

BNL-104

Pattern for Row III

(work with the same shuttle plus ball)

- 46–49) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/
(around R44–R41) **WUJ**;
- 50) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/
(around R40) **WUJ**;
- 51) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞
1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ (around ∞ of R7) **WUJ**;
- 52 – 53) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1
 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ (around R39–R38) **WUJ**;
- 54) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞
1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ (around ∞ of R9) **WU**;
- 55) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞
1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ (around R37) **WUJ**;
- 56) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞
1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 2/ (around R36 &
join to the 3rd picot of R11);
- 57) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞
1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ join to the 4th picot of R11;
- 58) CH: 2 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ **WUJ**;
(between R35 – 34);
- 59) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/
(around R34) **WUJ**;
- 60) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/
(around ∞ of R13) **WUJ**;
- 61 – 62) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/
(around R33 – 32) **WUJ**;
- 63) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 ∞ 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/
(around ∞ of R15) **WUJ**;
- 64 – 67) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ **WUJ**;
- 68) CH: 2 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 1 \odot 2/ join under R21, tie the tails.



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How to make a 'pulled loop' join:

If we need a string of rings the obvious choice would be tatted split rings with TWO shuttles or, as a challenge, - split rings with ONE shuttle.

While translating and proof tatted the pattern by Rina Stepnaya for 'Lace of Beads' #4, 2004, I have come across another way to produce a string of regular (not split) rings with ONE shuttle.

It is true that I have done a research using only the books on my bookshelves (about 30 tatted books in English and 5 or 6 in Russian). Practically in every Russian tatted book the authors (R. Stepnaya; T. Kleymenova; N. Kurbatskaya; L. Demidova) refer to a 'pulled loop' join.

Have found one reference to this technique described as 'carrying the thread under the ring' join, in A Tatter's Workbook by A. Tatter edited by Jules and Kaethe Kliot, LACIS, 2001. At Palmetto Tat Day Sue Hanson gave me another source for this type of join: 'Lets Tat' by Angelina Crichlaw published in 1981. Haven't checked it yet.

To try it tat R1: 10 – \ominus 10/ and close it, \ominus .

Sign \ominus means a 'pulled loop' join.

Pull shuttle thread up through the picot of R1 to make a loop.

- If you are tatted without beads, put the loop on your left hand and tat R2: 10 – \ominus 10/, etc.

On the face side you will see that pulled thread inside a ring, on the back side the thread will be even more visible. But what seems not very attractive in a tatted piece happens to be perfect for bead tatted.

Make a sample: after closing R1 slide a bead from the shuttle to the base of R1, place the bead under the R1, pull shuttle thread up through top picot of R1, make a loop.

Carry your shuttle through that loop and make a lock join.

If you have questions please write: nlibin@beanile.com
or visit my web site: <http://www.beanile.com>

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'PALMETTO' Necklace



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