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BUCILLA

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ADJUSTABLE ⁶⁶WAFFLE-WEAVE⁹⁹ FRAME No. 4515
PAT. APPLIED FOR

THE PERFECT MEANS TO FASCINATING CREATIONS



<https://www.knittingand.com>
The new, improved Bucilla Adjustable "Waffle-Weave" Frame can be used to make a host of fascinating new creations for the home . . . Smart Luncheon Sets . . . Pillows . . . etc. and is so easy to set-up and work that even a child can use it. It is sturdily constructed of full kiln dried first quality maple and will not warp readily . . . it will make articles from 6" to 18" and is exceedingly comfortable to work with.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE

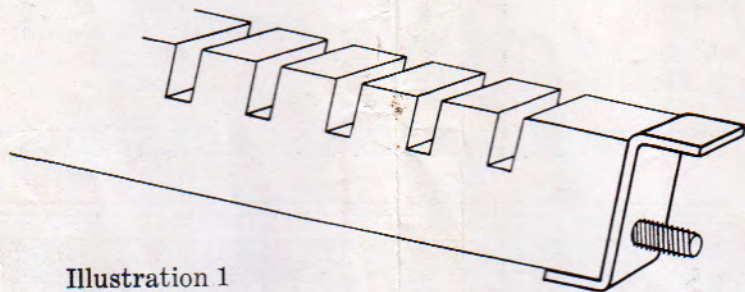


Illustration 1

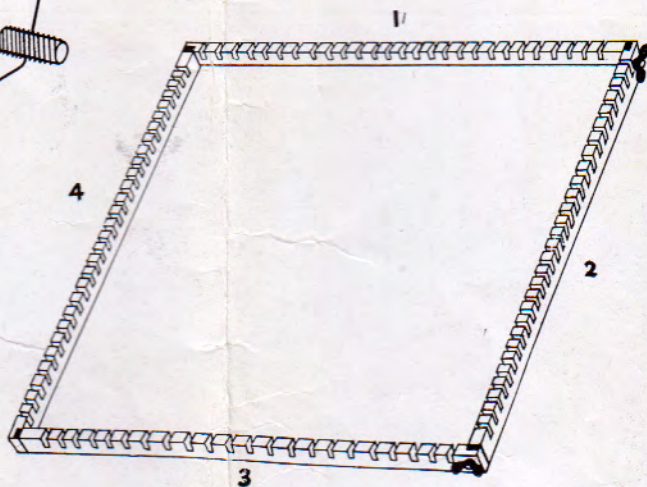


Illustration 2

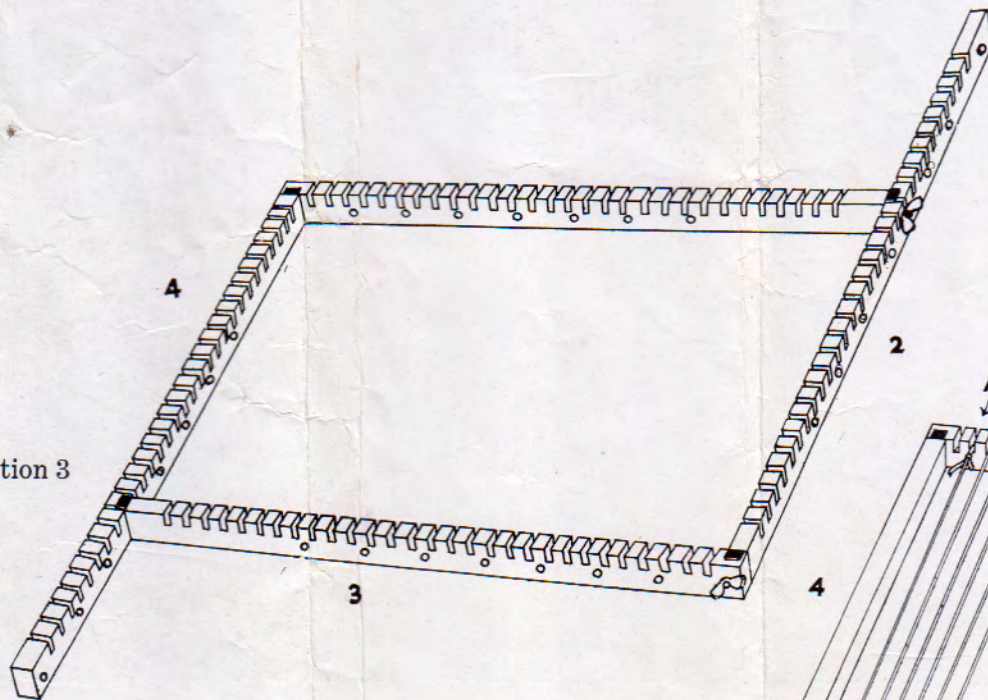


Illustration 3

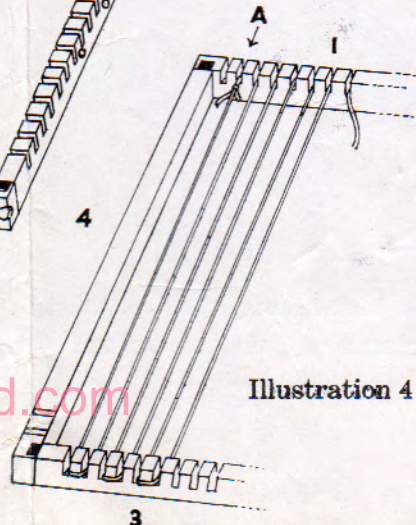


Illustration 4

E NEW BUCILLA "WAFFLE"

PAT. APPLIED

To Adjust Frame—The frame consists of 4 bars identical in size and construction. The notches and teeth are used for winding and the holes for adjusting the frame to different sizes.

Slip an S-shaped bracket on screw at end of each bar (see illustration 1). Place the first bar on table in a horizontal position with screw at right hand end and teeth up, slip the screw at end of first bar in end hole of a second bar, screw the wing nut over the protruding end of screw, tighten nut; join the remaining bars to form a complete square (see illustration 2). This makes an 18 inch square, the largest obtainable on this frame.

The frame can be adjusted to a variety of different size squares and oblongs by fastening the screws in different holes on bars. For example: To make an oblong 13 inches by 18 inches, place the first bar on table in a horizontal position with teeth up, slip the screw at end of first bar in fifth hole (from screw end) of a second bar (the holes are always counted from screw end of bar), screw wing nut in place, slip the screw at end of second bar, in end hole of a third bar, screw in place; slip the screw at end of third bar in fifth hole of a fourth bar, screw in place; slip the screw at end of fourth bar in hole at end of first bar. This forms a 13 inch by 18 inch oblong (see illustration 3).

To Wind Frame—Tie a single strand of thread in second notch from upper left hand corner on bar No. 1 (see A in illustration 4), draw thread down to first notch on lower bar No. 3 (the wide tooth next to screw counts as one and corresponds to second notch on the opposite side); wind thread around tooth, through second notch and up to third notch on bar No. 1 (see illustration 4). The thread must be drawn tight enough so that the strands do not sag. All the strands must run parallel to each other and to the frame. Continue in same way to wind until right hand side is reached (there will be 28 vertical strands on large square), pass thread under corner of frame coming up underneath bar No. 2, draw thread through second notch on bar No. 2, across to first notch on opposite bar, around tooth, through second notch, across to third notch on bar No. 2, continue this serpentine winding until lower bar is reached (28 horizontal strands across frame). This completes 1 ply (one layer of work). Pass thread under corner, draw thread through same notch as first vertical strand. Continue until the requisite number of layers (ply) have been wound (see illustration on front cover), tie end securely to frame. The number of ply to be wound depends on the thickness desired in the finished article.

To Tie Knots—Use a No. 3483 Tapestry needle for tying. All the tying is done from wrong side. Hold work with wrong side up. Cut a piece of thread about 3 yards long, double it. Thread the 2 ends through eye of needle, the loop end will be used in place of a knot. *To fasten thread:* draw thread under first intersection of cross threads at (A on illustration 5), insert the needle down at lower left hand corner of cross threads and bring it up in upper right hand corner of crossing, slip needle through loop at end of thread (see illustration 5),

WEAVE" FRAME

FOR

pull stitch tight. *To complete the cross:* draw thread again under same intersection but inserting needle down at upper left and up in lower right corner, slip needle through loop from right to left (see illustration 6), set stitch (to set the stitch draw thread so that loop comes directly over center of intersection), pull thread to left, in same direction as next cross, this will lock stitch. The knots must be pulled very tight to prevent slipping. This completes the first cross.

Continue to work across upper row as follows: draw thread under next intersection inserting needle down at lower left hand corner of cross threads and up in upper right hand corner, slip needle upward through loop from right to left in same direction as next cross (see illustration 7), set stitch, pull thread to left to lock stitch. This is the first half of cross. *Second half of cross:* draw thread again under same intersection but inserting needle down at upper left hand corner of cross threads and up in lower right hand corner, slip needle through loop from right to left (see illustration 6), set stitch, pull thread to left to lock stitch. This completes a cross. Continue to work a cross under each intersection until corner crossing is reached. In making the corner cross make the first half same as before. *Second half of cross:* draw thread under same intersection as before inserting needle down at lower right corner and up in upper left corner, slip needle downward through loop (see illustration 8), set stitch, pull thread downward in same direction as next cross to lock the stitch.

To Work Down Left Side of Frame—Draw thread under next intersection inserting needle down at lower left corner and up in upper right hand corner, slip needle downward through loop in same direction as next cross (see illustration 9), set stitch, draw thread downward to lock

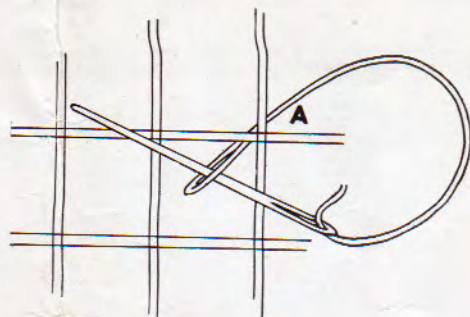


Illustration 5

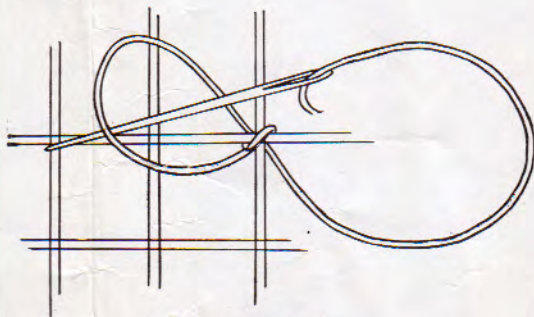


Illustration 6

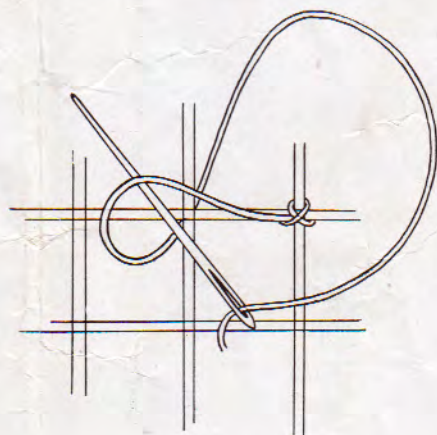


Illustration 7

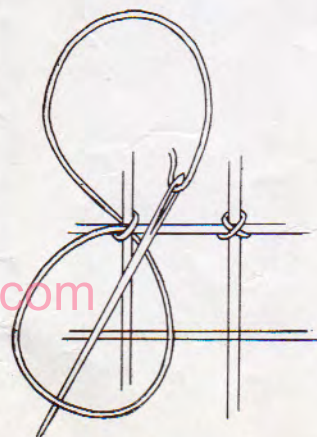


Illustration 8

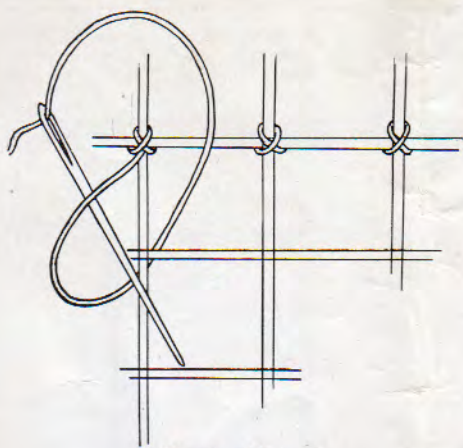


Illustration 9

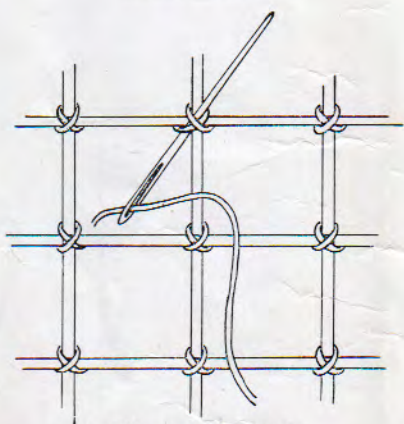


Illustration 10

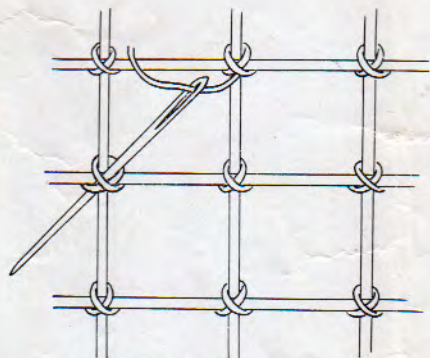


Illustration 11

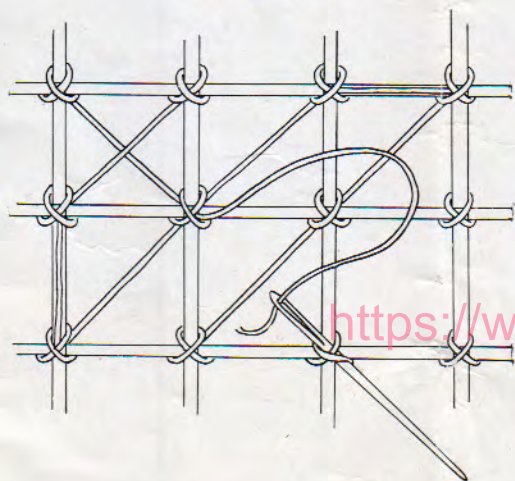


Illustration 12

stitch. *Second half of cross:* draw thread under same intersection as before inserting the needle down at lower right hand corner and up in upper left hand corner, slip needle downward through loop (see illustration 8), set stitch, pull thread downward to lock stitch. This completes a cross. Continue to make these crosses down side of frame until corner cross is reached, make first half of corner cross, then turn frame so that the corner cross to be completed is at upper right hand side as at beginning. Continue to work across top and down left side as before. It is very important to work each cross as directed in order to have all threads cross in same direction on right side of work.

Diagonal Weaving—Use a No. 3480 Tapestry Needle for weaving. It is advisable when tying not to pull the knots that are later to be used as a foundation for diagonal weaving, too tight. Thread needle with double thread as before, draw thread under first knot from upper left hand corner inserting the needle upward under knot diagonally from left to right (see illustration 10), slip needle through loop at end of thread. Draw thread diagonally to first knot from side of frame in row below, slip needle downward diagonally from right to left (see illustration 11), draw thread down straight to knot directly below, insert needle under knot diagonally from left to right, draw thread diagonally up to second knot from side of frame in row above. Continue in this way running a thread diagonally from upper right to lower left corner of each square. When all the squares have been crossed, recross them in opposite direction (see illustration 12).

To Remove Work from Frame—Use a sharp knife or blade, cut the threads crossed under corners of frame, then cut the threads wound around teeth. Trim fringe to desired length.

Washing—Wash the article in lukewarm soapy water. Lay the piece on an ironing board, pinning it as near the original size as possible. All waffle weaving shrinks slightly in washing but anything lost in the size will be gained in thickness and fluffiness.