Before you warp your loom you will need to depress all the shaft toggles. This allows you to access your raddle which is built in to the top of the castle on all Louet looms.

Note that the images are of a prototype Jane loom so don’t be concerned that yours doesn’t look exactly the same.

Toggles are down which raised all the shafts.
The cross end of your warp forms a loop.

Slide the warp rod through this loop.
Attach the warp rod to the apron rod at their ends leaving a one inch space between them. To do this half-hitch a piece of cord measuring about 20" to the apron rod and then half-hitch it to the warp rod (See video for a good look at this).

Cut two cords about 2yds long. Half-hitch one on the right side on the back beam as shown in the picture. Then half-hitch the other on the left side of the back beam. These will be used to suspend the lease sticks from the back beam to the beater arms. This is a different position than in the video and there is a reason for it which you will see later.
Take one end of the cord and go up through the hole of the first lease stick. Then go up through the hole on the second lease stick. (Up and up) You can see this on the video.

Take the other end of the half-hitched cord and go down through the hole of the first lease stick and then down through the second hole. (down and down). You may find a needle helpful to do this.
Attach both of these ends around the beater arm and tie them up so they are nice and taut. Your lease sticks will now be suspended between the back thread beam and the beater uprights. The cords should form a nice cross between the lease sticks which will prevent them from moving on top of each other. However, your lease sticks will be able to move and let you know if you have a snag.

Ta-da! Your warp is now attached to your loom.
Thread your raddle directly from your cross. **Important:** if you have warped with more than one thread, never split those thread groups going through the raddle. Example: if you have warped with three threads in your hands, keep those threads all together.

Your Louet raddle has five slots in every inch. You will need to divide your ends per inch into those five slots. For example:

20 epi = 4 ends in a slot  
16 epi = 3,3,3,3,4  
15 epi = 3,3,3,3,3  
12 epi = 2,2,2,2,4  
10 epi = 2,2,2,2,2

Remember, your raddle is there to help you wind your warp onto the loom at the approximate width that you will be weaving.
Once you have spread your warp across the raddle you will need to go back to the apron and warp rods to lace them together so that they will not bow.

Place an elastic band over the raddle to prevent threads from escaping.
The lacing cord such as heavy seine twine is now in place, laced around both rods approximately every 2".

Now you can wind on the warp using paper or warping sticks. I feel that paper provides a much better layer between all of your warp threads.
Here you can see that the warp is winding on evenly at the proper width.

When it’s completely wound on, remove your elastic and take the warp threads out of the raddle.
Here the position of the cords that hold the lease sticks has been changed. They have been brought down from the beater arms and tied around the entire castle. This allows easier access to the cross for threading.

Slide the lease sticks forward on the cords for easy threading from the front.
In this picture we see two things:
1. I have flipped the beater over the top of the loom to get it out of the way for threading.
2. I have also brought the table loom forward off the table so that it is resting on it's side frame. This lets me get closer to the heddles for easier threading.

Here I am threading the heddles. Take a look at the video for a good close-up of the threading technique and tips about Texsolv heddles.
All threaded.

Beater flips back over to the front.
Sley the reed.
You're ready to weave!

Tying on to the front apron.

In productions looms, the metal rod has been switched for a wooden rod for stability.