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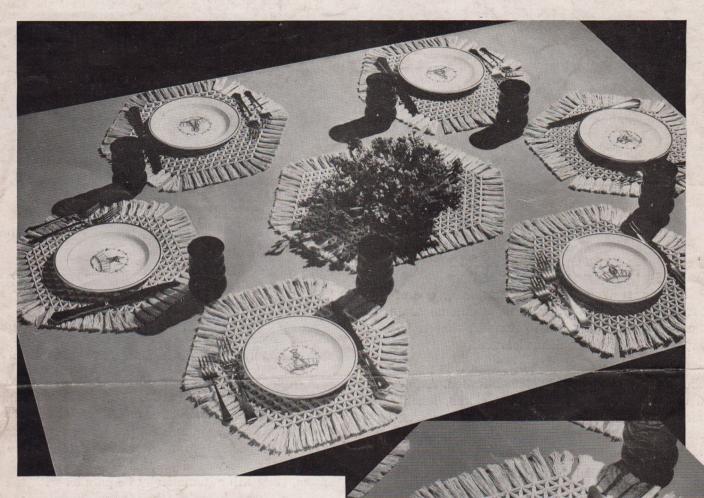
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filys SPEEDONEAVE



LUNCHEON SET

made with

DAISY

Mercerized Crochet Cotton

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Leaflet No. 74-S

FRAME

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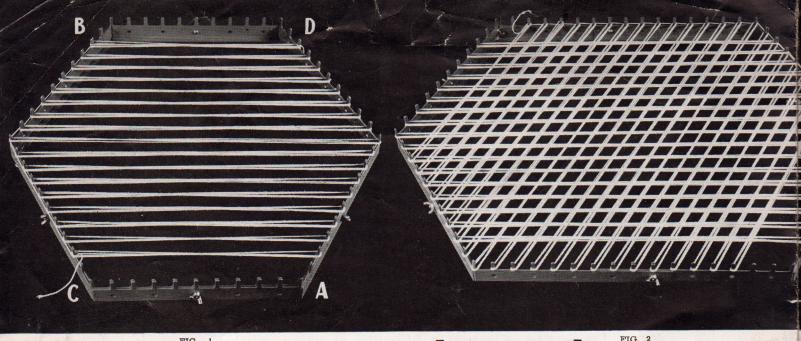


FIG. 1

FRAME OPENED for center piece pattern.

SPEEDON

HEXAGONAL WEAVING

Hexagonal Weaving is fast becoming one of the most popular of hand-crafts. This is due, no doubt, to its extreme simplicity and to the fact that it is both inexpensive and very quickly learned.

The number and variety of pieces it is possible to make by this method, is almost unlimited. A few are: bed spreads, dresser scarfs, table cloths, lunch sets, chair sets, davenport sets, doilies, beverage sets, buffet sets, rugs, bath mats, pillow tops, hot pads, pot holders, afghans and dish cloths.

Bearing in mind the variety of threads adaptable to this craft and the possibilities of color and design, it can easily be seen that Hexagonal Weaving opens up a great new field for old and young alike.

HEXAGONAL WEAVING WITH LILY'S SPEED-O-WEAVE FRAME

Lily's Speed-O-Weave frame is a recently invented and patented device, which enables the operator to do Hexagonal Weaving with a minimum of instruction. Lily's Speed-O-Weave frame consists of six angular sections, each section being provided with a plurality of prongs or fingers adapted to hold the threads. The sections are provided with holes through which bolts, secured by wing nuts, are extended to hold the several sections together. This frame is adjustable to a variety of sizes and shapes.

When Lily's Speed-O-Weave frame is set up with its six sides completely overlapped, that is, when it is in its smallest size, each side will measure seven and one-half inches. If two opposite sides are extended to their full length, the frame will measure approximately 14x20 inches in an elongated hexagon. If two more sides are fully extended, the result will be a diamond shape, approximately 25x14 inches. When all six sides are fully extended, a regular hexagon, approximately 24 inches in diameter is obtained.

Reduced to its simplest formula, Hexagonal Weaving, as done on Lily's Speed-O-Weave frame, is simply the winding of threads back and forth on the prongs or fingers of the frame in such a manner, that the threads lie parallel to three sides of the frame. If the threads are wound parallel to three sides of the frame, they will automatically be parallel with the remaining three sides of the frame, because of the manner in which the frame is constructed.

After the threads have been wound in three directions on the frame, they are tied together at their intersections, to effect a complete article. In some instances, these completed articles can be joined together to construct larger articles.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING LUNCHEON SET

Materials: 1 Lily Speed-O-Weave Frame. 6 to 8 skeins Daisy Mercerized Cotton or 4 to 6 cones Lily Frost-Tone mercerized crochet cotton.

The luncheon set illustrated, is made of one color which is the simplest type of work that can be done on the frame, yet the results are most pleasing. The set consists of a center-piece, and four or six smaller pieces. The center-piece is made with the frame adjusted to the shape shown in Fig 2. The smaller pieces are made with the frame in the form

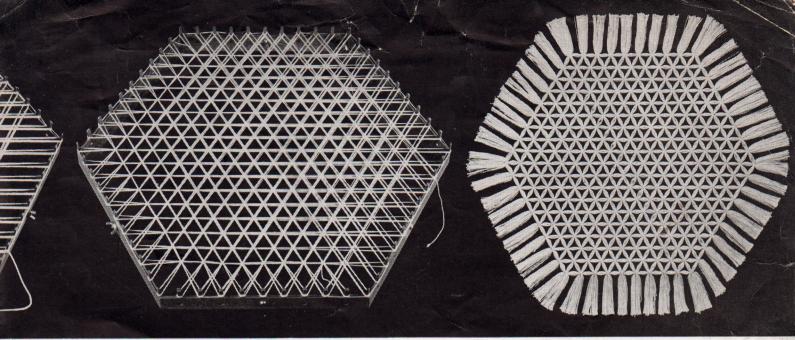


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

VEAVE

shown in Figures 1 and 3. Figure 1 shows a frame partially wound with the thread lying in one direction. Figure 2 shows a frame partially wound with the threads extending in two directions. Figure 3 shows a frame completely wound with the threads extending in three different directions, and ready to be tied. Figure 4 shows complete piece.

Throughout these instructions, the corner prongs are always designated as No. 1 prongs. To commerce the winding, the thread is first tied to No. 3 prong on side C, Figure 1. It is then extended to prong 3 on side A, Figure 1. The thread is wound back and forth on these prongs until there are twelve threads between the prongs. The thread is then wound in a similar manner around the next pair of prongs immediately above, and so on, until the third last set of prongs is reached. These threads will all lie parallel to each other, and to two sides of the frame.

The thread is then carried around the outside of the adjacent corner to the third prong from the corner. The thread is then wound around that prong to the corresponding prong on the opposite side. A similar number of threads are extended between each pair of prongs, so that the threads lie parallel to the second pair of sides of the frame.

The winding of the thread in the third position is similar, except that it is wound parallel with the third pair of sides of the frame. This results in the frame being wound in three directions with twelve threads extending between each pair of prongs in each direction.

The whole process is then repeated; that is,

twelve more threads are wound between each pair of prongs in each of three directions, as aforesaid, making a total of 24 threads extending between each pair of prongs. If a heavier mat is desired, another layer of twelve threads each may be added.

When all this has been done, the thread may be tied to the final prong and then cut off. The frame is now ready to be sewed. This is where the shuttle is put into use. As much thread as can be conveniently held by the shuttle is wound upon it, and a foot or so allowed to hang from it. This loose end of the thread is then tied around a corner intersection of three groups of threads on the frame, from the back, and fastened securely. If you will now study Figure 3, you will find that it is possible to make three distinct loops around these intersections and to tie them from the back of the frame by means of half-hitches. As each one of these intersections is sewed or tied, the craftsman should move clockwise to the next intersection of three groups of threads and repeat the operation around the frame. When the first round has been completed, skip over to the second round and repeat at the end of each round; in this way it will be found unnecessary to break the thread at any time. In fact, the only time that it should be necessary to tie a knot in the thread is when the shuttle is empty. The proper procedure then, is to refill the shuttle and tie the new end to the end of the thread finished and continue sewing.

When the entire frame has been tied, the finished article is removed by simply cutting through the thread as near to the prongs as is possible, with a pair of sharp scissors.

