AKA the Breast Beam).

Now push down on the front Heddle Frame, making the other half of the threads go up. You may need to give a gentle tug to the section, behind the Box, to help the threads separate into the new Shed. Now take one end of your Marking Thread and bring it through this Shed. The two ends of the Marking Thread should now be together. Tying them in a bowknot, you have just made the Cross. Continue to wind the first section on, until the Cross is nearly on the Beam. Cut the ends, and secure to the section using a piece of masking tape.

Continue winding all the sections in the same manner by moving the Tension Box along its track.

Remove the Tension Box from its track in the Back Beam and flip the Beam over.

Replace the Separation Beam into its former position atop the front verticals, with the groove facing down, to serve you as the Breast Beam.

Inserting Sticks In The Threading Cross

When all the winding is complete, remove the tape, unwind a few feet of warp from each section, and slip one lease stick through the path created at one side of each Marking Tie. Now slip another lease stick through the path created by the other side of each Marking Tie. Secure the lease sticks together, leaving about two inches between them, using masking tape or string through the end holes of the lease sticks. Now bring the lease sticks, with the warp ends, around the outside of the loom and over the Back Beam, so that warp travels towards the center of the loom (harnesses).

Readjusting The Tension

Now tie the lease sticks on the side of the loom so that they are at eye level when you are in your threading position.

To keep the warp from slipping forward during the threading process, retighten the tension rope around the pulley and tension drum and clip the rope end to the spring.

Using the Warping Wheel

The Setup

- 1) Adjust height so position of mini-raddle is just below eye level.
- 2) Adjust the wind-off tension with toggle and cord. Tie cord to prevent slipping.



Figure 64 - Adjust Wind-off Tension

- 3) Adjust Warp Length using different spool placement by moving the spools on the arms.
- 4) Reset the Revolution Counter to Zero
- 5) Setup Cones with the Cone Caddy

Making the First Section

- 6) Open and secure the raddle top using the removable pin.
- 7) Slide the thread(s) under the metal catch clip, tails facing to the left. Tails should be about 5 inches long.

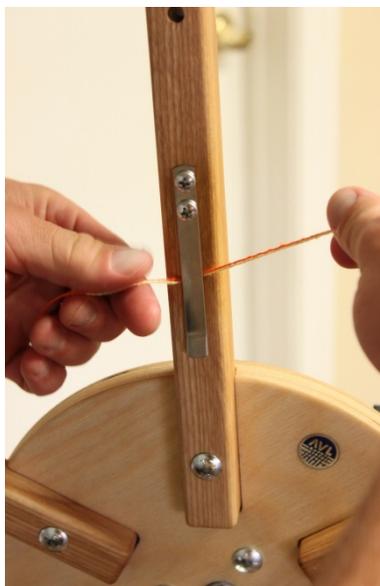


Figure 65 - Catch Thread Ends

- 8) Bring the thread(s) up and over the left side of the top spool so that you are ready to wind the Warping Wheel in a counter clockwise motion.



Figure 66 - Wind Counter Clockwise

- 9) After you have wound one length bring the thread(s) around the back of the raddle and through a dent (working from right to left).



Figure 67 - Bring Thread Through Raddle

- 10) Bring thread(s) down over the end you just wound and secure in the silver clip (swooping under from left to right).

Tying Off

- 11) Put the raddle top back on. Cut the bout threads just to the left of the clip and under the threads going over the wheel.
- 12) Hold onto the threads securely at the raddle (so they don't slip through). Below, wrap the cut threads around the clip.



Figure 68 - Hold Threads at Raddle

- 13) With the raddle top secure, remove the pin from the raddle holder while holding onto the threads.



Figure 69 - Remove Raddle from Top Position

- 14) Bring the raddle down to the winding-on position and secure with the pin. Tie a knot in the thread past the raddle so it won't slip through.



Figure 70 - Place Raddle in Lower Position

- 15) Take the extension cord from your beam. Create a larks head loop at its end and loop it around the knotted end of your warp section.



Figure 71 - Place Extension Cord Around Thread Bundle

- 16) Before the last part of the threads pass through the raddle, tape the threads on the loom-side of the raddle in their sequence using

masking tape. This will help you keep the threads in order when you thread the harness.

- 17) As you wind on, pivot the raddle to adjust the width of the section to fit exactly in-between the pegs on your sectional beam.



Figure 72 - Pivot Raddle

COMBINING SECTIONAL AND PLAIN WARPING

Depending on your equipment and preferences, you may prefer to wind separate warp sections on a warping board or reel and go from there directly to the Sectional Beam. If you decide to do this, however, your warp will be limited in length by what will fit on the warping board or reel. If you choose this method, follow these steps:

- 1) Calculate the number of threads for each section on your Sectional Beam.
- 2) On the Warping Board or reel, make "baby warps" for each section on your Beam.
- 3) Make crosses at each end: raddle cross on one side and thread-by-thread cross on the other.
- 4) Take the warp off the board or reel by taking off the thread-by-thread cross first.
- 5) Put the warp threads from a first "baby" warp in the Raddle, making sure that threads are spread evenly and that they are creating flat layers when wound on the Beam. Put the raddle top on or secure warp threads with rubber bands.
- 6) Instead of a regular raddle, you can put a mini-raddle in place of the front reed on the Tension Box. In this case, the Tension Box is

- used only for guiding threads into the sections. It is not necessary to sley threads in the Tension Box, either through the harnesses or through the back reed, and you do not need to adjust tension with the Pegs.
- 7) Attach each baby warp to the Extension Cords and proceed as in regular Sectional Beaming procedure.
 - 8) Since you are not using the Tension Box for tension, be sure to keep it taut manually.
 - 9) When you come close to the end of the section, take the reed cover off and continue winding the rest of the baby warp.
 - 10) Secure that section to the Beam and continue to the next one.

If you wish to use the Tension Box to maintain tension on your warp during the Wind-On phase, it will be necessary to make a Cross at both ends of your warp. If you can make your warp slightly longer, you can use the extra length to leave in your Tension Box for the purpose of tying on the subsequent sections.

THREADING, SLEYING, & TYING ON

Preparation For Threading

To prepare for threading, tie the threading cross-sticks in a comfortable and visible position between the Back Beam and the harnesses.

You may also find it helpful to raise the harnesses. To raise all the harnesses, turn on the E-Lift, turn off the double shed action, and pedal once. It is not necessary to turn on the Compu-Dobby at this time.

It is helpful to remove the Breast Beam and the Beater for further comfort and accessibility.

The important thing in threading is your comfort. Take the time to position everything so that your body feels at ease while threading.

Threading The Harnesses

Now we're ready to thread the loom. If you are right handed, it is recommended to start at the right side of the warp. Grasp one group of ends in your left hand and your sley hook in your right hand. Direct the "hook

end" of the sley hook through the "eye" of the first heddle you need to thread. Pull the thread through.

For example, if you had a straight draft on eight harnesses, your first thread would go through the eye of a heddle on the 8th harness. The second thread would be threaded through the eye of the first heddle on the 7th harness, the third thread through the first on the 6th harness, and so on.

Some weavers mark the center heddle on each harness and thread from center, out to each side. This allows for leaving an equal number of heddles at both sides of the harnesses, when threading is completed.

Unused Heddles

After threading is complete, make sure that the unused heddles are all pushed to the far sides of the harness sticks between the screweyes and the ends of the harness sticks. For balance, there should be approximately equal numbered groups of unused heddles on both sides of each harness. In some cases, such as a very wide warp with a lot of unused heddles on the ends of the harnesses, you may need to tie each group of unused heddles into a tight bundle with tie tapes or string to keep them from falling off the ends of the harness sticks or you may wish to take heddles off the loom altogether.

Note:

In the first six months of using a new loom with polyester heddles, the heddles may stretch out slightly to adjust to the harnesses.

Sleying The Reed

Now sley the warp ends through the reed. Some weavers start from the right side; some from the left; some in the middle. But, in all cases, be sure to measure accurately before starting so that the warp will be centered in the reed (or offset four inches to the right if the warp on the beam is already offset). Use the way you prefer to position and stabilize the reed between the harnesses and the Breast Beam for ease during the sleying process.

Tying On To The Apron

Now that you have your warp ends ready to tie, we need to prepare the apron. The ends will be tied to the apron rod.

Notice that the apron has two hemmed ends. One end has loops on it and the other end has a velcro strip. The Cloth Storage Beam also has a velcro strip. Measure to find the center of the Beam and, using tape, mark the center above the velcro strip. Find the center on the apron, at the end with

the velcro and fold it in half, with the velcro doubled on itself and facing out. Match center of your fold to the center of the Beam velcro, with the apron length hanging to the floor. Press the velcro strips together firmly, while pulling gently toward each side of the beam, making sure it is centered.

Now you can remove the tape marker and, turning the top of the Beam away from you, wind so the apron is wrapped once around, holding itself in place. Route the apron underneath the Cloth Beam and, towards the harnesses. Spread it out flat and center it over the Cloth Beam and insert the metal rod into the loops at the hem.

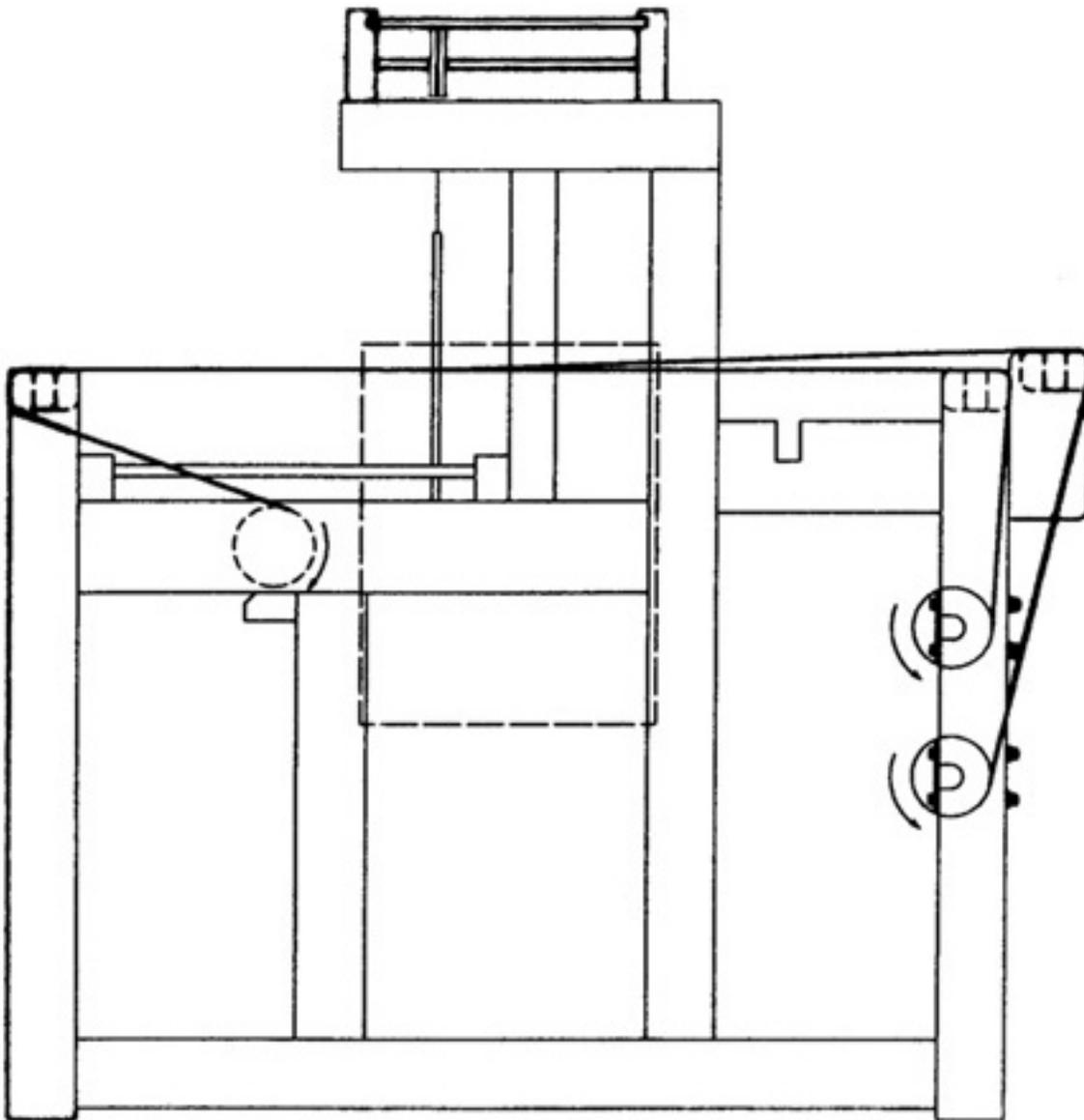


Figure 73 - Warp Routing

Now tie the ends to the metal rod. Starting from the middle, bring a first bundle toward you over the apron rod, then around and under it. Divide it in half and bring one half up on each side of the bundle. Use the ends to tie a surgeon's knot. It is the same as the first tie you make tying a shoelace, except you loop the end through twice. This kind of knot is very good for hold and readjusting the tension.

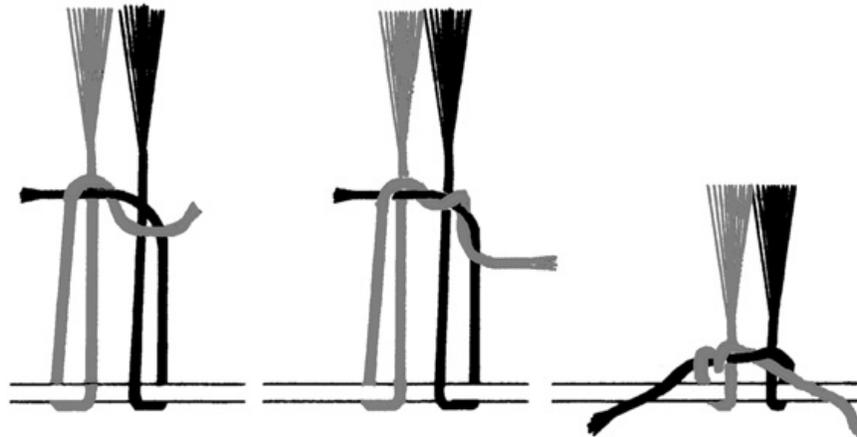


Figure 74 - Tying the Warp

Start with one section in the middle, then the far right and the far left outside ones. Work your way in. After tying the knot, pull only until you feel some resistance and tighten the knot and proceed to the next section.

By now, the sections that were tied first maybe quite a bit looser than the ones tied last. To correct this, you do not need to untie the knots, simply grasp the ends and pull them away from you, then re-tighten the knots, remembering to only pull until you feel, what is now, a uniform resistance at each group. Repeat this until all of the sections are at approximately the same tension. It is important to remember at this point, that you are not tying to achieve weaving tension, only *uniform* tension across the width of your warp. Attaining weaving tension is what the Cloth Beam Ratchet is for!

As directed in the preceding warping instructions, you'll secure the front of your warp to the Cloth Storage Beam via the apron. Use the handle at the right of the Beam to advance the warp and raise the tension. Simply release Warp Beam tension by depressing the Brake Pedal(s) as described above, push the handle forward to engage in the toothed ratchet, and rotate it down. It will wrap the warp onto the beam and draw the fell away from the Beater. The Pawl is that finger device that engages in the ratchet. Its job is to keep the Beam from rolling backwards and it must be engaged to hold the tension.

Using the optional warp tension device

To set the warp tension, move the weight to its rearmost position (next to the wooden pulley). Wind the warp forward slowly, using the ratchet handle on the cloth beam. Continue winding until the weighted tension arm rises and stops when the rope slips on the brake drum.

Ideally, the tension arm should rise (as you advance the warp) to about 45 degrees above the horizontal, then slip and rest at an approximately horizontal position. If it stops above the horizontal, let the adjusting cord out at the spring. If it stops below the horizontal, shorten the cord. The length of the adjusting cord is changed by squeezing the ends of the small plastic toggle together and then pulling the cord through it.

Now feel the warp for tension. If the warp is too loose, set the weight further out on the arm. Wind the warp forward a little and check it again. Once you feel you have attached the proper warp tension, make certain that the tension arm is rising and slipping correctly. If it isn't, tighten or loosen the adjusting cord as needed.

Tying On To An Old Warp

A new warp can be tied on to an old warp, thus eliminating the threading and sleying process, if the new warp introduced into the loom uses the same threading pattern and E.P.I. as the last warp. This process is especially good for production weavers as it saves time. It also takes less concentration and there is less chance of making mistakes in threading.

The tying on process starts when you are finishing the last warp on the loom. Before you cut off the fabric from the old warp, make sure to leave enough unwoven warp to extend one foot behind the harnesses, through the heddles, and about six inches past the reed when the beater is in its rear position. Now open two opposite tabby sheds and insert the lease sticks into these sheds behind the harnesses. Secure the sticks together with tie tapes through the holes.

Now carefully cut the fabric from the loom and tie bundles of warp coming through the reed together with a half-knot so the yarn can't slip back through the reed. Cut the warp in back (leaving one foot past the lease sticks) and also use a half-knot to tie bundles of yarn together for security.

After winding on the new warp on the Beam, you can sit behind the loom, on a small stool and tie corresponding yarns from the two sets of lease sticks together. An overhand or weaver's knot work well. This may seem slow at

first, but you will work up a faster rhythm with some practice. A good goal to reach would be to tie 200 to 250 ends together an hour.

When all ends are tied together, go to the front of the loom and gently pull on the bundles of yarn going through the reed to pull the new warp through the heddles and reed. You may find that turning small bundles of the warp in a circular, clockwise motion will help them through the heddles and reed. Then tie on to the apron.

ADDITIONAL LOOM INFORMATION

LOOM MAINTENANCE

Tightening The Bolts

The single most important thing you can do to extend the life of your loom, and preserve its operation, is tighten the bolts that hold its frame together. These will loosen over time, due to changes in its environment and to your own creative exertions.

Lubrication And Cleaning

There are several mechanisms on your loom which will benefit from the occasional light application of an appropriate lubricant. Not all lubricants are suitable in the weaving environment. Machine oils and greases, for example, can capture yarn dust and will, over time, actually impede the action of your loom.

Loom Parts	Lubrication and Cleaning
Shuttles, Shuttle Race, Single-Box Flyshuttle Picker Grooves	Paste Wax
Slide Rods (sliding beater rods, bobbin winder)	Steel Wool
Axles (pulleys, spring levers, overhead beater)	Silicon Spray
Warp Beam Metal Rods (where metal works against the wood frame)	Paraffin
Warp Beam Brake Drum	Sandpaper

Checking Cords And Cables

The cords and cables on your loom will wear out due to the friction of the moving parts. Check all cords and cables for wear and replace as needed.

Brake Cable

If you remove the Brake Cable, please be sure, when you reinstall it, that the looped end is secured to the "J" bolt, that the cable is drawn immediately up from this bolt and around the back of the drum (x3), and that it then routes down the front of the drum where it connects to the spring at the pedal. Be sure the cable does not cross over itself at any time.

Swinging Beater

You can square (or "rack") the swinging beater by loosening the four bolts that attach it to its arms. Bring the beater fully forward and retighten the bolts, while holding it firmly in place. You must have a reed in place on the Swinging Beater to make a good adjustment.

The height of the Beater can be adjusted as well, by turning the three-pointed Knob mounted to the bracket on the Beater Support, to raise or lower the support. You may wish to use a small level to ensure that you have made equal adjustments to both sides of the Beater.

Required Maintenance For The E-Lift II

You'll need occasionally to clean the air filter, which is located on the front of the E-Lift II housing. To clean, unsnap and remove the plastic baffle. Remove the foam element and carefully wash it in warm soapy water. Be sure the element is completely dry before you replace it.

Suggested Maintenance For The E-Lift II

The E-Lift II cables may stretch with extensive use. To adjust, simply push the cable through the Cam-Pulley and re-tie the knot to a shorter length.

Inspect the cables for wear, especially where they move over a pulley. Do this monthly if you weave regularly.

Check the supporting hardware and re-tighten if loose.

Your E-Lift II is designed to provide years of dependable service. When replacement parts, such as the air filter or cables are needed, AVL is your source. AVL can also rebuild your E-Lift II when it reaches the end of its wear cycle. Please contact us at 530-893-4915 or info@avlusa.com to place your order or to arrange service.

Tool Kit And Spare Parts

Here's a list of the basics, nice-to-have-around items:

- 1) Minimum Tools
 - Socket Wrench with
 - 7/16", 1/2", 9/16" socket
 - 6" or 8" Crescent Wrench
 - Medium Standard Blade Screwdriver
 - 4-1 Screwdriver or Medium Phillips and Standard Screwdrivers
 - 1/8" Allen Wrench
 - Level
 - Paste Wax
 - 0000 Steel Wool Pad
 - 220# Sandpaper
 - Paraffin Wax
- 2) Spare Parts You Might Consider Having
 - Spare Treadle Cable (left/right)
 - 6' length of 350# Braided Dacron
 - Cord (for emergency repairs)

TROUBLESHOOTING

Brake Cable

If you find that the Brake Cable is not releasing properly, even when you've fully depressed the pedal, try releasing a little of the nylon cord from the toggle, in short increments. If this is unsuccessful, you may need to remove the Warp Beam Tension Cord and lightly sand the groove in the brake drum

(use 220# sandpaper or finer). In times of high humidity especially, the grain at polar sides of the drum may raise and prevent the cable from slipping.

Note:

Never, under any circumstances, should you apply wax, talc, or other finishes to the groove. The wood here needs to be raw for the mechanism to operate as intended.

Harness Float

Some threadings, such as Summer/Winter, call for many more ends to be carried on one or two harnesses. In this instance, you may experience "Harness Float". An indication of this problem is the looseness of heddles on a particular harness, above the warp ends, and the ends pushing against the top of the heddle eye.

If you find that this is interfering with your looms ability to create a clean shed, you may wish to order a few extra springs to help alleviate this problem, mounting a second spring on the eyehooks.

On occasion you will find that one or more of your harnesses will misbehave. That is more likely to happen with harnesses with Polyester Heddles. There are a finite number of things that can cause these problems.

Symptom	Possible Cause	How to Fix it
A.) One or more top harness stick collapses; it assumes a diagonal angle and one leg of the harness cable from which it is suspended goes slack.	1.) Your heddles are bunched together towards the center of the harness or on one side only. This is a problem because the heddles are part of the harness structure.	Move a few heddles to each end of your harness sticks; just to the inside of the harness wires that connect the top and bottom sticks. That way your harnesses will be balanced.
	2.) The harness cable supporting the shaft has come out of its pulleys at the top of the loom.	Trace the cable back through its pulleys in the Harness Pulley Support and make sure that the cable is properly seated. Check the action of the Dobby Cable as well. Make sure

		that it moves easily up and down. If the Dobby Cable seems to bind, check for debris in the hole where it comes through the Dobby Top. You may need to use a very thin piece of wire to dislodge accumulated yarn dust or other debris.
B.) The heddles float; they are lifted upwards by the warp thread when you tension the warp and your shed is not even or not large enough.	1.) The tension in your warp is greater than the tension in the springs that hold the harnesses down.	Add a second spring to the harness.
C.) One or more harnesses that are supposed to raise don't.	1.) Left treadle isn't being pressed all the way down.	Concentrate on getting both treadles all the way through their travel.
	2.) Dobby cables out of finger slots.	Rearrange the cables according to the assembly instructions.
D.) Harnesses don't raise properly.	1.) Harness cables have been hooked to the wrong harness.	Rearrange the cables.
	2.) Springs have been hooked to the wrong harnesses.	Rearrange the springs.
E.) Harnesses jam up on each other.	1.) Heddles are not distributed evenly over the harness sticks.	Redistribute the heddles evenly on both sides from the center of the harness sticks.
	2.) Harness wire that connects the harness sticks has jumped out and got stuck in the	Pull the wire out, make sure it does not catch any heddles, and replace it to just

	heddles of the other harness.	connect the top and the bottom harness sticks. If you have a large number of extra heddles on each side, you might want to tie them in bundles to prevent getting caught by the harness wires.
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THE FINE PRINT

AVL CUSTOMER SERVICE

AVL offers free technical support to the original owner of all our looms. This means if you ever have a problem, you can call, fax, or e-mail us and we'll help you find a solution. Please take advantage of this service; your satisfaction is extremely important to us.

Customer Service Phone: (530 893-4915)

Fax: (530) 893-1372

E-Mail: sales@avlusa.com

AVL WARRANTIES

Your loom carries a full warranty on parts and labor for two years from the date we ship it to you. Your Compu-Dobby is fully warranted for two years. If a part wears or breaks during this period, we will replace or repair it at our discretion, but at no charge to you.

AVL Returns Policy

All goods, excepting software, may be returned for refund within thirty (30) days of the shipping date.

A 15% restocking fee will be assessed for all but defective items.

AVL will pay all shipping costs for defective items within the continental United States for the entire warranty period. Special provisions apply for the return of looms (please contact your sales person for more information).

AVL will generally return repair or replacement items via UPS Ground service. Additional charges for expedited shipping are the responsibility of the customer.

NOTICE TO USERS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Products bearing the CE mark are in conformity with the protection requirements of EC Council directives 2004/108/EC, 2006/95/EC, 1999/5/EC, and 2009/125/EC on the approximation and harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility, safety of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits, radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and on the ecodesign of energy-related products.

Compliance is indicated by the CE marking.



The manufacturer of this product is: AVL Looms, Inc., 2360 Park Avenue, Chico, CA 95928 USA. A declaration of conformity to the requirements of the Directives is available upon request from the Authorized Representative. This product satisfies the Class B limits of EN 55022 and safety requirements of EN 60950.



CERTIFICATE & DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY FOR CE MARKING

Company contact details:

AVL Looms, Inc., 2360 Park Avenue, Chico, CA 95928, USA
Tel: 530-893-4915 Fax: 530-893-1372

AVL Looms, Inc. declares under their sole responsibility that their:
Textile Producing Looms listed as follows

A-Series Looms with the following part numbers:

A30-8H-CD4, A30-16H-CD4, A30-24H-CD4, A30-32H-CD4-E, A30-40H-CD4-E, A40-8H-CD4, A40-16H-CD4,
A40-24H-CD4, A40-32H-CD4-E, A40-40H-CD4-E, A48-8H-CD4, A48-16H-CD4, A48-24H-CD4,
A48-32H-CD4-E, A48-40H-CD4-E, A60-8H-CD4, A60-16H-CD4, A60-24H-CD4, A60-32H-CD4-E,
A60-40H-CD4-E, A72-8H-CD4, A72-16H-CD4, A72-24H-CD4, A72-32H-CD4-E, A72-40H-CD4-E

V-Series Looms with the following part numbers:

V30-16H-CD4-E, V30-24H-CD4-E, V30-32H-CD4-E, V30-40H-CD4-E, V40-16H-CD4-E,
V40-24H-CD4-E, V40-32H-CD4-E, V40-40H-CD4-E

SDL looms with the following part numbers

2010, 2030, 2010-30, 2030-30

(where the 2010 is a 20" weaving width with 16 frames, the 2030 is a 20" weaving width with 24 frames,
the 2010-30 is a 30" width with 16 frames and the 2030-30 is a 30" width with 24 frames)

Workshop Dobby Looms with the following part numbers:

3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060 (where the 3010 is a 16" weaving width with 8 frames, 3020 is 16" with 16 frames,
3030 16" with 24 frames, 3040 is 24" with 8 frames, 3050 is 24" with 16 frames and 3060 is 24" with 24 frames)

comply with the Essential Requirements of the following EU Directives:

Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU EMC Directive 2014/30/EU
Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU

and further conform with the following EU Harmonized Standards as applicable:

EN ISO 11111-1:2016 EN ISO 4414:2010 EN 60204-1:2006 + A1:2009
EN 61000-6-3:2007+A1:2011 EN 61000-6-1:2007 EN 300 328 V2.1.1

Dated: 16 June 2017 **Position of signatory:** President **Name of Signatory:** Theodore Kruger

Signed below:

on behalf of AVL Looms, Inc.