



## Assembly Directions:

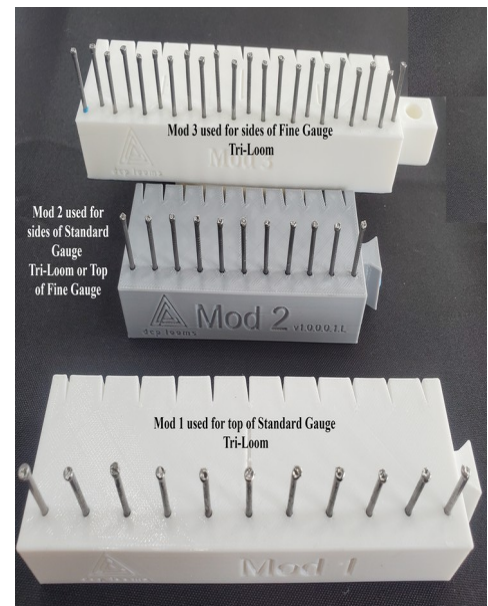
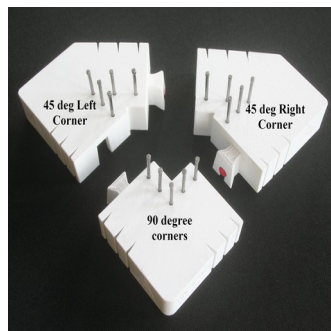
Welcome to the world of continuous strand weaving and pin looms with your dcp Loom. Please read the instructions below carefully before beginning to assemble your loom, and learn the versatility of our product to meet your weaving needs.

### What's Included

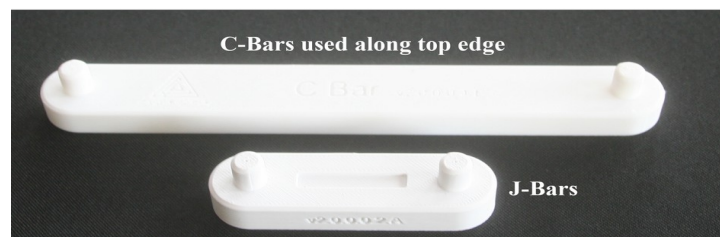
The dcp Loom consists of a series of modules that interconnect together using triangular flanges. The parts are all labeled for your ease of use. It helps to layout the modules in the order they will be assembled before actually connecting them together. That way you can insure that the color sequence alternates around the loom. Inside the kit, you will find the following:

**Mod 1, Mod 2 and Mod 3** – These are the basic building blocks of your loom. A standard size set includes Mod 1 & 2's while fine gauge looms use Mod 2 & 3's.

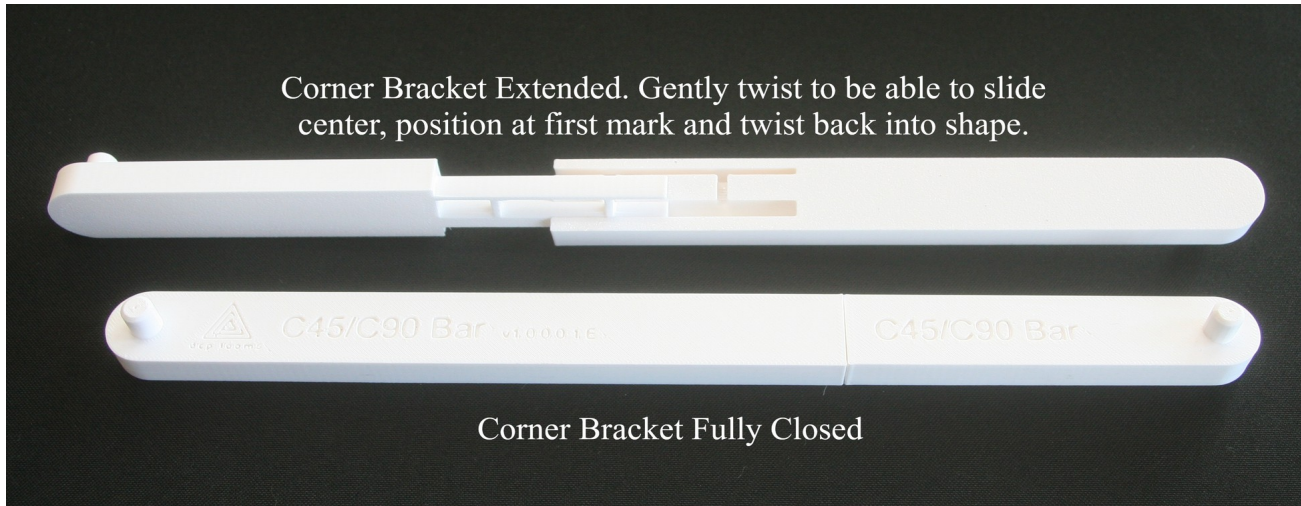
**Angle Modules** – These come in several different configurations depending upon what you ordered and are marked on the side. 90 degree are used for the corners of square/rectangles and the tip of a triloom. 45 degree modules come in two configurations, a right and a left, and are used on the top corners of a triloom. 120 degree are used in hexagons and 60 degree modules are used along with two 120 degree modules to form diamonds. Not all angles are included in this kit, some are available add-ons thru our website.



**J-Bar and C-Bars** – These rectangles go over the module joins to prevent the sliding levers from accidentally coming apart, provide reinforcement to the joint and adds stiffness to support larger looms. J-Bars are shorter meant to go between the holes next to each flange. C-Bars are longer and are only used on 5 ft or larger looms. They go from the center holes in each module to the center hole of the adjacent module on standard gauge looms and from one hole next to a flange, over a module into the nearest hole of the next module in fine gauge looms.

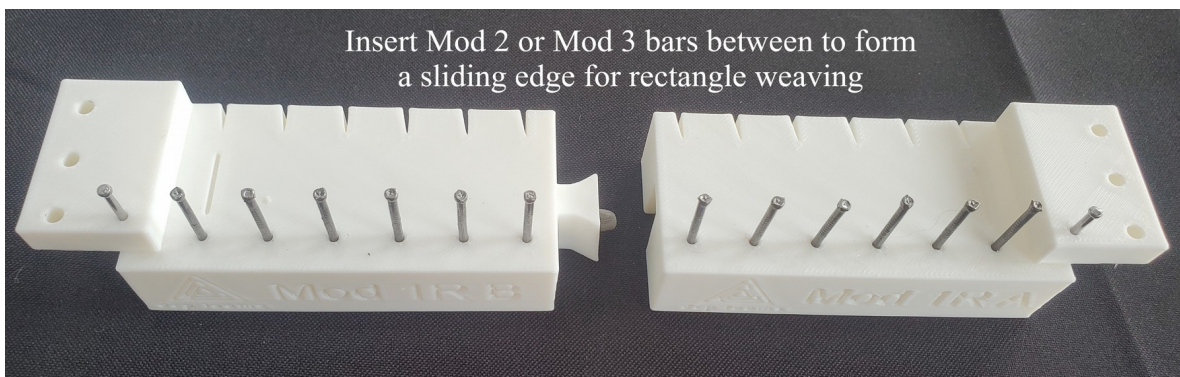


**Corner Brackets** – Used on larger looms (5 ft or larger) to provide additional stability to the loom. The bracket when fully closed goes over 90 degree corners on a standard gauge loom and when opened to the second position goes over 45 degree corners (and 90 degree corners on fine gauge looms).



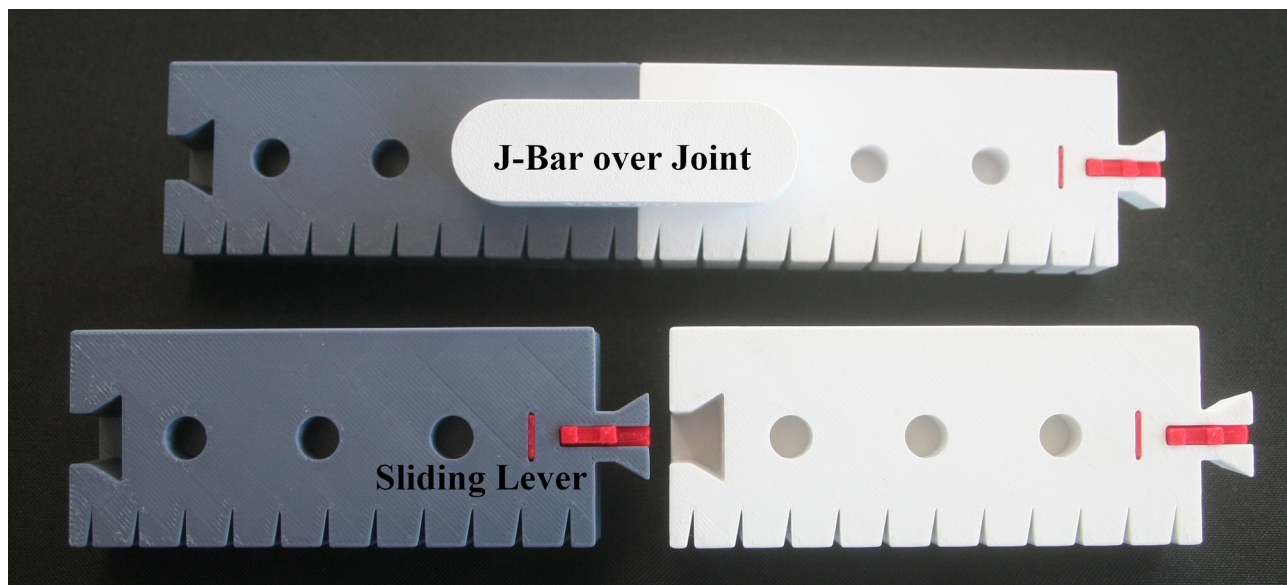
**Holders** – Insert into the module holes to hang your loom on a wall or easel stand.

**Sliding Bar Modules** – These two pieces, when used in conjunction with Mod 2 or 3 pieces, form a bar which fits over the top and bottom nails of a rectangular loom to provide a right side edge for continuous strand weaving. Placement will depend upon the number of pins on the left hand side and whether your are using standard or right return methods. The overall bar is assembled using the same red levers as the other modules and will only need J-bars added in the center for support.



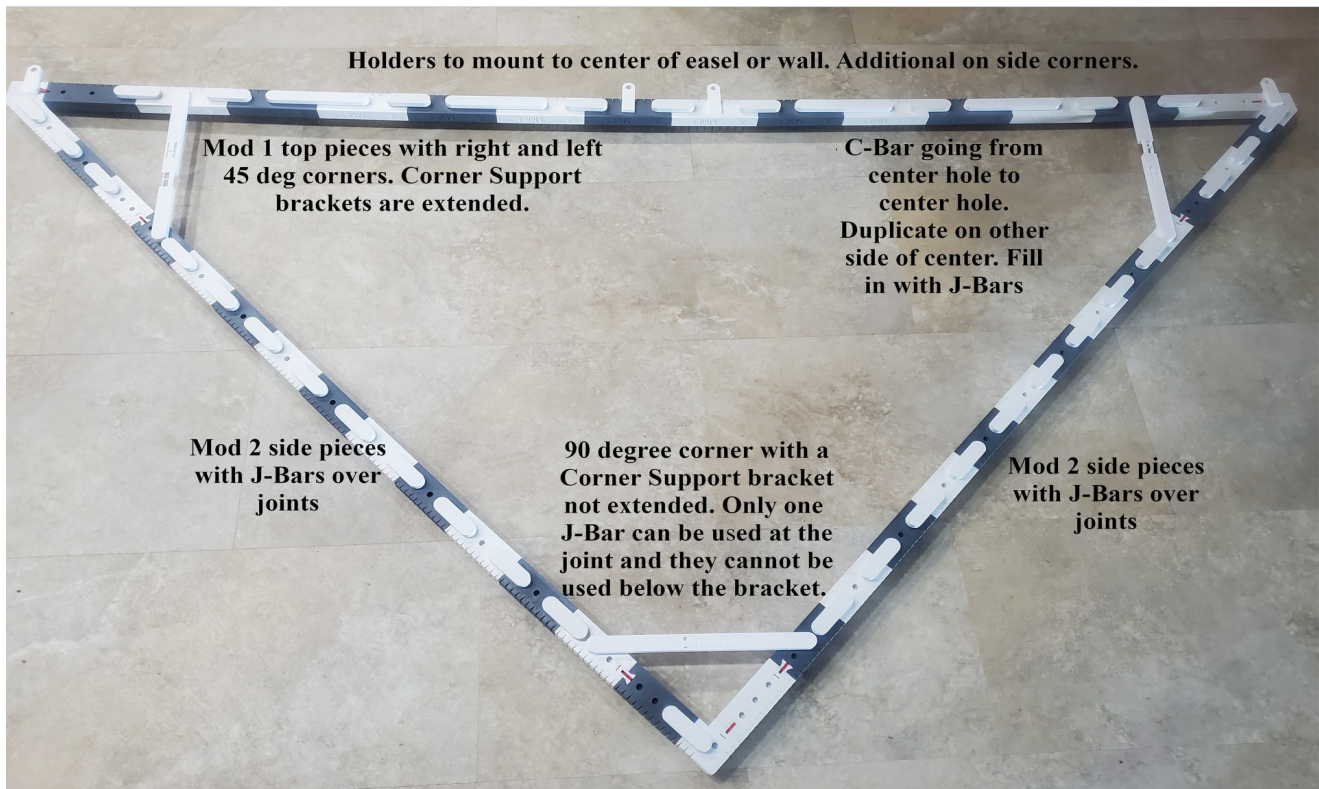
### Basic Directions:

1. Layout the top and sides of the shape you are making alternating white and grey pieces. For standard gauge trilooms, the Mod 1 modules are on top and Mod 2 on the sides. (Fine gauge looms use Mod 2 on top and Mod 3 on the sides). The pins will go on the inside of the loom and the groves on the outside edge. To connect, pull the red lever all the way back (sometimes they need a little breaking in at the beginning – simply slide them back and forth a few times before attaching to the next module). Applying even pressure, insert the triangle shaped flange into the opening on the adjacent module and slide the red lever forward until it forms a connection. To separate modules, pull the lever back to disengage it and then on the receiving side with the cut-out, press down with your thumbs on either side of the triangle applying even pressure until the modules separate. Do not twist.

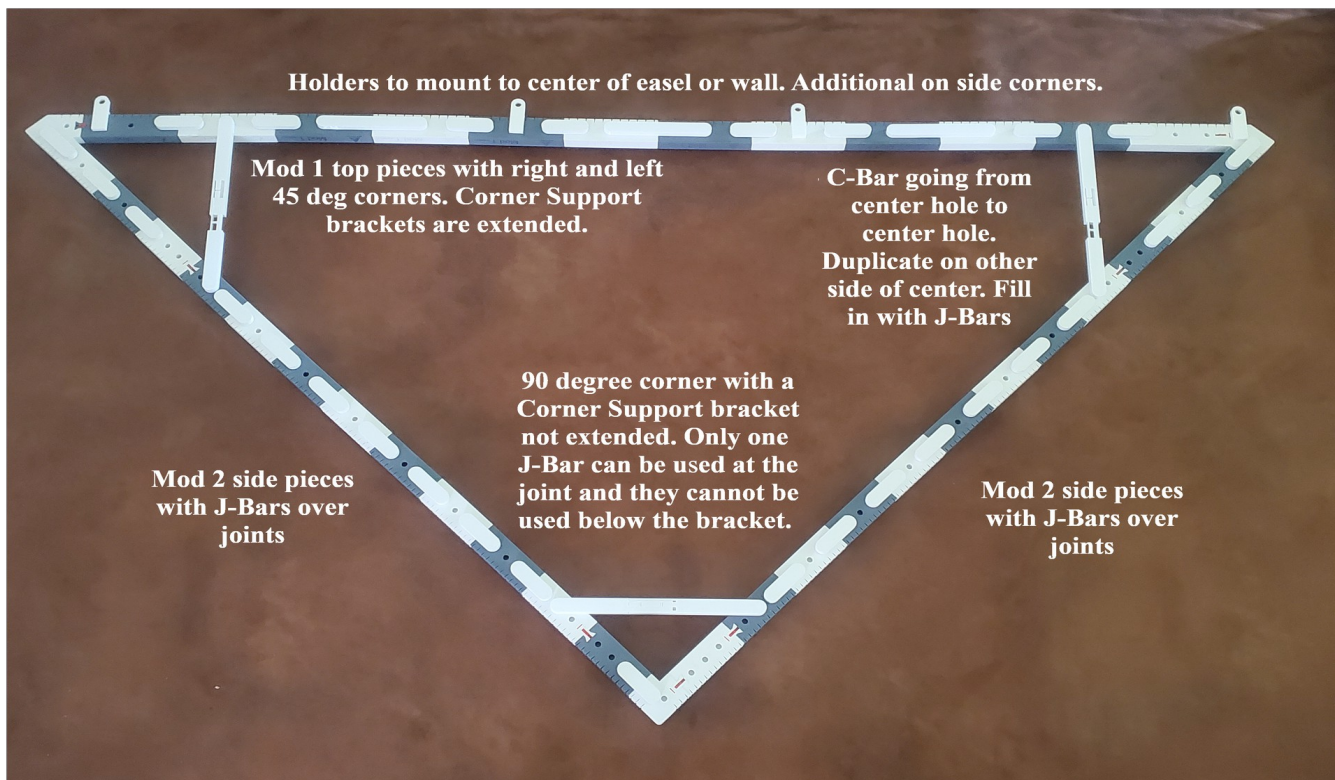


2. While laying flat on the floor or tabletop with the reverse side up, assemble the long pieces using the corner angles (45 right and left for the top of a triangle, 90 degree for the tip or 90 degree corners for squares and rectangles). Engage the red levers to lock into place.
3. Determine how your loom will be hung on the wall or be mounted to an easel and place the holders in the appropriate holes making sure the loom is supported on the sides and center. Refer to the larger pictures at the end of this document for each size of loom and where parts are positioned.
4. For larger looms (5 ft or more), insert the corner support brackets. On a 90 degree angle, the bracket is fully closed and goes on the tip of a triloom or in the 4 corners of a square/rectangle. On 45 degree angles gently twist the bracket (it will only rotate in one direction) and then slide it to open up. Rotate back to lock into position again. Place on corners as shown in diagrams.
5. For larger looms (5 ft or more), position the C-bars where they will provide the most support, usually across the top edge that will be hung. Insert them in the center holes of adjoining modules.
6. Fill in the remaining holes as often as possible using the J-bars. Near the corner supports and brackets it is sometimes not possible to insert a J-bar as it butts up against the other support pieces. Don't worry in those instances, your loom will still work. **VERY IMPORTANT – WHEN REMOVING J-BARS PULL EVENLY UP ON BOTH SIDES. SOMETIMES IT MAY HELP TO PUT A FLAT EDGE SUCH AS A BUTTER KNIFE UNDERNEATH AND GENTLY PULL UP. DO NOT FORCE THE BAR OUT, THE PINS CAN BREAK IF TWISTED IMPROPERLY.**
7. Securely mount your loom to the wall or easel you will be using. Optionally, enjoy using it on a tabletop because the additional height from the support bars gives you plenty of room to manipulate tools and your fingers thru the threads. This is my favorite way of weaving.

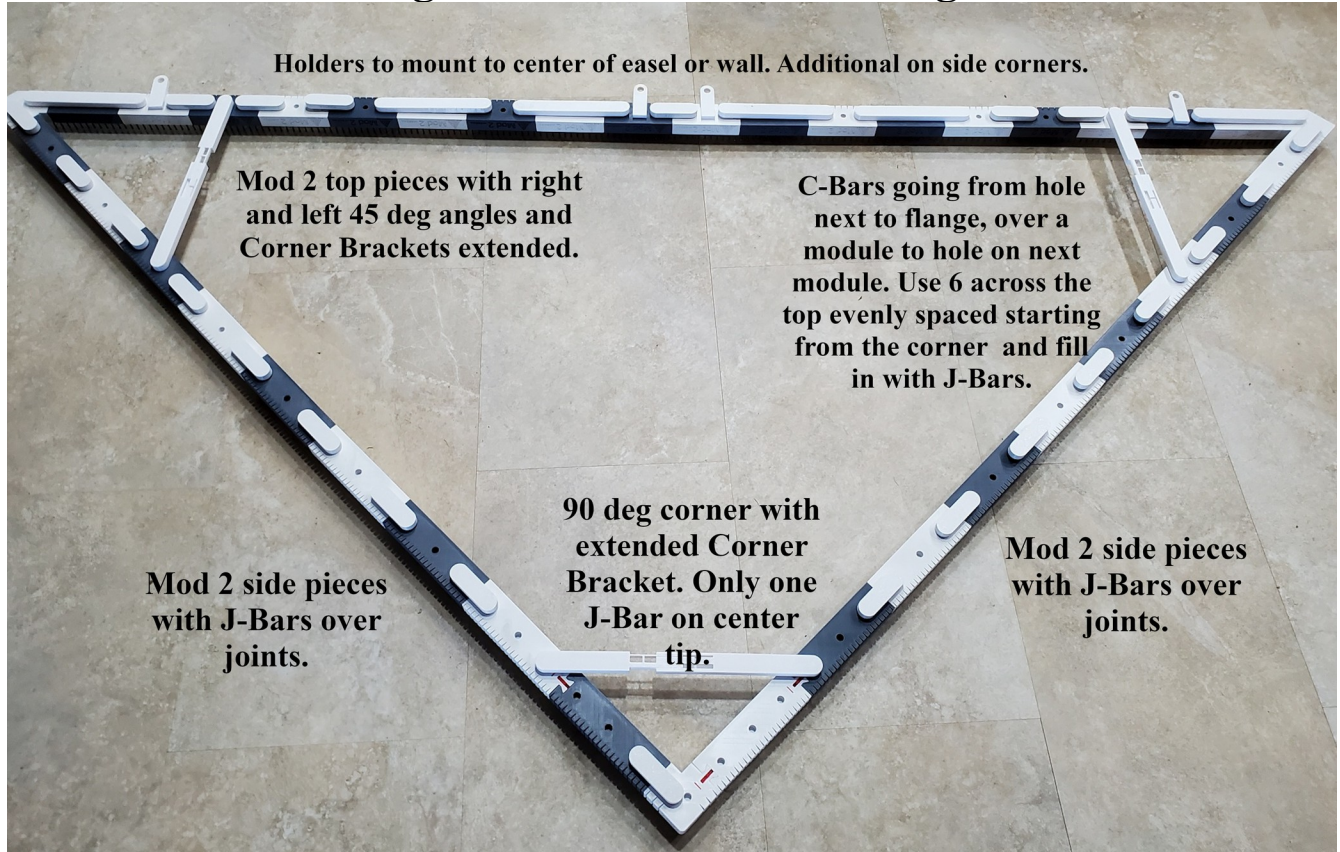
## Standard 7 Foot Tri-Loom Configuration



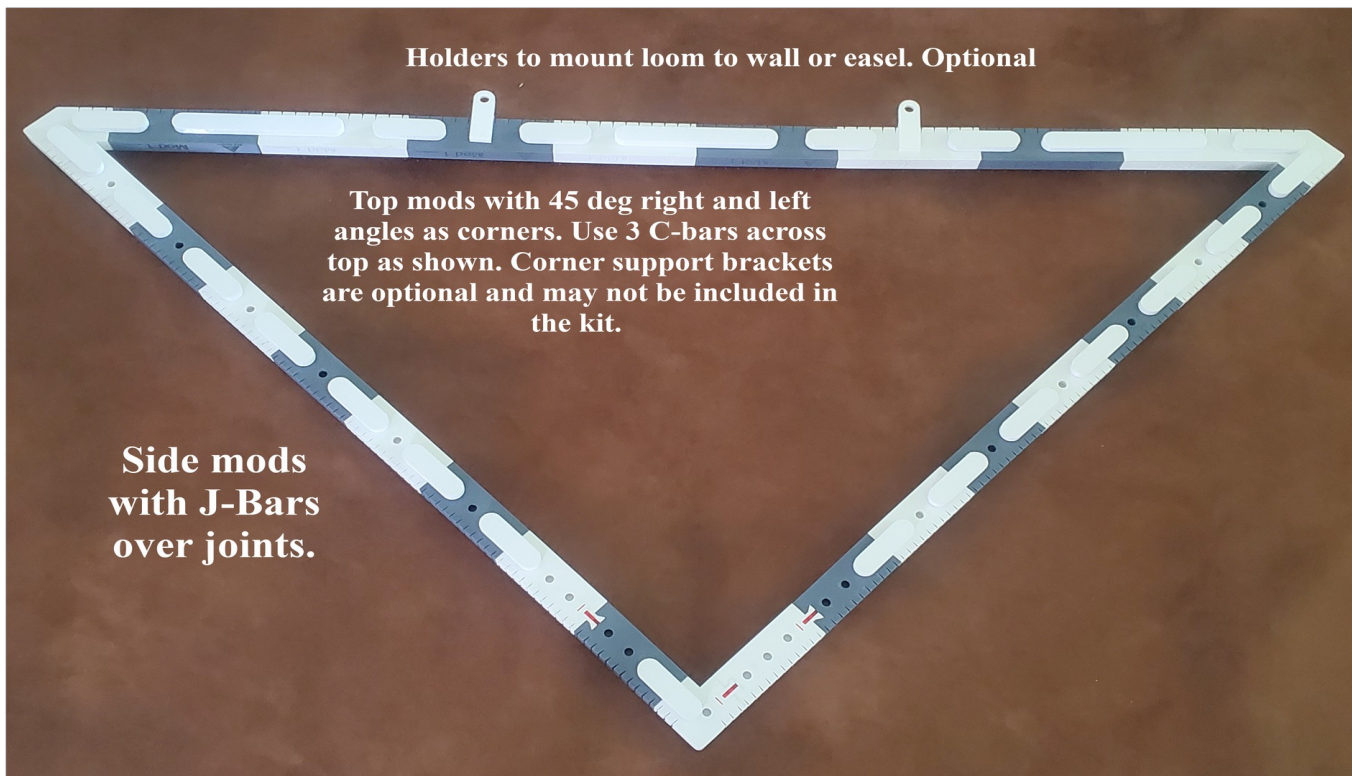
## Standard 6 Foot Tri-Loom Configuration



## Fine Gauge 6 Foot Tri-Loom Configuration



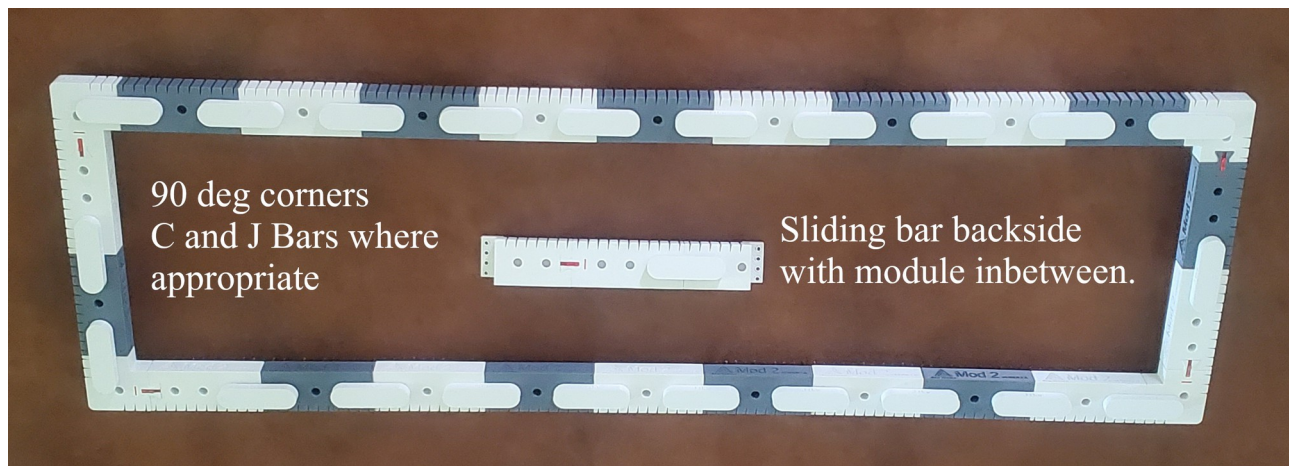
## Standard 4 Foot Tri-Loom Configuration



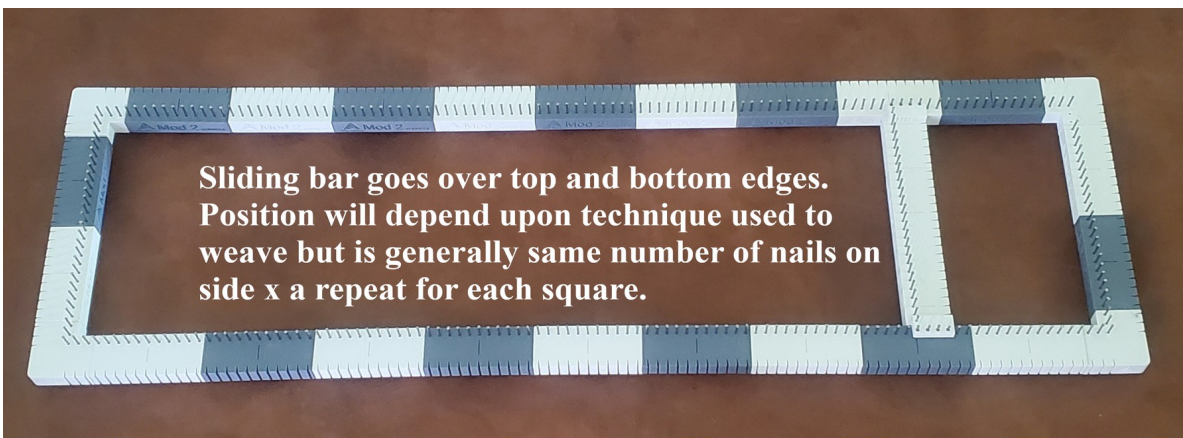
# Making Rectangles

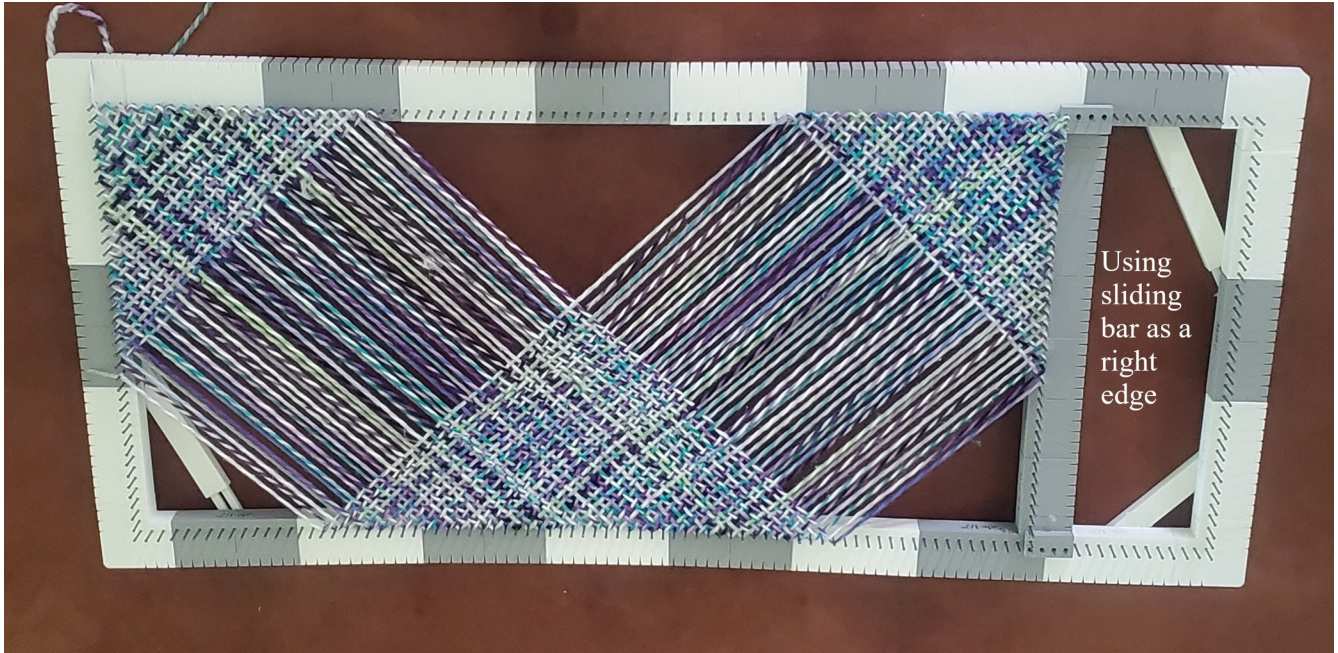
Making squares and rectangles with the dcp Loom system is a simple reconfiguration of the modules and corner angles provided in the kit. Because there are more side modules in each tri-loom than top pieces, generally only that size is used in a rectangle but it is not a rule you have to absolutely follow. Mixing gauges up between the sizes opens a world of creativity to play with different yarns and weaving techniques. There are several methods of continuously weaving rectangles – standard, right return, pre-done warp. These assembly directions are not going into detail on how to do those weaving styles, just be aware that they are often dependent upon a repeat of the same number of pins in each short side (sometimes +/- a pin in each repeat) to form cojoined squares across the top.

To assemble a rectangle:



1. Use the four 90 degree corners to construct the rectangle making sure to use more modules across the top and bottom edges then required so the sliding bar can be put into position. Using the corner brackets is optional and is dependent upon size of rectangle and how it will be used on the wall or an easel. Insert C and J bars as for a triangle. Insert 1 less module between sliding bar top and bottom then is in each right or left side.
2. Place the sliding bar so that it slides over the nails on the top and bottom edge. It does not matter if the nails are on the inside or outside edge as long as the required repeat for the weaving method is maintained.





**I hope these instructions have been helpful. Please remember that dcp Looms is a versatile system and there are many ways to assemble and use looms. What has been provided here are suggestions and lessons learned, but feel free to experiment on your own.**

**Questions – please email [diane@fibercircle yarn.com](mailto:diane@fibercircle yarn.com)**

For assembly instructions, helpful tips, additional accessories and more, please visit our website at

**[dcp-loom s.com](http://dcp-loom s.com)**

\* This product is not a toy. It is for serious fiber enthusiasts. In addition to small parts, nails are used which may puncture the skin or cause other bodily harm. Please use this loom system responsibly and keep away from children and pets.

\* This product is made from various plastic formulas which may be subject to warping under high heat conditions. Do not leave parts near direct sunlight, in a hot car or near other heating sources. Keep away from Acetone / solvents that will dissolve ABS plastic.

\* **Made in the US and Canada. Patent Pending**

**WARNING**  
**CHOKING HAZARD**  
**Small Parts**  
**Not for children under 5 years Old.**