

# MACRAMÉ

## MADE EASY

Stylish Patterns and Projects for Beginners

Harumi Kageyama

Includes  
500 Photos  
and 200  
Diagrams



TUTTLE







## **Macramé has never been easier!**

This book shows you 28 different knots and instructions for 30 different projects to give you a chance to try them out. Once you get started, your imagination and creativity will take over in no time at all. This book will be your go-to resource as you continue to explore making things with knots.

**The ornamental and practical pieces in this book include:**

**An everyday shopping bag**

**A stylish handbag**

**A variety of coasters**

**A little lampshade**

**A fringed wall hanging**

**Bracelets (of course!)**

**And more**



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Stylish Patterns and Projects for Beginners



Harumi Kageyama

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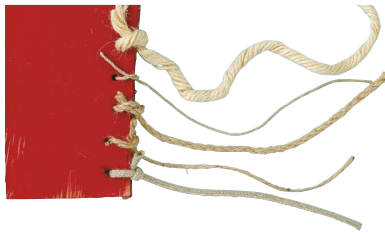
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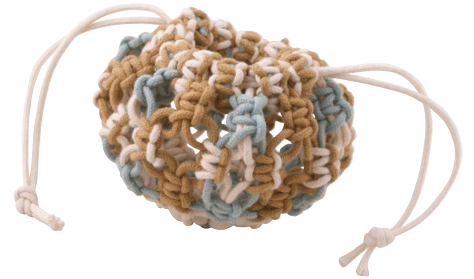
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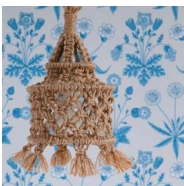
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# INTRODUCTION

It's been about a quarter of a century since I started working on making things by hand.

I'd become familiar with all kinds of techniques and proposed my own original techniques as well for various crafts, but there was one craft I'd been interested in but had never come to grips with.

That was macramé.

Several times I started to try it, but gave up halfway through, the reason being that—for example—if you knew what you wanted to make, there were plenty of great books with those types of pieces in them, and there were dictionary-like manuals with how to tie all the different knots, all in the one volume. But if you just wanted to try macramé in general and get an understanding of it, there wasn't any book that carefully taught you about it from the very basics. I thought that if there was one, I'd buy it straight away, and be able to start macramé...

When I told Tomiko Fujisawa from Märchen Art about this, the unexpected response was “well, why don't you make one yourself? Let's make one!” I was a bit confused at first. But the thought of wanting that kind of book won me over and I decided to have a go at putting one together.

With that, work began, with technical cooperation from Tomiko. It might surprise you, but now, at the time of writing, I have been doing macramé for less than a year. But it is for this very reason that I could understand the kinds of questions that beginners have and what they want to know.

The “newbie” me was responsible for making a list of all these things, interviewing Tomiko san about them and getting the answers. The “professional maker” me took on the role of making the items and bringing them to life by photographing the making process. And the “editor” me had the role of reflecting and bringing together the thoughts and hopes of those two people into the one volume. The result of those three roles performed by one person over approximately half a year of work is the *Macramé Made Easy* that you now hold in your hands. There is so much to know about macramé and it is difficult to discuss it all in the one volume, so this time, I've narrowed it down to only using the most basic of basic knots, the square knot, but having said that, every detail is introduced thoroughly. The book is structured so that you will learn various basics and techniques at the same time as mastering the square knot.



I've avoided difficult expressions and tried as much as possible to make things easy to understand, so for those starting macramé or people who have started it but are feeling frustrated, this book should be helpful. And, as was the case with me, as you start to understand what is in the book, your macramé skills will improve and macramé will become fun.

I hope with all my heart that, with this book as a companion, the number of macramé lovers will increase and wonderful pieces will be created.

—Harumi Kageyama

Harumi Kageyama

Tomiko Fujisawa  
Märchen Art



Before starting to knot

# PART 1

## What is MACRAMÉ?

### Macramé profile and basic knowledge

Let's learn a little about the profile, characteristics and appeal of macramé to get to know it better!

### What is macramé, anyway?

Macramé is a technique for making decorative and practical items by knotting cord. As long as you have cord, you can make something simply by knotting it. The ease and simplicity of this technique has helped spread macramé across the world, even as far back as its origins in ancient Egypt and the Incan empire. In Japan too it has a long history; braided vine cords and bracelets have been unearthed from the Jomon era ruins site in Sannai Maruyama, Aomori, and the trend for macramé has recurred over and over since those times. In particular during the Showa era (1926–1989) there was a huge crafts trend, with people using knitting spools to make lampshades, knotting silk cords to make bags and so on. In 1978 after the establishment of the Japan Macramé Popularization Society, macramé, which had also been trending in the West during that time, became a common handicraft. In recent years, it has seen a revival in the form of holders for hanging plants, bags, accessories and so on. And the list keeps growing, with macramé playing an ever-increasing role in textile art and high-end fashion.

### There's no limit to the ways you can tie a knot!

There are countless ways to knot a cord. In this book, in addition to the square knot, which is the main knot that's used, there are many other types of knots such as the double half hitch, alternate half hitch and braid, all of which can be arranged in various ways. Additionally, by combining various means of knotting, completely different knots can be achieved, resulting in constant evolution and ever-increasing variety. You might even experience discovering a new type for yourself as you work on a creation!



### There are so many things you can make by knotting!

Aside from the simplicity of simply tying a cord, the great appeal of macramé is the ability to create a wide variety of items simply by altering the cord material or thickness or varying the color scheme, combination of knots and so on. For example, you can make anything from small, delicate accessories to stylish bags and belts, indoor rugs, tapestries, room dividers and so on, in whatever size and shape you like. Additionally, the knots which make up the item also have the added bonus of making it sturdy and able to last for a long time. Macramé is a great choice of craft for when you want to use your favorite handmade items for years to come.





## We use knotting diagrams and symbols

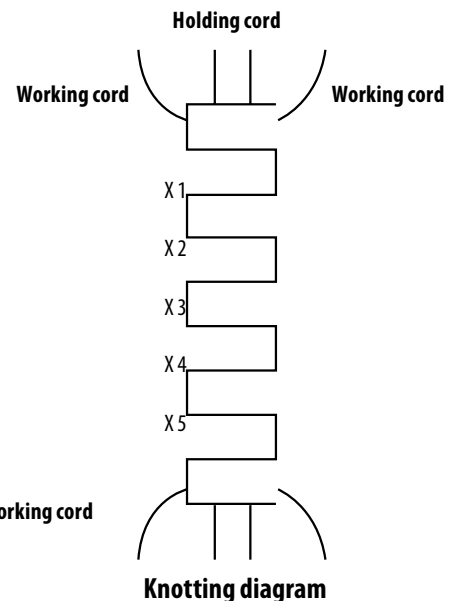
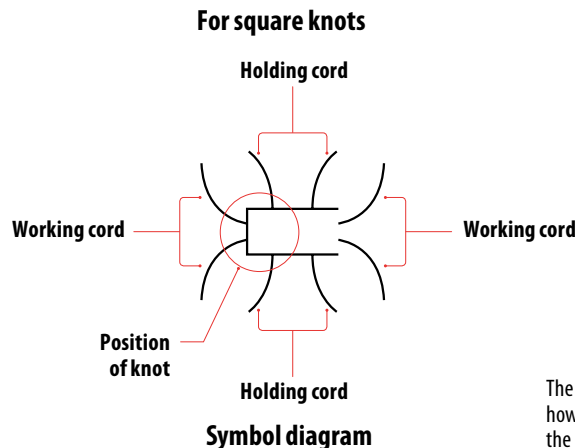
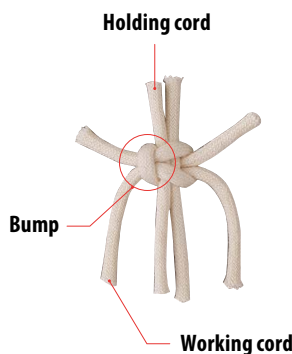
It may be because we're not used to seeing them, but the symbols and knotting diagrams for macramé come across as being complicated and difficult to grasp. When I first started, I also wondered over and over again whether it was possible to make something without using these knotting diagrams. But as I continued working on macramé pieces, I started to somehow understand how these diagrams worked, and before I knew it I'd come to rely on them. In this book, I explain these diagrams so as to make them as easy to understand as possible, so please take this opportunity to master them!

### Typical macramé pieces from Tomiko's collection

- 1 The macramé owl (p.6) is a universally popular item. It was a gift to Tomiko from her teacher.
- 2 A pendant (p.6) made from fine cord knotted to encircle a natural stone. This has been a popular and personally meaningful jewelry trend.
- 3 Store-bought baboosh slippers customized with macramé motifs. These are Tomiko's most recent work and she wears them all the time.
- 4 Plant hangers have become firmly established as interior items.
- 5 A mat that Tomiko has used for more than ten years. It has faded from washing but the knots are as sturdy and durable as ever.

## Understanding symbols and knotting diagrams

Below is a photo of a square knot and a diagram of a symbol. Each line and shape in the symbol diagram represents a part of the knot. Based on these symbols, the knotting diagram (far right) shows how to make the knots. This diagram represents the instruction to make five square knots.



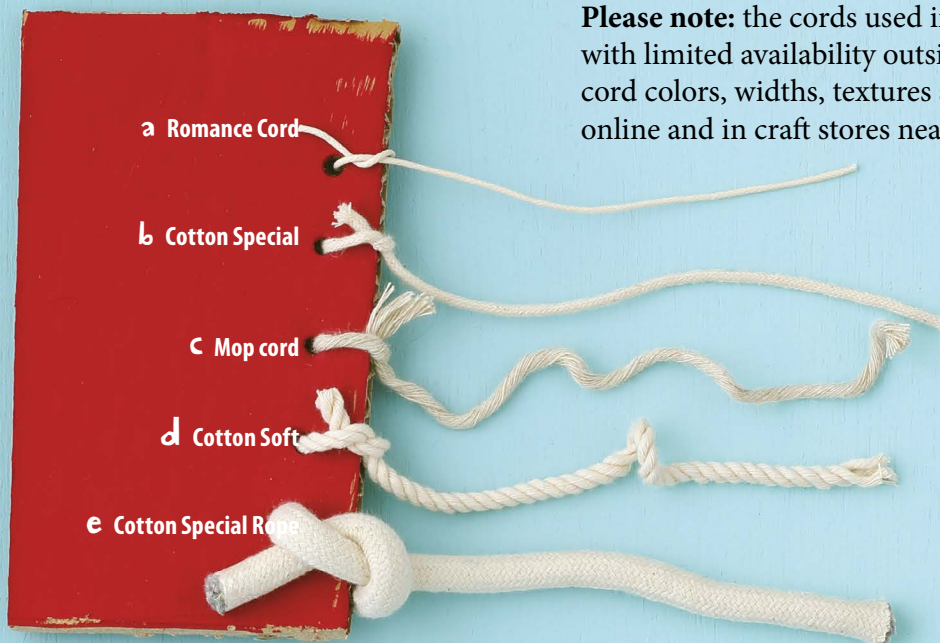
The knotting diagram uses the symbols to show how to knot. The above knotting diagram shows the instruction to make five square knots.

Photo of a square knot (above left) and its symbol diagram. Each line and shape in the symbol diagram represents part of the knot.

# Materials

Basically, as long as it can be tied, any material is fine

Cord is essential for making macramé items. Essentially, any cord-like item that can be tied can be used, but I recommend cord with adequate tension and minimal elasticity in order to form neat shapes. These days, I have all kinds of cords of various thicknesses and in all types of materials, but here we'll look at the four materials often used in macramé, including cords made of cotton and hemp. Tomiko has kindly explained the characteristics and appeal of those cords, focusing on those particularly developed and recommended for macramé. **Please note:** the cords used in this book are Japanese brands with limited availability outside of Japan, but a wide variety of cord colors, widths, textures and compositions are available online and in craft stores near you.



## Cotton

The most basic material for macramé cord. There are twisted cotton cords and braided ones. Start with the braided cord as it's easier to work the knots and see them clearly, then move on to the twisted cord once you're more confident.

- a A colorfast cord resistant to fading, making it suitable for accessories.
- b Braided cord that knots easily, recommended for beginners.
- c The loose twist works well for fringing on interior items.
- d As it is thick, use it for when you want to make big items.
- e Super thick rope. Use it for interior and display items.



## Hemp

There are various types of hemp for different uses, such as that made from the hemp plant and that from the jute plant. Unlike cotton, hemp characteristically has fibers that stick out.

- a Jute is bulky, so is suited to large interior items, hangings and so on.
- b High quality hemp that doesn't scratch. The color won't fade so it is suitable for accessories.
- c Fibers stick out from the cord so it is recommended to use it for hangings and other interior objects.
- d Similar to parcel string. It is inexpensive, so a good choice when you want to make something cheaply.
- e It doesn't scratch and as it is braided, it is easy to knot.

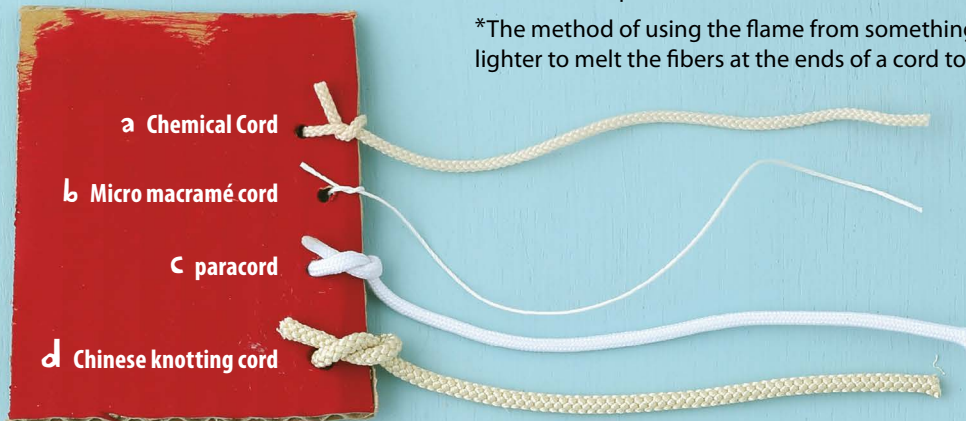


### Synthetic fibers

The most significant feature of synthetic fibers is that they are all lightweight and don't lose their color.

- a** Ideal for making bags as the end result is light.
- b** Perfect for making accessories. It has a resin coating so doesn't easily become undone and it can be fused to hold it in place.
- c** Thick and sturdy. This cord can also be fused.
- d** Has a luster similar to silk. Also appealing as its rigidity makes it easy to form loops.

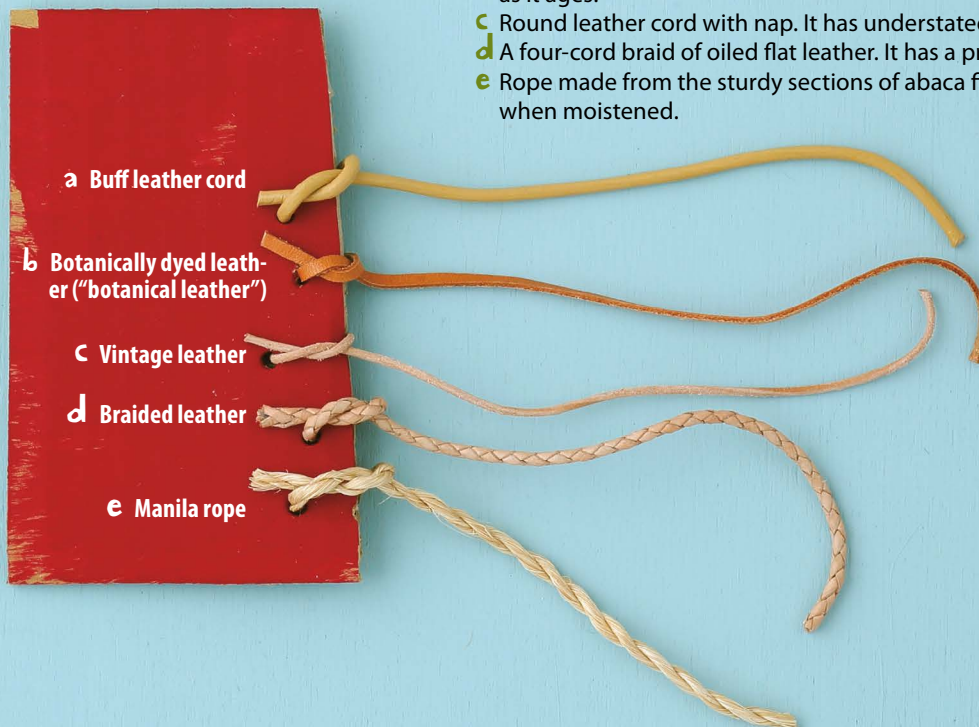
\*The method of using the flame from something such as a cigarette lighter to melt the fibers at the ends of a cord to prevent them fraying.



### Leather and natural materials

The appeal of natural materials lies in their unique texture. Leather can fade, so take care not to get it wet.

- a** Glossy round leather cord. There are four different thicknesses.
- b** Flat cord made from cowhide. It is pleasing to see it turn a toffee color as it ages.
- c** Round leather cord with nap. It has understated air to it.
- d** A four-cord braid of oiled flat leather. It has a presence even as-is.
- e** Rope made from the sturdy sections of abaca fiber. Easy to handle when moistened.





# Tools

I've compiled a list of the items you should have at the very least to work smoothly, along with things that are handy to have.

**A**  
Macramé board



**B**  
Macramé pins  
(T pins)



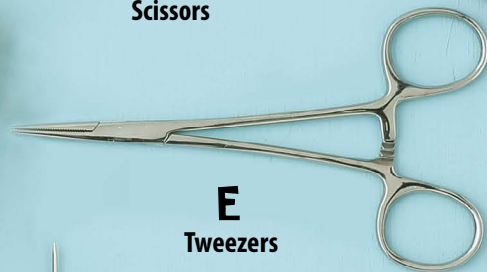
- A** A special board to stabilize cords and make it easy to work knots.  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) squares are printed onto it, so it's handy for measuring cord, creating equal intervals between knots and so on. A commercially available cork board can be substituted.
- B** Use to secure cords to the board. These come in a few sizes, and it's good to have some of each on hand. If you choose only one size, make it the largest one (2"/ 5 cm).
- C** For measuring the length of cord and the dimensions and size of a surface. I recommend the metal kind of tape or a carpenter's square as they are easier to use than a tape made of a pliable material.
- D** Obtain some craft scissors that cut well.
- E** Use to draw out the ends of cords from the gaps between knots.
- F** Invaluable for untangling knots, firming up slack sections and so on. Select the type with a rounded end rather than a pointed one so as not to damage the fibers when using it.
- G** Strong craft glue for finishing off the ends of cords that turns clear when it dries. Apply it by using the tip of a bamboo skewer or something with a fine end for a neat result.
- H** Use at the ends of cords when starting to knot or finishing off. A wool darning needle is fine. It's helpful to have several needles to match the thickness of the cord.

**C**  
Tape measure

**D**  
Scissors



**E**  
Tweezers



**F**  
Awl



**G**  
Fabric/craft glue



**H**  
Darning needles





## These are handy to have!

Using these even a little makes for easier work and neater knots. Although they play a supporting role, these little extras are invaluable to have on hand.

**a**  
Clamps

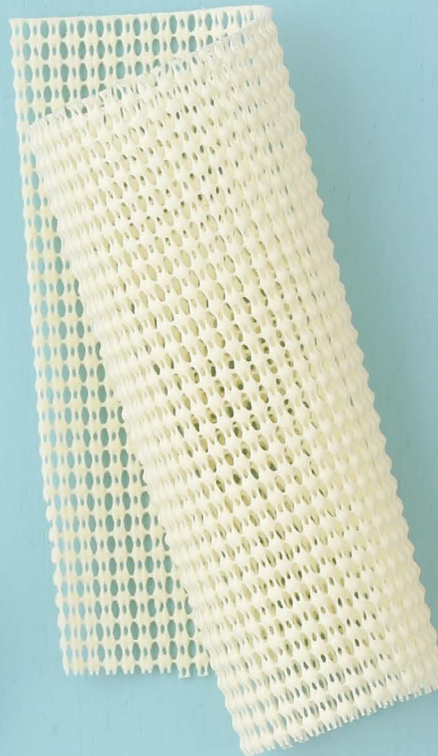


**b**  
Bulldog clip



**c**  
Masking tape

**d**  
Non-slip sheet



**e**  
Wooden popsicle sticks,  
forks, straws and so on



- a** Small clamps or binder clips are handy in all areas of work. They're great for holding wound cords in place so they don't slacken, bundling fringed cords, serving as markers, and so on. They come in various shapes and sizes.
- b** For materials such as leather cords that don't accommodate macramé pins, keep them together with bulldog clips. Pass the pin through the hole in the clip to secure them to the board.
- c** For twisted cords, wind masking tape around them before cutting to prevent fraying. Wind it around the ends of cords while working for the same result. Tape can be used

in various other ways including as a marker to differentiate between particular cords, to stick to the board as a finishing point for winding cords, and so on.

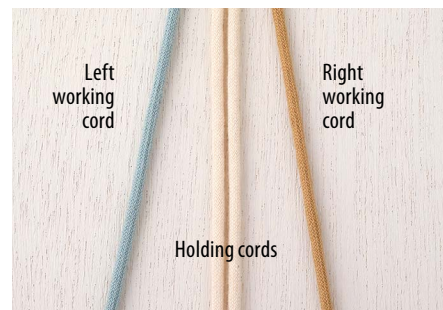
- d** When working on a table top, placing a non-slip sheet underneath the board will stop it sliding and make it easier to work.
- e** When working alternating square knots, these are invaluable as guides to create knots at equal intervals. Use them differently depending on the interval required, such as using one popsicle stick to measure  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm). Apart from these, postcards and thick card can also be used.

# PART 2 MACRAMÉ BASICS

## Let's master square knots

The square knot is the most basic of knots, without which macramé would not exist. There are two types: the left square knot and the right square knot. There are two holding cords in the center and one working cord each on either side, making four cords that are knotted as a set. Let's learn how to make this knot!

These four cords form the set to be knotted



### 1 Left square knot

Start by placing the left cord over the holding cords and knotting. Where a "square knot" is indicated, it essentially indicates this left square knot.



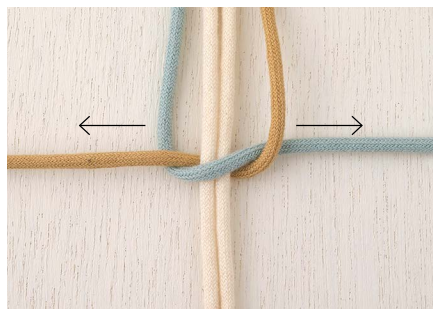
**1** Place the left cord over the holding cords. Try to place it as if writing the number "4".



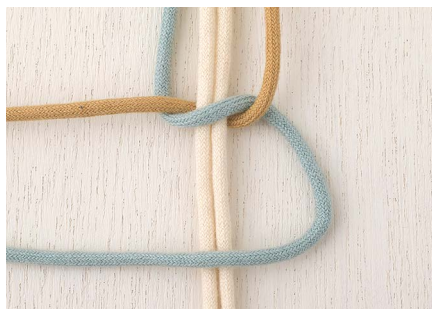
**2** Place the right cord over the left cord that was just worked.



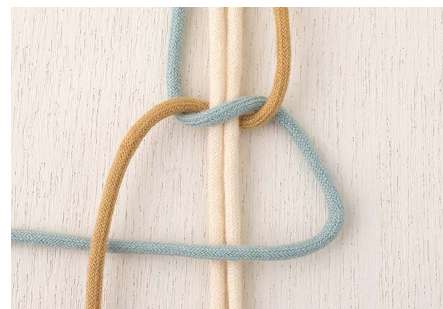
**3** Pass the right cord under the holding cords and bring it out through the loop formed by the left cord (the corner of the "number 4").



**4** Pull both the left and right cords out to the sides. This forms half the left square knot.

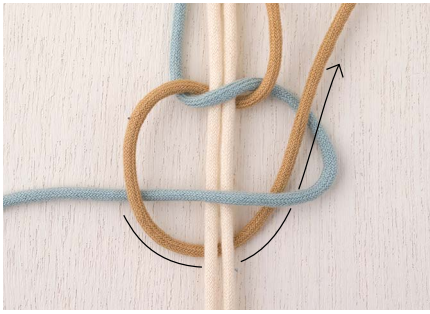


**5** Place the right cord over the holding cords. This time, try to make it form a reverse "number 4."

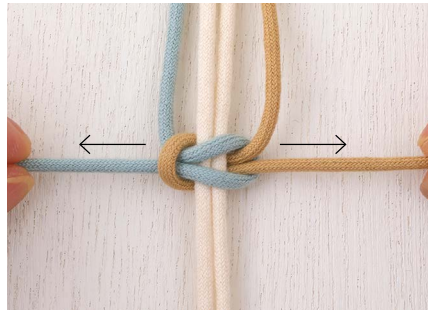


**6** Place the left cord over the right cord that was just worked.

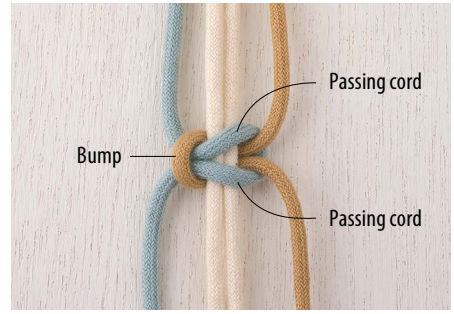




**7** Pass the left cord under the holding cords and bring it out through the loop formed by the right cord (the corner of the "number 4").



**8** Pull both left and right cords out to the sides to make the knot firm.



**9** This completes one left square knot. For the left square knot, the bump of the knot must be on the left side.



## 2 Right square knot

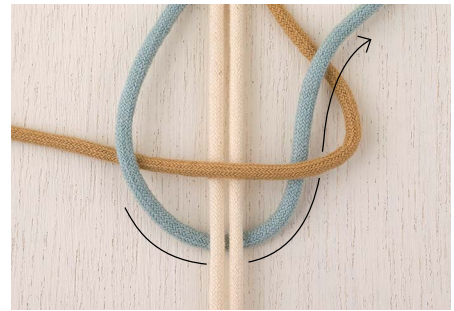
Place the right cord over the holding cords to start knotting.



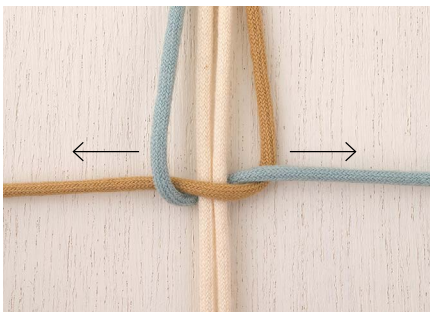
**1** Place the right cord over the holding cords. Try to form a number 4 in reverse.



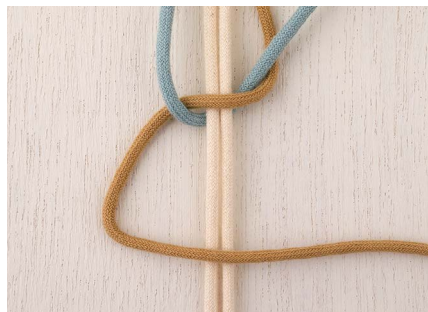
**2** Place the left cord over the right cord that was just worked.



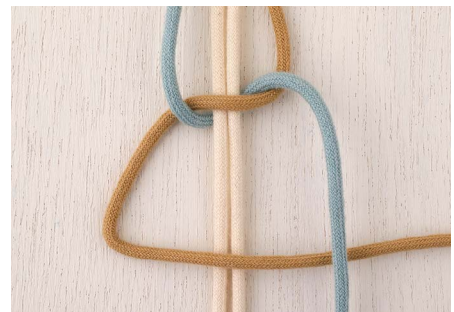
**3** Pass the left cord under the holding cords and bring it out through the loop formed by the right cord (the corner of the number 4).



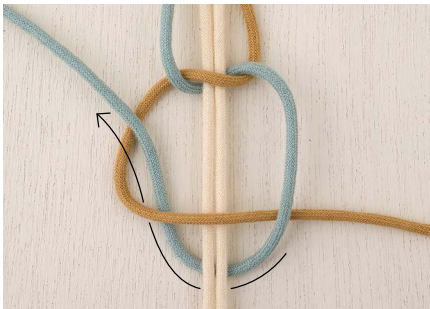
**4** Pull both left and right cords out to the sides. This forms half a right square knot.



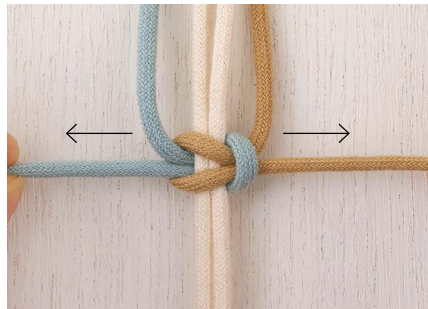
**5** Place the left cord on top of the holding cords as if writing the number 4.



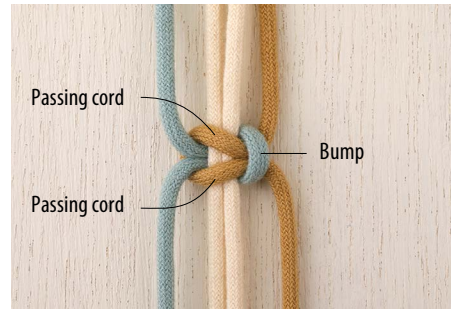
**6** Place the right cord on top of the left cord that was just worked.



**7** Pass the right cord under the holding cords and bring it out through the loop formed by the left cord (the corner of the number 4).



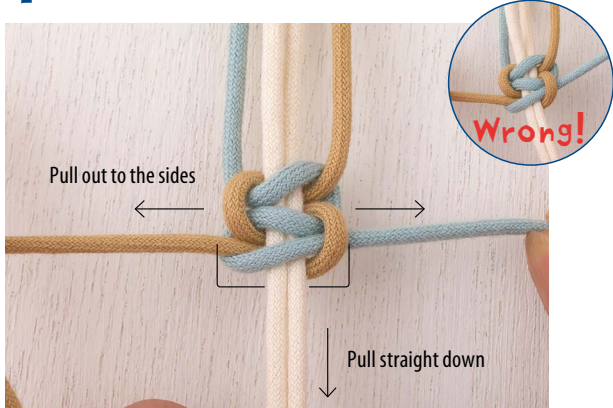
**8** Pull both left and right cords out to the sides to make the knot firm.



**9** This completes one right square knot. For the right square knot, the bump in the knot must be on the right side.

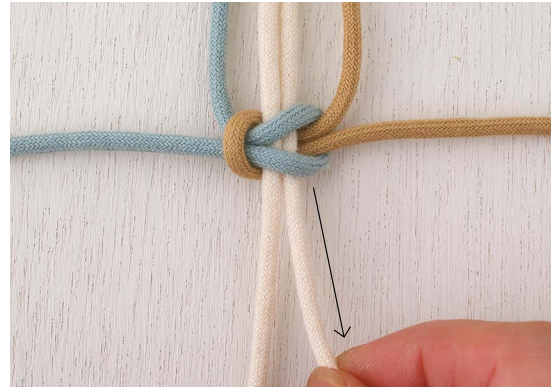
## Four Tips for Neat Knotting

### 1 Don't forget the principle of the cross!



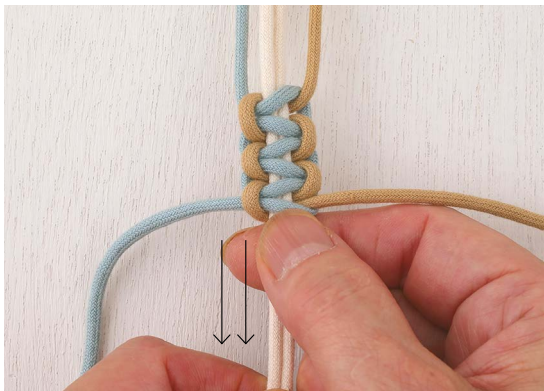
When knotting, the key is to keep the left and right cords pulled straight out to the sides and the holding cords pulled straight down to form a cross. If this cross is crooked, the knot will be misshapen, so make sure to keep this in mind.

### 2 When adjusting the knot, work one holding cord at a time



Once you've formed a knot, pull the holding cords to adjust their position and the shape of the knot. When doing this, make sure to pull the holding cords one cord at a time. Pulling both of them together will not allow the shape of the knot to be altered, so take care.

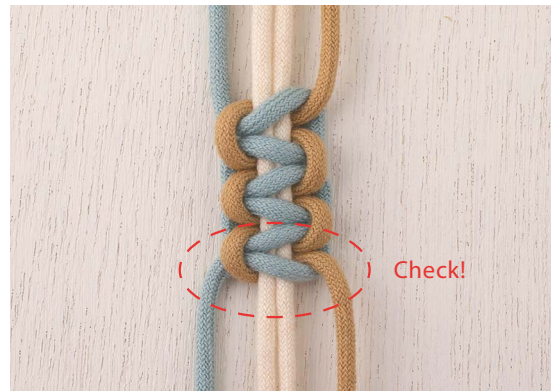
### 3 When adjusting the work overall, pull both holding cords together



When you've made several knots and want to adjust the intervals between them and their shape, do this by pulling both holding cords at the same time.

Check this too!

### 4 To prevent tying the wrong cord...



Even when you're experienced at macramé, when you've been making knots for a while you can sometimes get confused about whether to tie the left or right cord next. If that happens, try checking the knot you've just made. The cord below the bump will be the one to place on top of the holding cords as the knotting cord. (In this photo, it is the cord on the left).

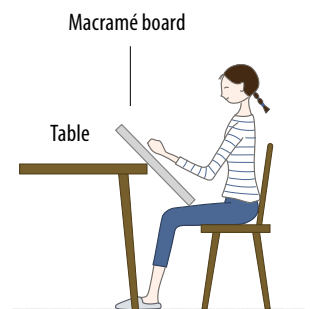
### It's fine to vary materials for the holding cords

The square knot is formed from a set of four cords, but it's fine to increase the number of holding cords and the number of working cords. Furthermore, various materials can be used for the holding cords, such as twigs, sticks, wire and so on. Once you're used to things, enjoy creating different arrangements.



### Posture for working

It's easiest to work with the cords secured to a macramé board (page 10) and with the board tilted on an angle. When working with the board placed on a table, putting down a non-slip sheet (page 11) first will secure the board and make it easier to work.





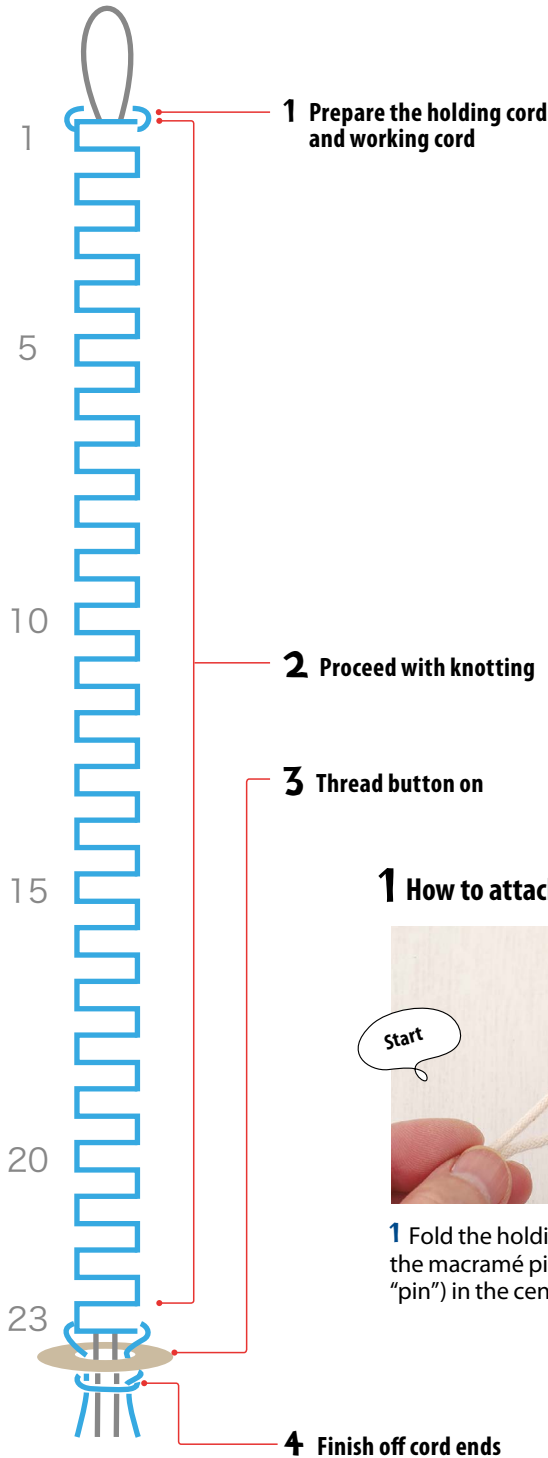
# PART 2

## Lesson


# 1

## Knotting to create a cord formation

Once you've learned how to tie a square knot, it's time to put it into practice. Let's start by making a bracelet in order to check the process of knotting to form a cord.



### • Knots used

 Left square knot

### • Method to begin knotting

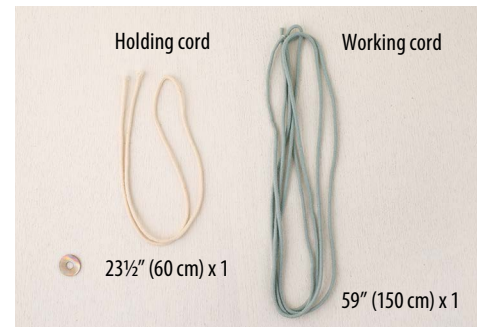
Fold holding cord in two to start

### • Finishing off the ends of the cord

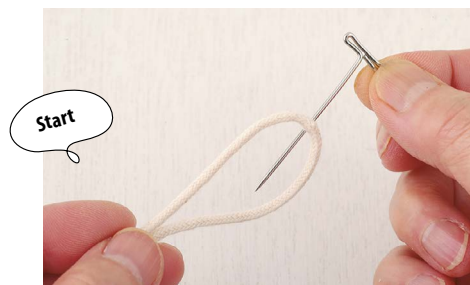
 Overhand knot

### • Materials (required amounts to knot as per the knotting diagram on the left)

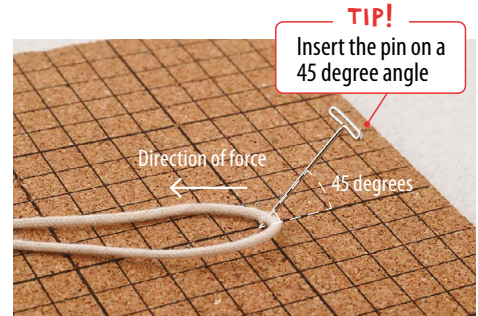
Holding cord x 1, working cord x 1 (both folded in half to use), button x 1 (a shell button is pictured)



### 1 How to attach and set the string



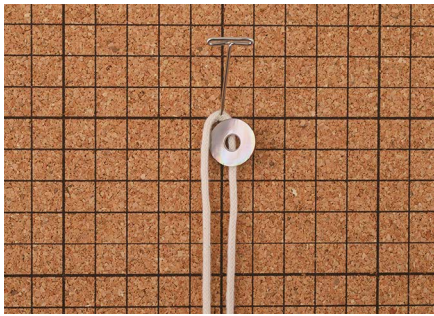
**1** Fold the holding cord in half and insert the macramé pin (henceforth listed as "pin") in the center of the fold.



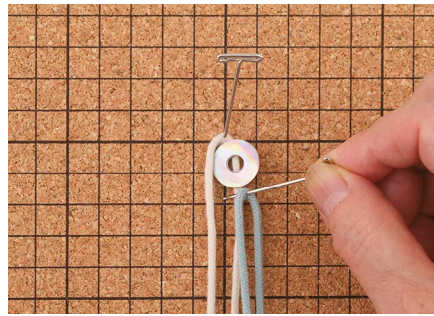
**2** Mount items from step 1 into the board. When doing so, make sure to set them on a 45 degree angle pointing toward the direction of force to prevent slacking and make it easier to work. Here, the pin is stuck in at a 45 degree angle pointing in the downward direction in which knotting will progress. Determine the position of the pin by considering the size of the item you are making, making sure to place it over a line so that you can check size as you work.

\* The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots. The gray line indicates ivory cord while the blue shows the movement of the pale blue cord.

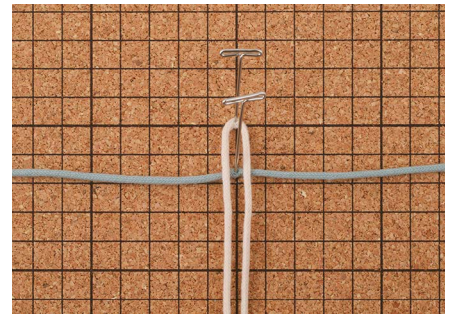




**3** Place the button on top of the loop formed in step 2.

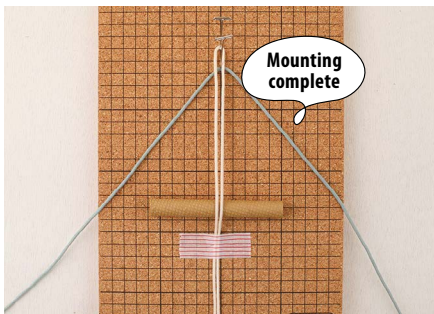


**4** Fold the working cord in two and insert the pin into the center of the loop, pinning the cord onto the board  $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ " (2-3 mm) below the button. Mount this pin as per the first one, at a 45 degree angle away from the downward direction.

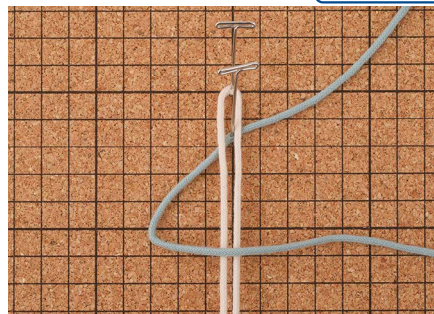


**5** Remove the button and pass the working cord under the holding cords, pulling the working cord straight out to the sides.

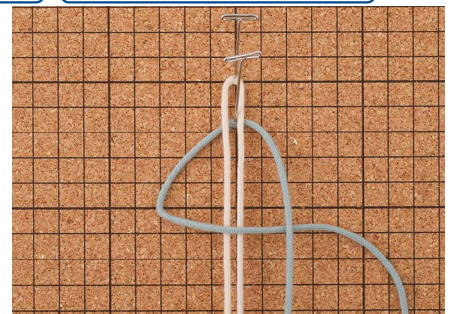
## 2 Proceed with knotting Left square knot How to mount the working cord



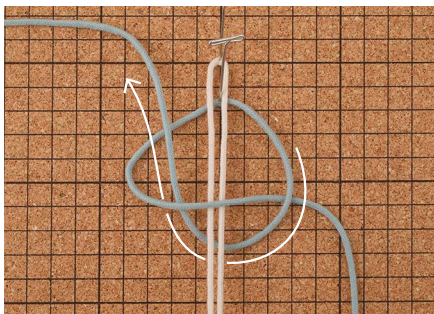
**6** When knotting to form a cord, winding masking tape around the ends of the holding cords and sandwiching a rounded object such as a pencil between the cords and board makes working easier.



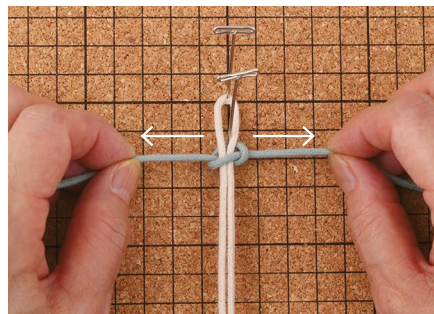
**7** Place the left cord over the holding cords. Remember to try to form a number 4.



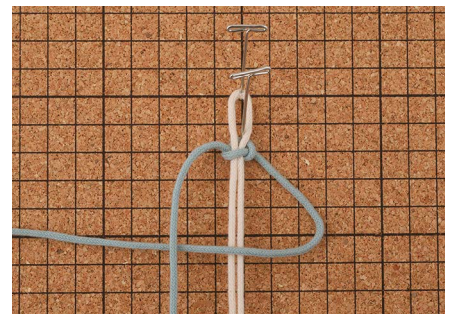
**8** Place the right cord over the left cord that was just worked.



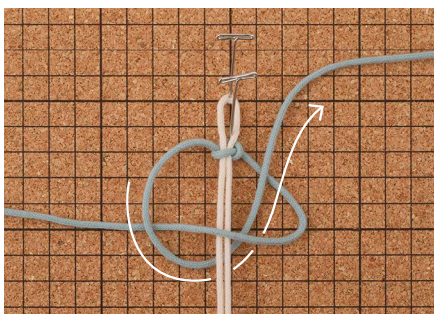
**9** Pass the right cord under the holding cords and bring it out through the loop formed by the left cord (corner of the 4).



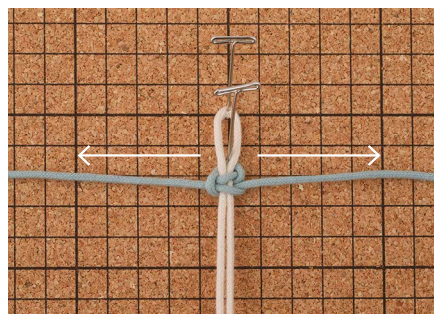
**10** Pull both cords out to the sides. This makes half a left square knot.



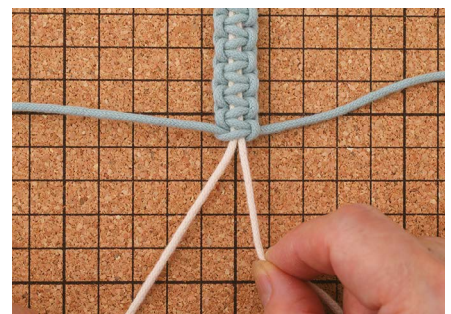
**11** Place the right cord over the holding cords to form a reverse 4, then place the left cord over the top.



**12** Pass the left cord under the holding cords and bring it out through the loop formed by the right cord (corner of the 4).



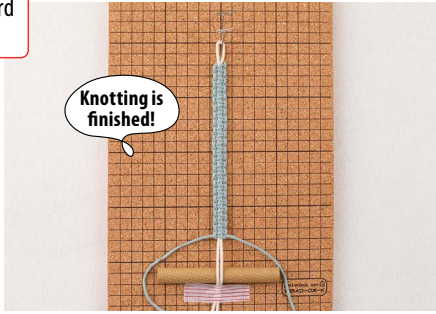
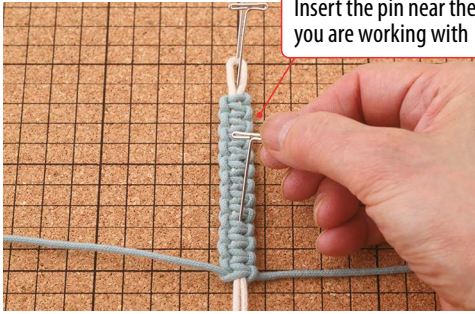
**13** Pull both cords out to the sides to firm the knot. This completes one left square knot.



**14** Proceed to knot in this fashion. Don't forget to pull the holding cords after making each knot to neaten the shape.



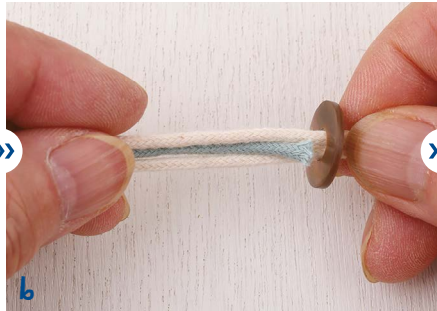
**TIP!**  
Insert the pin near the cord you are working with



**15** While working, insert the pin into a knot near where you are working to stabilize the cords, moving the pin accordingly as knotting progresses. Use more than one pin if necessary to make the work stable.

**16** Once the work is knotted to the desired length (23 knots in the picture), remove it from the board.

### 3 Thread button onto cords

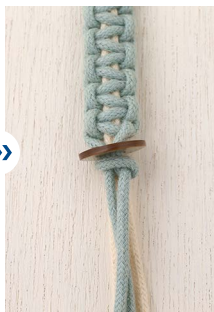


**17** I recommend this method for when you want to pass several cords through a small hole. **a.** Firstly, pass the number of cords that will easily go through the hole (two, in the picture) into the buttonhole. **b.** Next, place one cord right next to the hole and sandwich it between the cords that have passed through already. **c.** Pass cord through the hole. **e.** In the same way, sandwich any remaining cords one at a time between two other cords and pull them through.



Use this method to pass several cords through a small hole

### 4 Finishing off the cord ends Overhand knot



**18** Pass one of the four cords from the left under the remaining three cords pass the end of the cord over the cords and through the loop made in the left cord and pull it through draw firmly to tighten the knot.



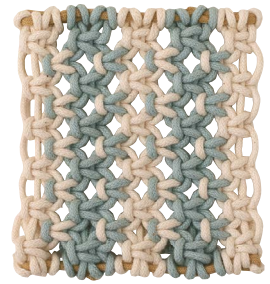
## PART 2

### Lesson

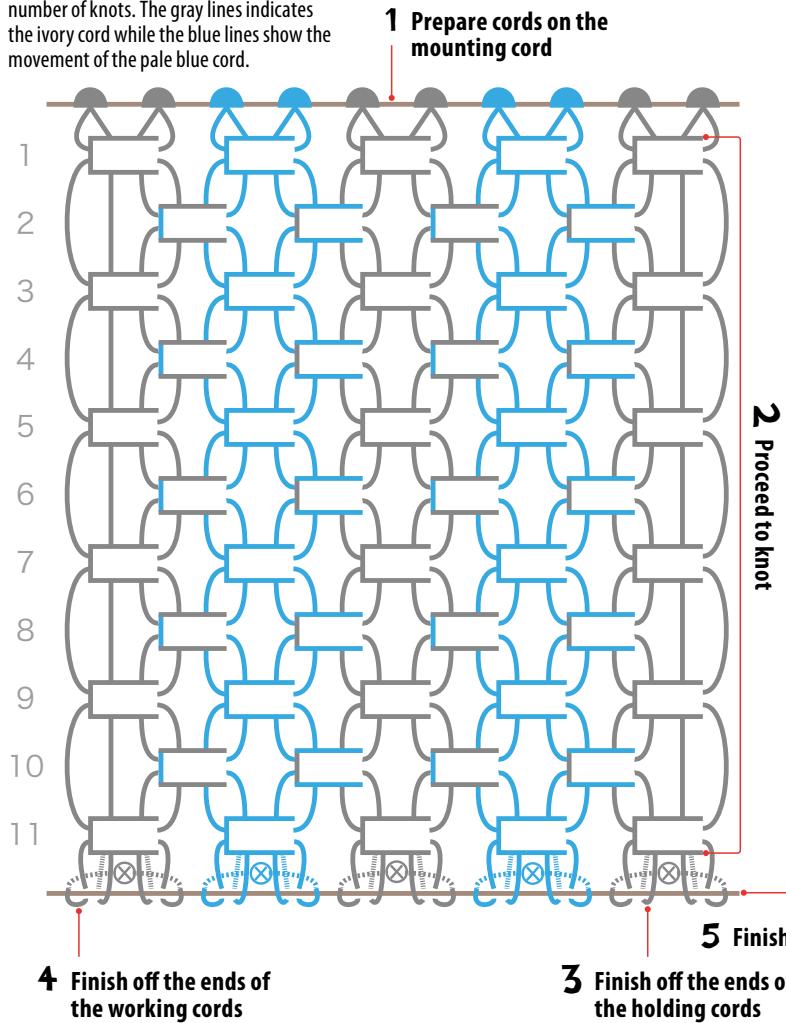
# 2

## Knotting to form a flat surface (sheet formation)


Once you've learned the process of forming a cord, try this method for knotting a flat surface. Let's learn tips and key points for creating a neat, firm finish while making a little coaster.




\*The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots. The gray lines indicates the ivory cord while the blue lines show the movement of the pale blue cord.




#### • Knots used

 Left square knot

#### • Method to begin knotting

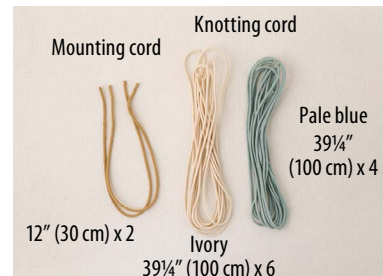
 Cord mounting A

#### • Finishing off the ends of the cord

 Reef knot

#### • Materials (required amounts to knot as per the knotting diagram on the left)

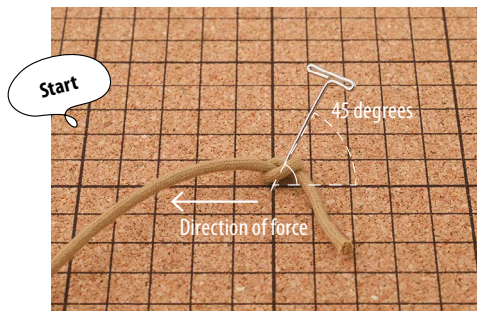
Mounting cord x 2, knotting cord\* for 5 columns: ivory x 3 columns + pale blue x 2 columns = total of 10 cords (fold in half to use)



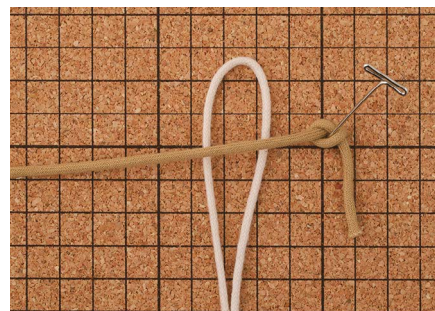
\* Cords that switch between holding and working roles in the making process are indicated as "knotting cords" from here onwards.

### 1 Prepare cords on the mounting cord

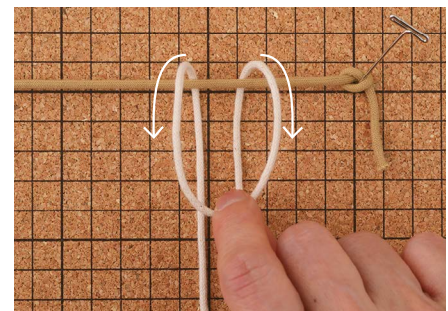
#### Cord mounting A



**1** Knot the ends of the mounting cord and pin it to the board. Insert the pin 45 degrees in, pointing toward the direction of force.

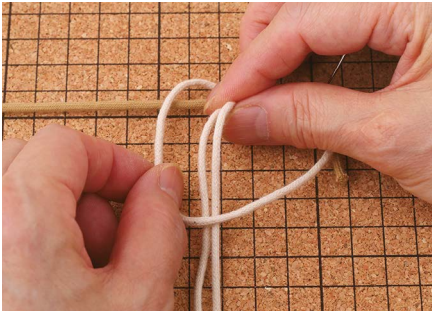


**2** Mount cords to 1, checking the cord colors in the knotting diagram as you work. Start with an ivory cord folded in two, passing the loop it creates under 1.

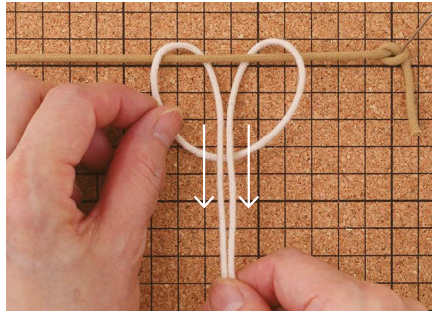


**3** Hold the center of the loop and bring it toward you.

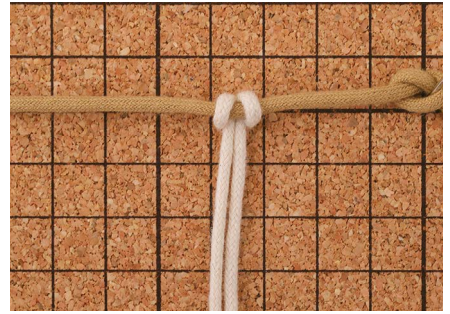




**4** Bring out both ends of the cord from the center of the loop.

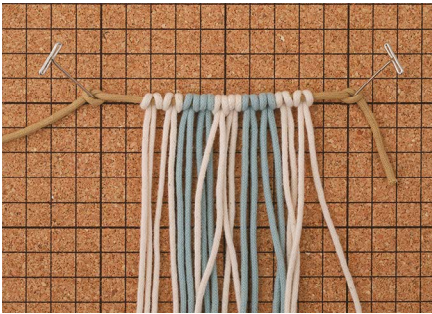


**5** Draw them toward you.

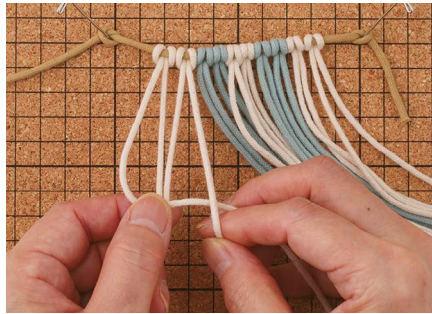


**6** Once the cords are firmly drawn, pull one cord at a time to adjust tension at the mounting point.

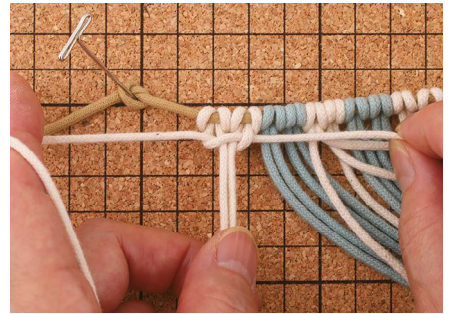
## **2** Proceed to knot



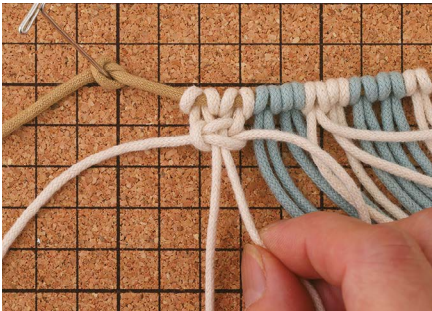
**7** Repeat steps 2–6 until the required number of cords are mounted (there are five working columns in the photo), then make a knot at the other end of the mounting cord and pin it to the board.



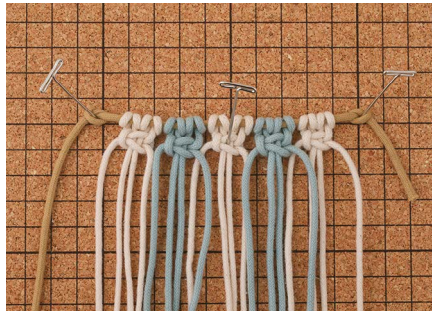
**8** From the edge, use four cords as a set to make a left square knot. The cords on the left and right are working cords while the two in the center are holding cords.



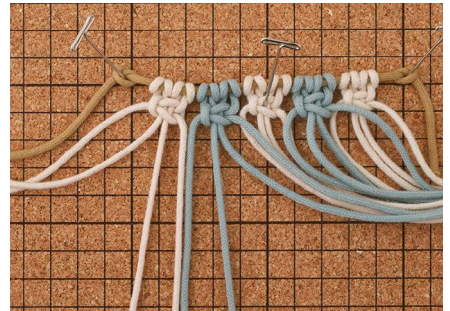
**9** Don't forget the principle of the cross when pulling the knot taut. This completes half a knot.



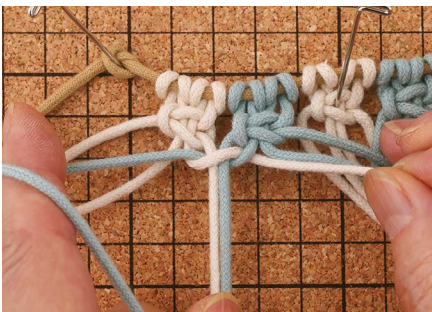
**10** This completes one square half knot. Pull the holding threads after knotting to adjust the shape.



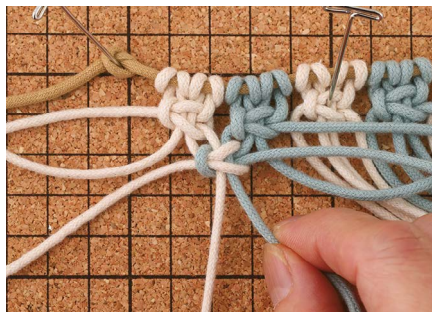
**11** The first row has been knotted.



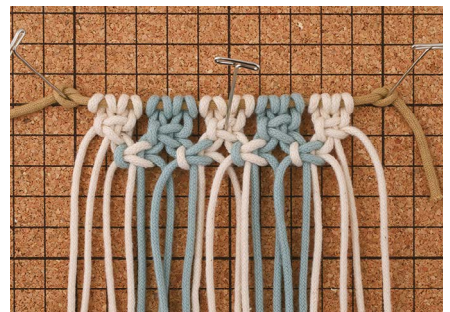
**12** Knot the second row. Leave the two cords at the left edge, switching the holding cords and working cords from the first row to form a different set of four cords.



**13** Pull down the holding cords so that there are no gaps left as you work. This completes half a knot.

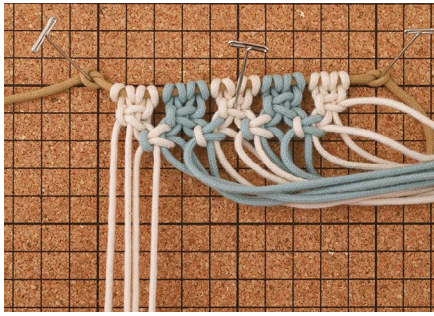


**14** Pull down one holding cord at a time after making a knot in order to neaten the shape.



**15** The second row is knotted. If the mounting cord sags and makes it difficult to work, stabilize it by inserting a pin into a knot halfway along the first row.

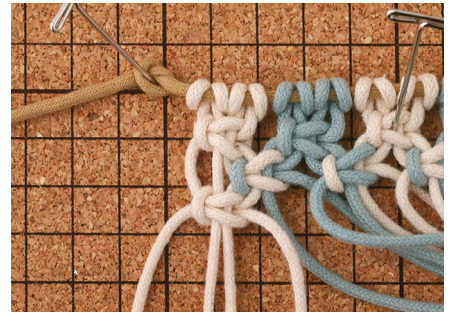




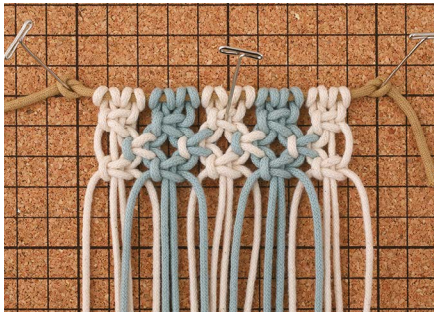
**16** Next, make the third row. This time, use the same group of four cords as per the first row, including the two cords on the left that were unused in the second row.



**17** When knotting, pulling the left working cord too tightly will tangle the strings on the side, so take care. Try to pull only to the extent that the left corner forms a 90 degree angle.

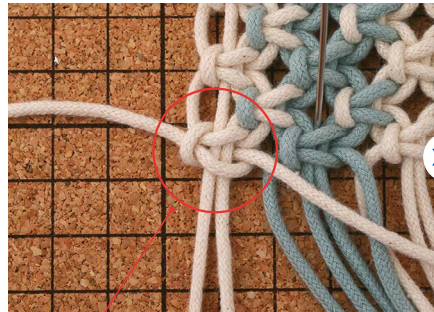


**18** This completes the first knot in the third row. It's fine for the cord on the side to be curved like this.

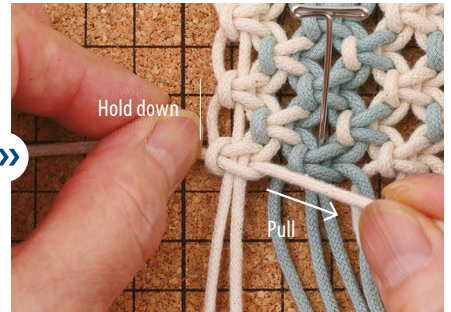


**19** The third row is completely knotted.

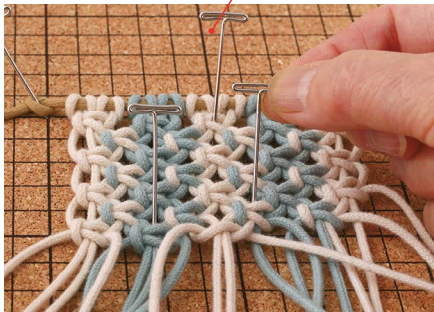
**TIP!**  
Insert as many pins as you like



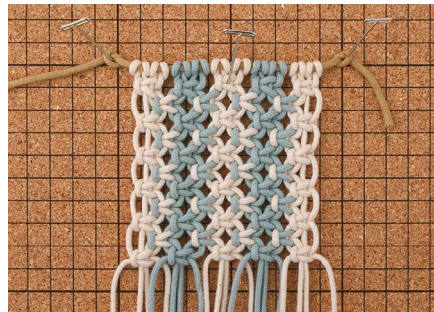
**TIP!**  
If the knot won't close firmly



If the knot won't tighten properly even if pulled firmly, hold down the bump in the working cord to the left of the knot and try pulling the working cord on the opposite side.

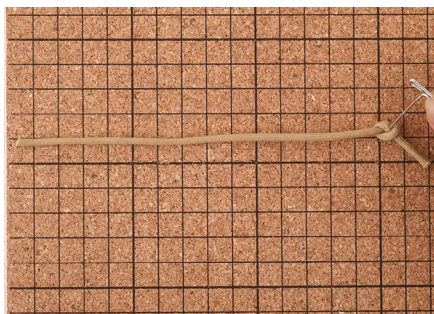


**20** As you work, insert pins into the knots near where you are working in order to stop the piece from moving around. If one is not enough, it's fine to use more.

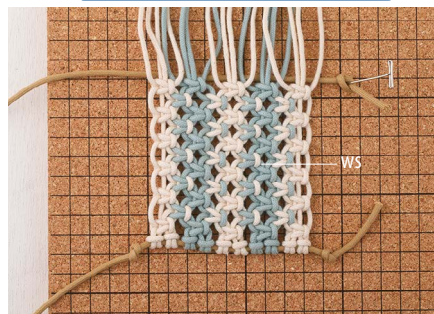


**21** Once the piece is at the desired length, stop making square knots (11 rows in the picture). Remove the piece from the board.

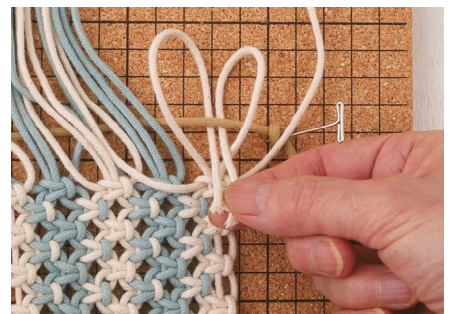
### 3 Finishing off the ends of the holding cords Wind around the mounting cord



**22** Pin another mounting cord to the board in the same way as per step 1.

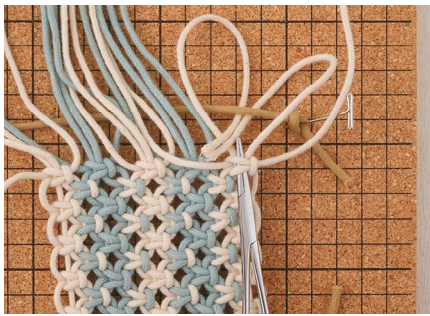


**23** Turn the piece from 21 over so that the completed knots are above and place over 22.



**24** Work from the end of the cord on the right side. Pass two holding cords over the mounting cord and draw them through underneath, pulling them toward you.





**25** Insert the tweezers between the two passing cords in the knot on the right and grasp the two holding cords from **24**. If you don't have tweezers, use a darning needle.

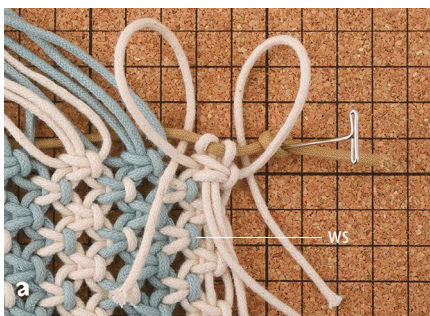


**26** Pull the two cords through the passing cords toward you.

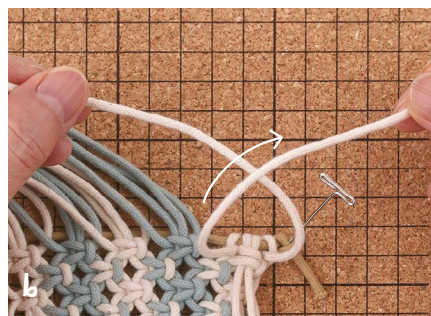


**27** Keep pulling to make the knot firm.

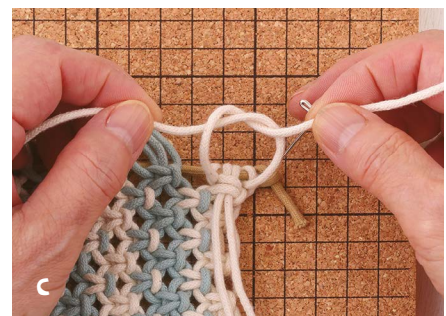
#### 4 Finishing off the ends of the working cords Reef knot



**28** Extend the left and right working cords over the mounting cord, then pass them under the mounting cord and draw them toward you.



Once they are firmly pulled through, cross them so the left cord is on top and the right cord is on the bottom.



Pass the left cord through the loop and draw it toward you.



Pull it tight and firm.



Now, bring the right working cord to cross over the top of the left working cord.



Pass the right cord through the loop and pull it toward you.



Pull the knot firmly. This completes one reef knot.



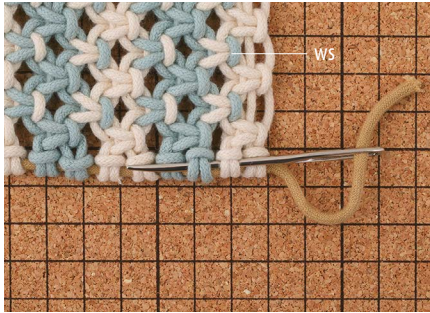
**29** Repeat steps **24–28** to knot the ends of the cords. This completes the knotting.



**30** Trim the ends off the working cords first and then the holding cords. Cutting on an angle makes the cross sections of the cords less noticeable.



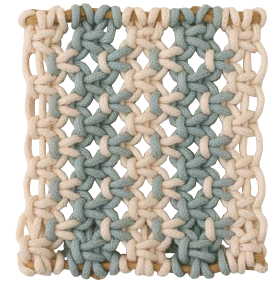
## 5 Finish off the mounting cords



**31** Thread the mounting cord onto a darning needle and work it through the second and third stitches, skipping the first stitch.



**32** Bring the cord out, pulling it firmly and then trimming off the excess. Finish off the ends of the upper and lower mounting cords in this way.



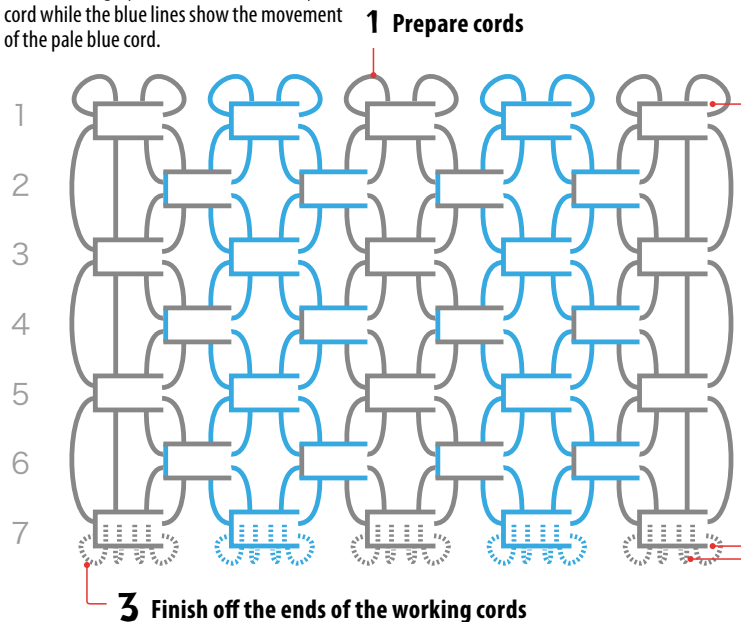
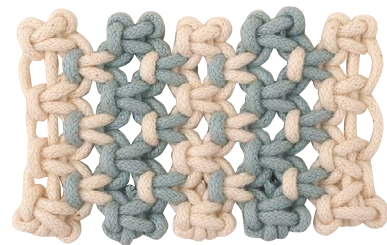
Finished!

## Arrange

### Variation on a sheet

Here are two variations of a sheet made without mounting cords

\*The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots. The gray lines indicates the ivory cord while the blue lines show the movement of the pale blue cord.



**1 Prepare cords**

**2 Proceed to knot**

**No-fringe version**

• **Knots used**



Right square knot

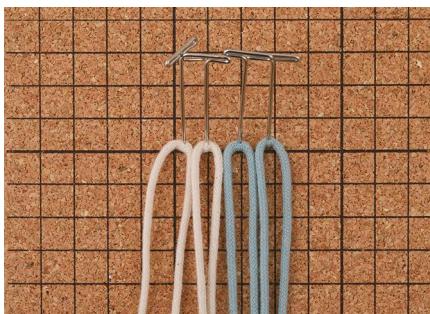
• **Materials**

Use two knotting cords for each column of square knots (fold in half to use). Prepare adequate materials for the number of columns (in the photo, ivory cord 23½" [60 cm] x 6, pale blue cord 23½" [60 cm])

**4 Finish off the ends of the holding cords**

**3 Finish off the ends of the working cords**

### 1 Prepare cords

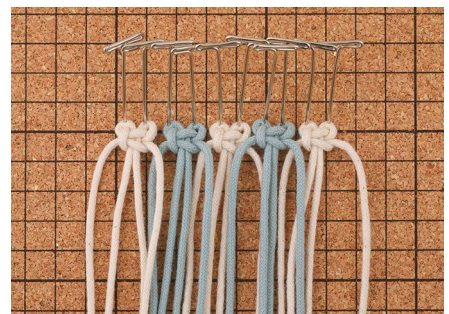


**1** Fold cords in half and pin through the center, arranging pinned cords in a horizontal line on the board. Two pins' worth makes one column of square knots.



**2** A set of five columns as per the knotting diagram. Make sure the pins are not only straight along the horizontal line but also evenly spaced.

### 2 Proceed to knot

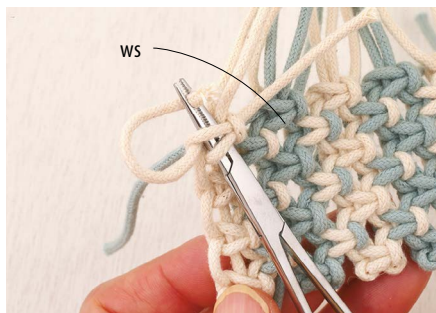


**3** Make left square knots using four cords as a set. This completes one row.

### 3 Finish off the ends of the working cords



4 As per the little coaster on page 18, once the piece is the desired length, remove it from the board.



5 Turn 4 over and pass tweezers through the two passing cords to grasp one working cord. (Use a darning needle if you don't have tweezers).



6 Draw the other working cord through in the same way and pull firmly. Finish off the remaining working cords in the same way.

### 4 Finish off the ends of the holding cords



7 Angle the cords from 6 to trim off excess length.

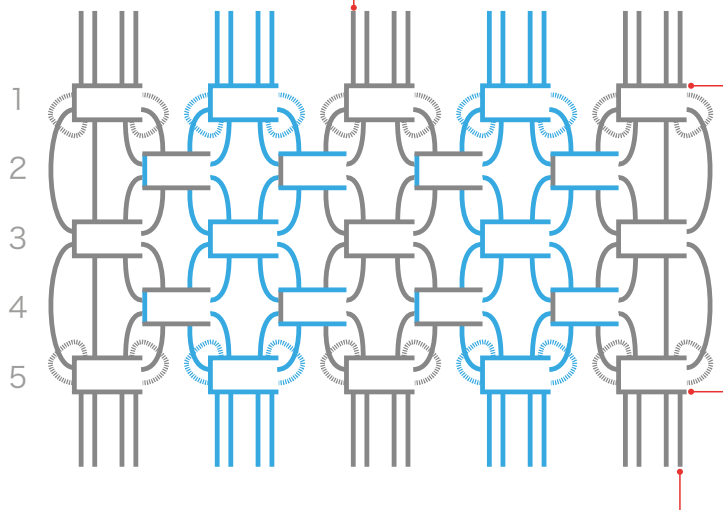


8 Pass the tweezers through the lower passing cord to draw through the holding cord, pulling it firmly.



9 All the holding cords drawn through. Trim off the excess length in the same way as for the working cords.

### 1 Prepare the cords



\* The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots. The gray lines indicates the ivory cord while the blue lines show the movement of the pale blue cord.


### 3 Finish off the ends of the cords



### 2 Proceed to knot

#### Fringed version

#### • Knots used

 Left square knot

#### • Materials

Use four knotting cords for each column of square knots. Prepare adequate materials for the number of columns (in the photo, ivory cord 15¾" [40 cm] x 12, pale blue cord 15¾" [40 cm] x 8)



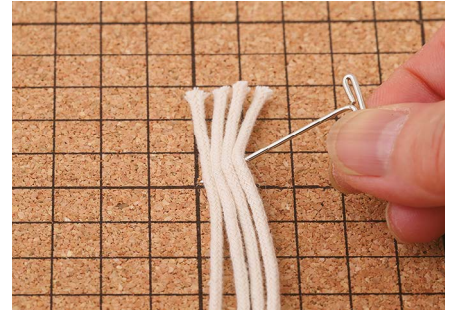
# 1 Prepare the cords



1 Align four cords and hold them between your thumb and forefinger so the desired length of the fringe +  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) extends.

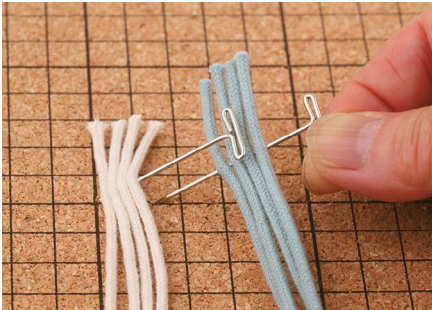


2 Hold the ends of the cord with your middle finger as you insert a pin through the four cords.



3 Tilt the cords and pin from 2 to poke them into the board.

## 2 Proceed to knot



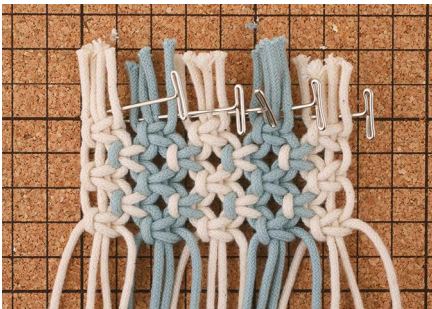
4 Make the next set of four cords in the same way, pinning them to the right side of 3. Check the intervals between pins to make sure that the ends of the cords don't overlap.



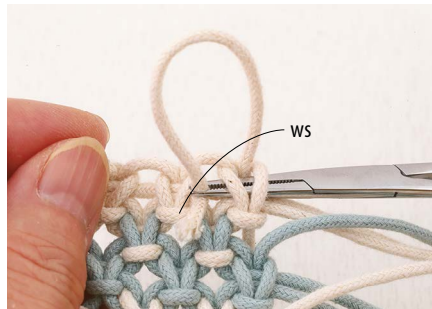
5 Five columns' worth pinned as per the knotting diagram.



6 Make square knots in each pinned set of four cords. This makes one row.



7 As per the little coaster on page 18, once the desired length has been achieved, remove the piece from the board.



8 Turn 7 over, pass tweezers through the two passing cords and draw through the working cord.



9 Once one cord has been pulled through, draw the other working cord through in the same way.



10 Pull both cords firmly.



11 Once all the cords are drawn through and pulled firmly, trim the holding cords to the desired length. Finish off the start of the knotting in the same way.

Next, I'll show you how to knot a bag! ▶

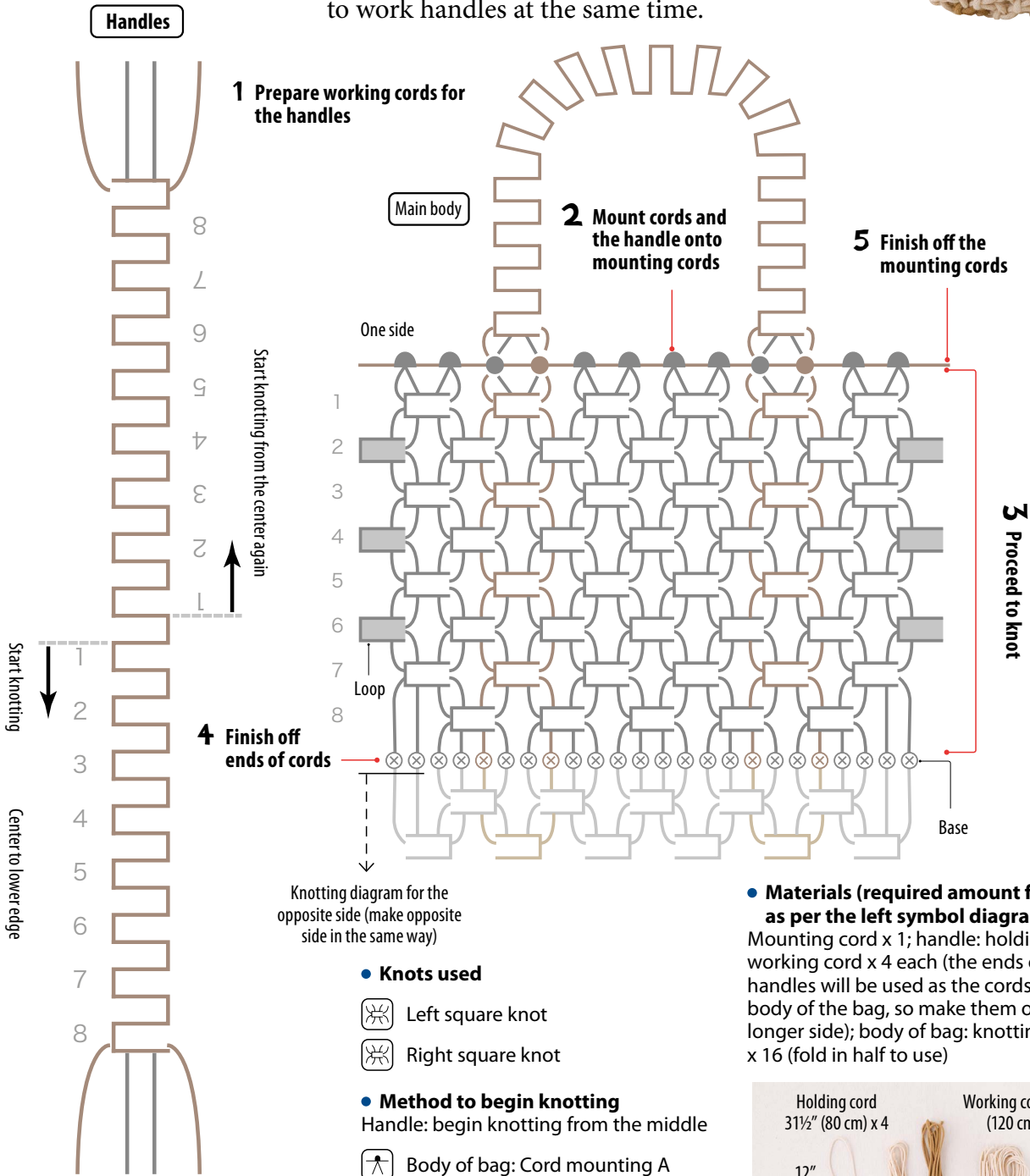
# PART 2

## Lesson

# 3

### Knotting to form a bag: start knotting at the opening of the bag

Next is the method for knotting a bag shape, which is handy for making pouches, bags and so on. I've chosen three of the most typical types. I'll start with the method of knotting from the opening of the bag to work handles at the same time.



**1 Prepare working cords for the handles**

**2 Mount cords and the handle onto mounting cords**



**5 Finish off the mounting cords**

**4 Finish off ends of cords**



**3 Proceed to knot**

Knotting diagram for the opposite side (make opposite side in the same way)

**• Knots used**

-  Left square knot
-  Right square knot

**• Method to begin knotting**

- Handle: begin knotting from the middle
-  Body of bag: Cord mounting A
-  Handle: sandwiching clove hitch

**• Finishing off the cord ends**

-  Reef knot

**• Materials (required amount for making as per the left symbol diagram)**

Mounting cord x 1; handle: holding cord, working cord x 4 each (the ends of the handles will be used as the cords for the body of the bag, so make them on the longer side); body of bag: knotting cord x 16 (fold in half to use)



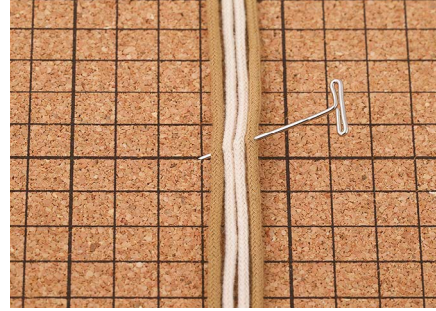
\* The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots for the handle. In the body of the bag they are the numbers of rows. The gray lines represent the ivory cord and the brown lines show the movement of the brown cord.



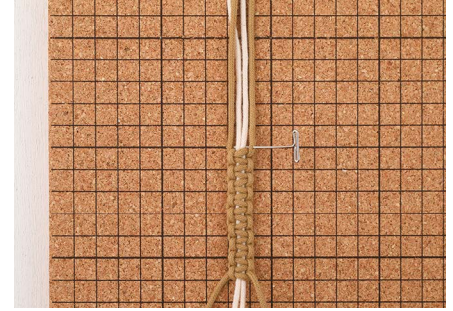
## 1 Knot the handle: prepare the cords



1 Bring the holding cord and working cord together and fold in two, resting the middle over your finger to work the pin through all the cords (see 1–2 on page 24).



2 Angle 1 and pin into board.



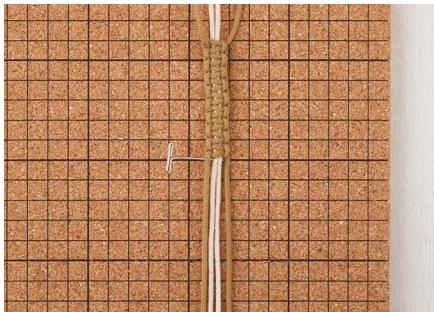
3 Make the number of left square knots as per the diagram, working from the pin down.

Knot from the center to the end

Left square knot

Knot from the center to the other end

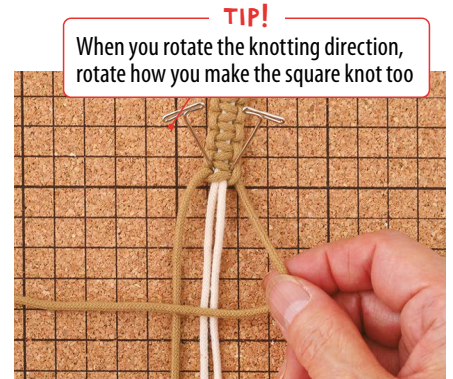
Right square knot



4 Once it is knotted halfway, turn the board 180 degrees to change the direction for working.

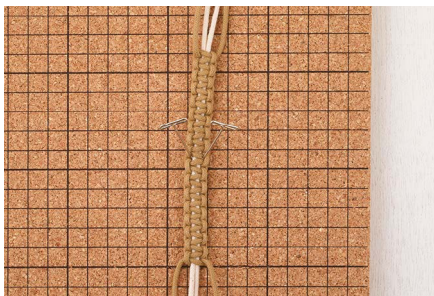


5 Take the pin out to put it into the first knot made in 3 and add another pin in another spot to stabilize the work.



**TIP!**  
When you rotate the knotting direction, rotate how you make the square knot too

6 This time, make right square knots. If you continue to make left square knots as in step 3, they will face in the opposite direction from those in step 3, so take care.



7 Check the knotting diagram as you work the remaining number of knots. If you make a knot in one, make a knot in the other too.

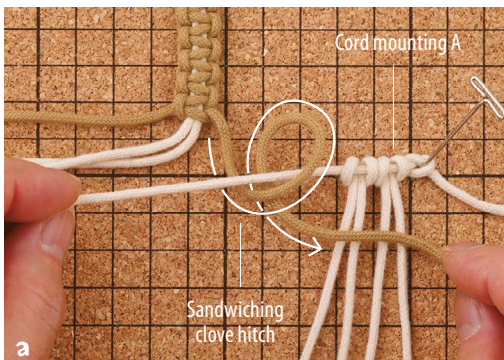


8 The completed handles. When attaching them to the body of the bag, in order to align the direction of the knots, make half a knot extra for the right square knots (refer to knotting diagram).

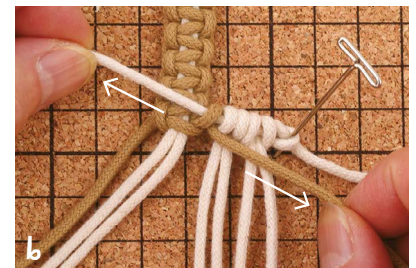
## 2 Knot the body of the bag—mount the cords and handles

Cord mounting A

Sandwiching clove hitch

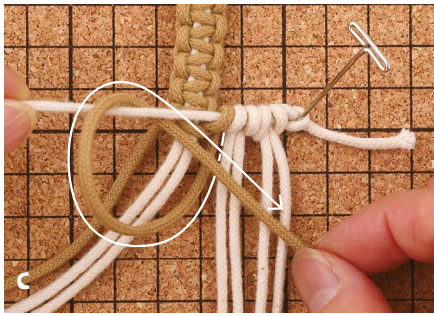


9 Secure the mounting cord to the board and attach the cords for the body of the bag and the handles. Fold the cords for the body of the bag in half to mount them (the method for mounting is the same as cord mounting A on pages 18–19). For the cords for the handles, use a sandwiching clove hitch. Start by passing the cord on the right side under the mounting cord and winding it around once, bringing it out to toward you.

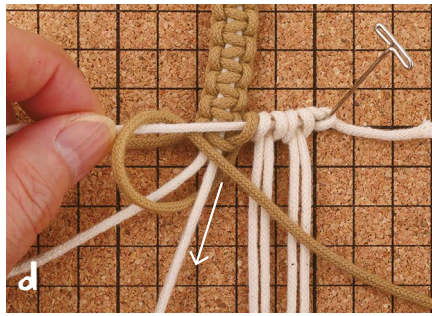


Angle the mounting cord up to the left slightly and pull the working cord down to right slightly to make the knot firm.

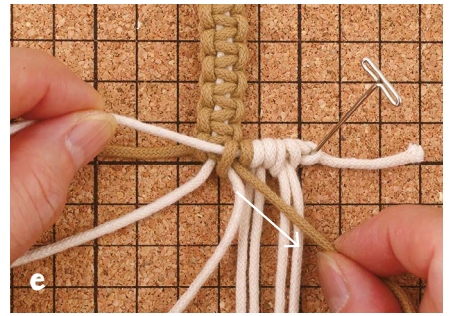




Now, pull the mounting cord out to the side and wind the working cord from **b** around it again as per the photo.



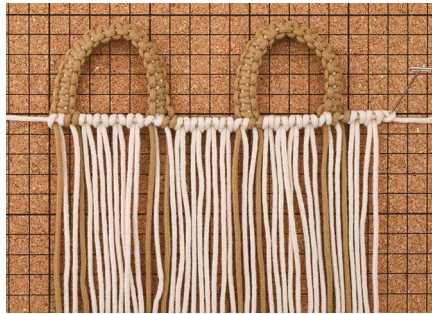
Pass the right holding cord through the loop formed in **c**.



Angle the mounting thread slightly up to the left and pull the working cord slightly down to the right to firm the knot. Attach the remaining two cords using the same steps from **a-e**.



**10** Next, look at the knotting diagram to attach the cords for the body of the bag and the handles. This completes the mounting of the cords for one side of the body of the bag.

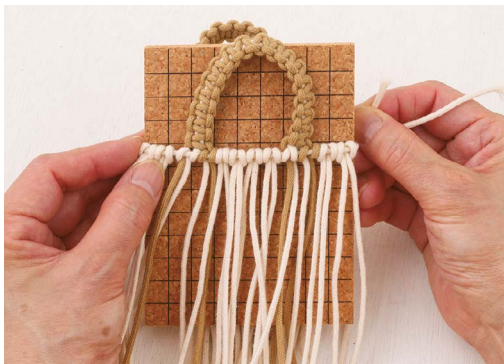


**11** Mount the cords for the other side of the bag. Don't forget to make adjustments so that the intervals between cords are equal.



**12** Bring the ends of the mounting cords together to form a loop and mount the last 2-3 cords over both of them together.

**Mount the cords onto the board**



**13** Pass the piece from step **12** onto the board (a small one) and once it is pulled up to a position so that there is enough length to knot the working cords, draw up the mounting cords to secure it in place.

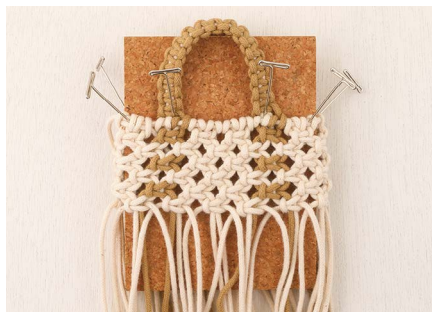


**14** Secure the key points of the handle sections and the corners of the work to the board with pins. Do the same on the other side.

**3** Proceed to knot Left square knot



**15** Use groups of four cords to make left square knots starting at the corner of the board. Once one side of the bag is completed, knot the other side.



**16** Once one row is completed, leave two cords so that the holding cords become the working cords and vice versa to work the second row. Repeat to keep knotting.



**17** Eight rows knotted as per the knotting diagram. This completes the body of the bag.



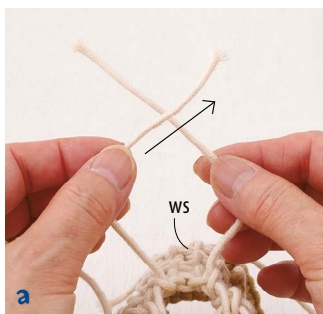
**TIP!**  
Use this method to round out corners



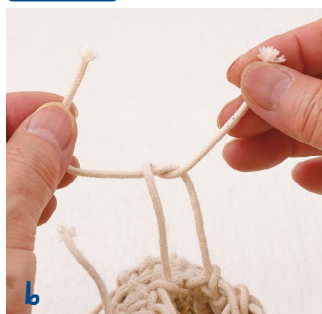
**18** Before finishing off the ends of the cords, undo the knots at the corners of the last row (insert the awl into the knot and pull slowly so it becomes undone). This simple step results in a bag with rounded corners on the base.

#### 4 Finish off the cord ends

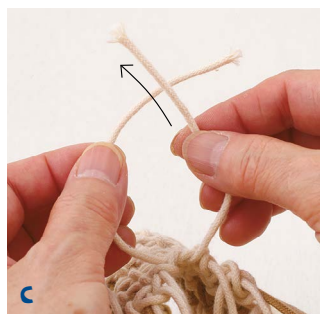
Reef knot



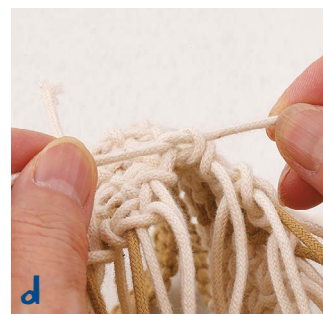
**19** Turn the piece from step 18 inside out and knot the cords of the square knots facing one another. Start by taking one cord each from right and left, crossing them so that the left cord is on top of the right.



Pass the left cord through the loop and bring it toward you, drawing it firmly.



Cross the cords so the right one is on top and the left one is underneath.



Pass the right cord through the loop and bring it toward you, drawing it firmly. This completes one reef knot.

#### 5 Finish off the mounting cords



**20** Repeat step 19 to knot all the cords, then apply glue to the knots to keep them firmly tied.



**21** Once the glue has dried, angle the cords and trim off the excess.



**22** Hold the ends of the mounting cords and pull them firmly.



**23** Look at the overall appearance of the opening of the bag and adjust the intervals between knots and the tension of the cords.



**24** Use tweezers (or a darning needle) to pass the ends of the cord under the passing cords and trim off excess. Finish off the other cord end in the same way.



Turn the work from 24 right side out and neaten the shape.

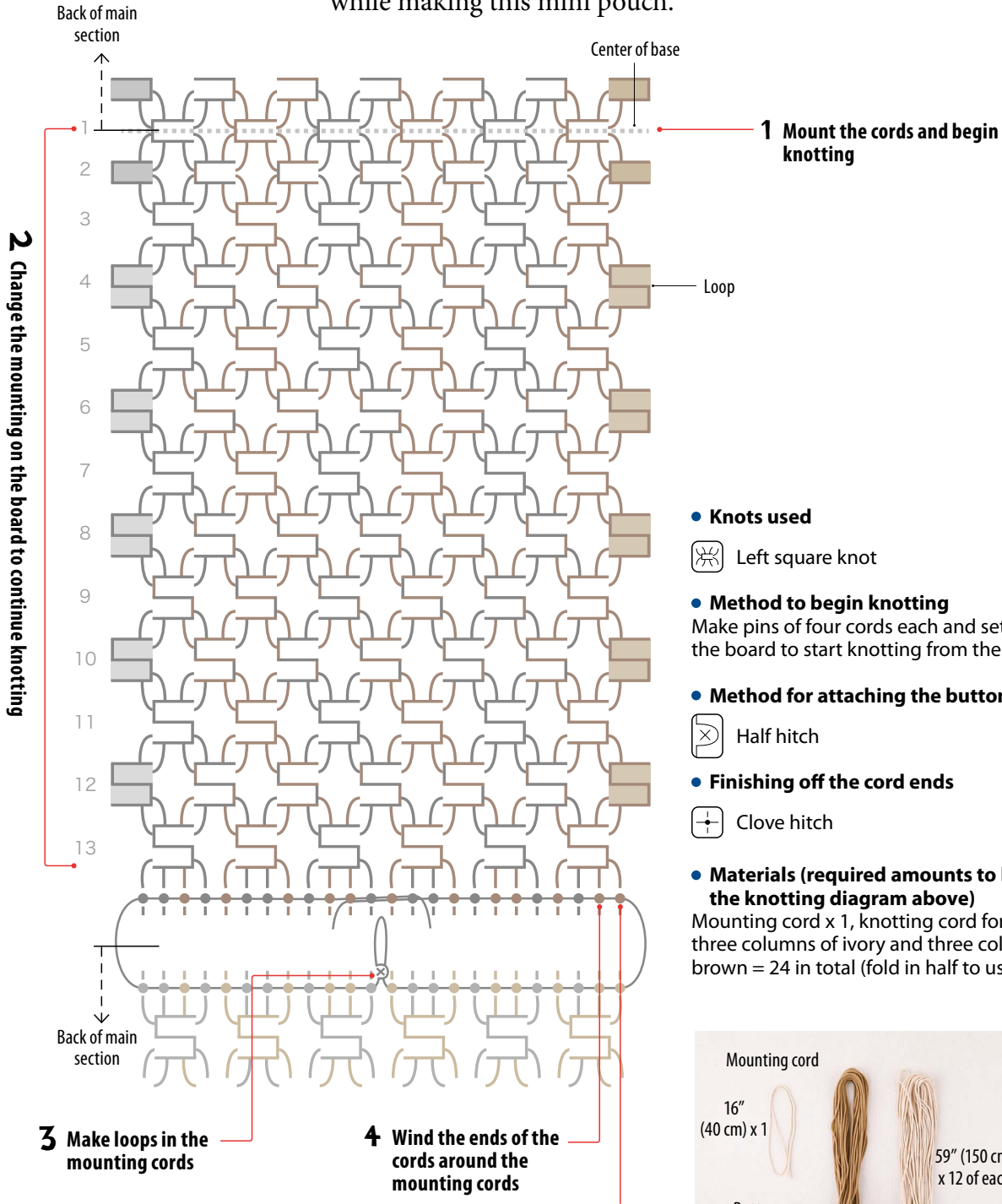
## PART 2

## Lesson


# 4

## Knotting to form a bag: start knotting from the base

This time, I'll show you how to knot a bag starting from the base. I recommend this method when making pouches, clutches and other bags that don't need handles. Get an understanding of the process while making this mini pouch.




### • Knots used

 Left square knot

### • Method to begin knotting

Make pins of four cords each and set them onto the board to start knotting from the base

### • Method for attaching the button loop

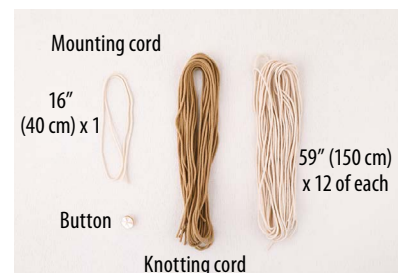
 Half hitch

### • Finishing off the cord ends

 Clove hitch

### • Materials (required amounts to knot as per the knotting diagram above)

Mounting cord x 1, knotting cord for six columns: three columns of ivory and three columns of brown = 24 in total (fold in half to use), button x 1



\* The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots. The gray line indicates ivory cord while the brown lines show the movement of the brown cord.



# 1 Prepare the cords and begin knotting

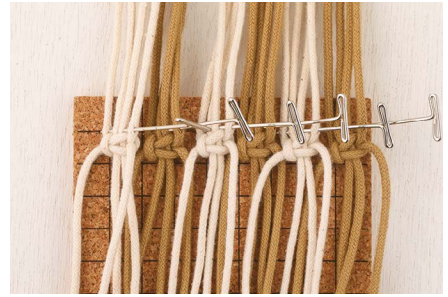
## Left square knot



1 Align four cords and fold in half, passing a pin through at about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) above the middle of the cords.



2 Angle the arrangement from 1 to pin into the board. Make six columns, checking the intervals between pins to make sure that the ends of the cords don't overlap.



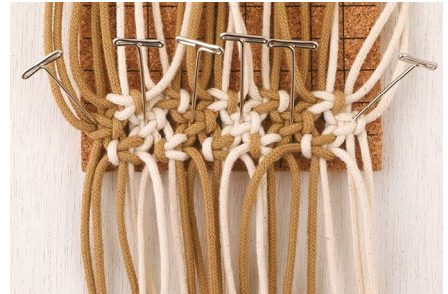
3 Work left square knots using the groups of four cords pinned together. This makes one row.



4 For the second row, leave two cords at the left edge, switching the holding cords and working cords from the first row to knot with a different set of four cords.

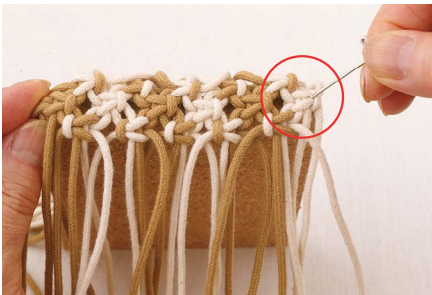


5 Turn the board upside down to change the direction for working and take the pins out from the cords, moving them into the knots in the first row.



6 In the same way as for step 4, leave two cords at the left edge and switch the holding cords and working cords from the first row to knot with a different set of four cords.

## 2 Change the mounting on the board to continue knotting



7 Remove the piece made in step 6 from the board and pin the first row of knots securely to sit over the short end of the board. This forms the base of the bag.



8 The four working cords from the square knot at the edge of the first row should align with the breadth of the long end of the board. This will form a loop. Align the square knot at the other edge of the first row to the breadth at the other end of the board.



9 From this point, keep turning the board as you knot (from here, make one and a half square knots).

## 3 Make loops in the mounting cords

### Half hitch



10 Keeping in mind the principles of the cross, work so that the knots are pulled firm. The work is now at the necessary length.



11 Fold the mounting cords in two and hold the center with your right thumb and index finger, placing the cord over your left index finger.



Wind once around your index finger.





Remove the loop created in **b** from your finger. It should look like the loop shown here.



Pass the center of the folded cord through the loop and draw it through.



Pull it firmly to complete the loop. Adjust it so that the button can just pass through it.

#### 4 Wind the ends of the cords around the mounting cords Clove hitch

When working from right to left



**12** Open out the work and pin the loop from step **11** into the center of the front (or back) piece from step **10**. Bring the working cord immediately to the left of the loop up over the mounting cord and out to the right toward you.



Slightly angle the mounting cord up to the left, at the same time pulling the working cord slightly down to the right to firm the knot.



Draw the mounting cord out to the side and bring the working cord up over it and out through the loop.



Slightly angle the mounting cord up to the left, at the same time pulling the working cord slightly down to the right to firm the knot. Clove hitch is formed by winding one cord around twice.



Pull the mounting cord to the right and wrap the working cord around it as shown, then pull to the left.



Slightly angle the mounting cord up to the right, at the same time pulling the working cord slightly down to the left to firm the knot.



Next, pull the mounting cord out to the side, winding the working cord over it and drawing it through the loop.



Slightly angle the mounting cord up to the right, at the same time pulling the working cord slightly down to the left to firm the knot. Work one cord at a time as you would when working from right to left.





**13** Once there are 3–4 cords left, bring the ends of the mounting cords together to form a loop.



**14** When you have finished winding cords around, hold each end of the mounting cord to draw it up firmly.



**15** Now you've come this far, you only need to neaten the ends of the cords!

## 5 Finish off the ends of the cords



**16** Turn back the opening of the bag as per the photo, in order to make it easier to work.



**17** Hold the work near the bag opening and pull each upwardly directed cord down. Once you've done this for a few cords, it's easier to continue by holding on to the cords you haven't yet done.



**18** Raise the cords from **17** for a moment and insert tweezers into the passing cords (use something such as a darning needle if you don't have tweezers).



**19** Grab a cord with the tweezers and draw it through the passing cords. Pass four cords through each set of passing cords.



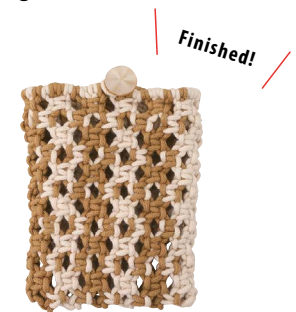
**20** Once the four cords have passed through, trim them off together at around  $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ " (3–5 mm) below the lower edge of the passing cords.



**21** Finish off each end of the mounting cord by bringing it through the passing cords (for this section only, five cords will go through one set of passing cords).



**22** Apply glue to the cut sections to make them more secure. Finish all the ends of the cord in this way.



Turn right side out and attach the button at the opening to complete.

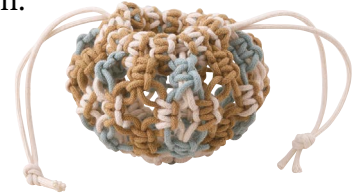
## PART 2

# Lesson

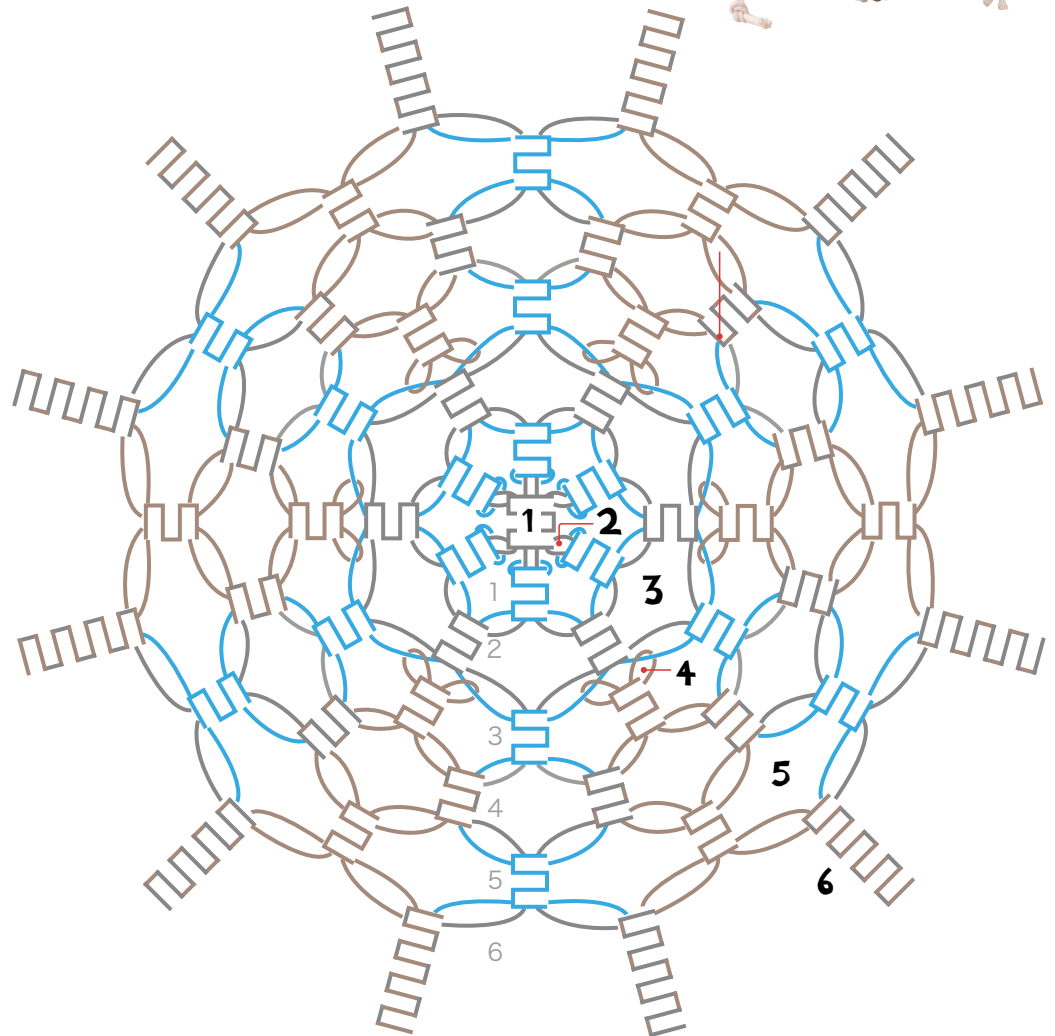
# 5

## Knotting to form a bag: start knotting from the center

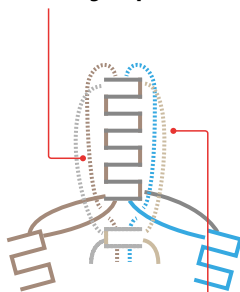
The last lesson is on how to knot from the center of the bag, which is invaluable for making round mats and money pouch type bags. I'll introduce the process while making a little pouch. Additionally, I'll show you the tricks to working neat, evenly spaced alternating square knots. Please make use of them!



- 1 Set up the cords and begin knotting
- 2 Add cord (first time)
- 3 Proceed with knotting
- 4 Add cord (second time)
- 5 Proceed with knotting
- 6 Create the loops for the pouch drawstring




- 7 Finish off the ends of the drawstring loops



- 8 Work the drawstring through the loops to finish

### • Knots used

 Left square knot

### • Method to begin knotting

Start knotting from the center

### • Finishing off the cord ends

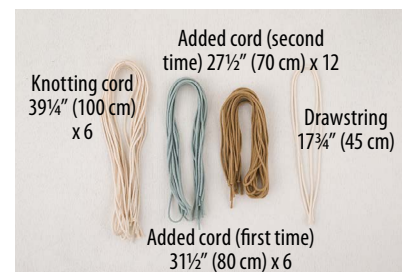
Bring the ends through the passing threads to finish

### • Working the drawstring

 Half hitch

### • Materials

Knotting cord x 6 (total of six columns' worth), added cord for the first time x 6, added cord for the second time x 12 (both folded in half to use), cord for the drawstring x 2



\* The numbers in the diagram are the number of knots. The gray lines indicates the ivory cord while the brown and blue lines show the movement of the brown and pale blue cords respectively.



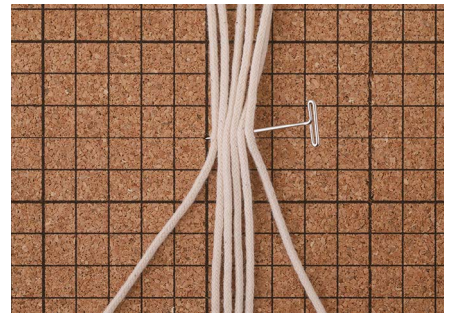
## 1 Set up the cords Left square knot



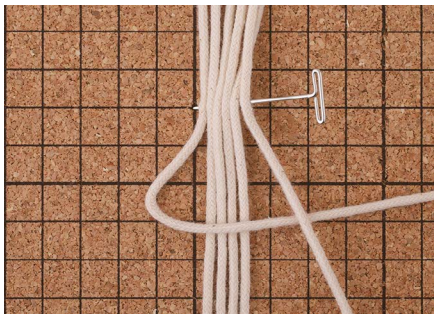
**1** Align six knotting cords and fold them in half, inserting the pin about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (2 cm) above the center of the cords.



**2** Pin the arrangement from **1** to the board on a diagonal angle. Considering the space from which knotting will be done, it's best to pin into the board at around the center.



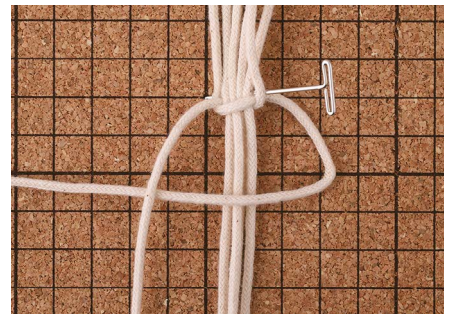
**3** Of the six cords, use the ones at each edge for working cords and the four in the center as holding cords to knot left square knots.



**4** It may feel odd to have more holding cords, but the method of knotting is the same. Work the cords in the same way as usual.



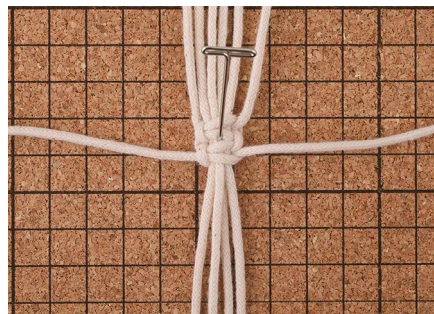
**5** Once the four cords have passed through, trim them off together at around  $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ " (3–5 mm) below the lower edge of the passing cords.



**6** Knot the other half.

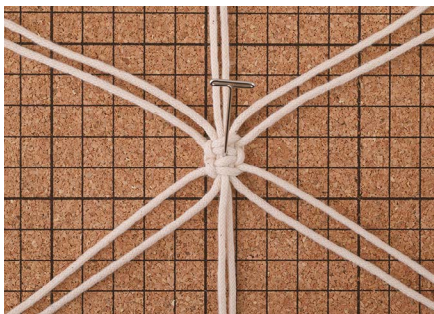


**7** This completes one left square knot.



**8** Make another left square knot to form two in total and shift the pin to between the two knots. This completes the setting up of the cords.

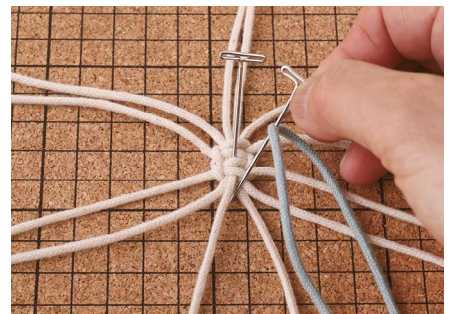
## 2 Add in cords (first time)



**9** Position the ends of the 12 cords as per the photo, in six groups of two at an equal distance apart.

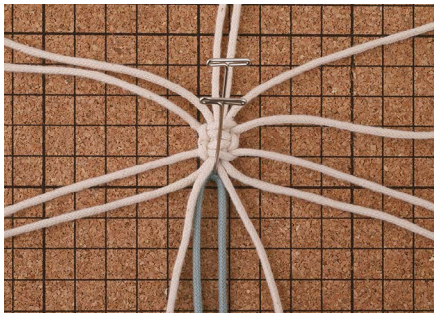


**10** Fold the first added cord in half and pin it through the center.

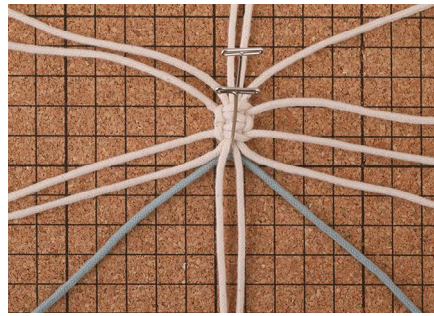


**11** Stick the pin from step **10** slightly away  $\frac{1}{16}$ " (about 2 mm) from where the cords join.

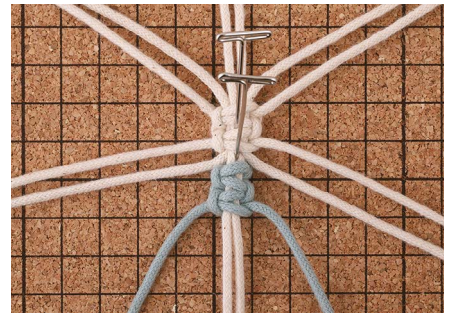




**12** The pinned piece. Angle the pins 45 degrees in, pointing toward the direction of force (which in this case is directly below).



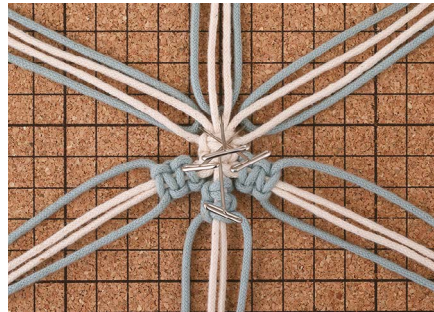
**13** Switch the positions of **12** and the other cords so that the added cord is on the outside.



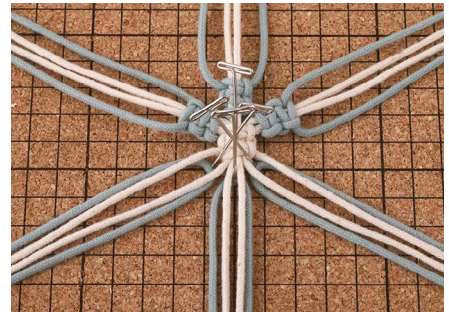
**14** Make two left square knots from a group of four cords, with the added cord as the working cords and the cords set up from the start as the holding cords.



**15** Add the additional cords in the same way at both sides of the arrangement from step **14**. Angle each pin 45 degrees in, pointing toward the direction of force.

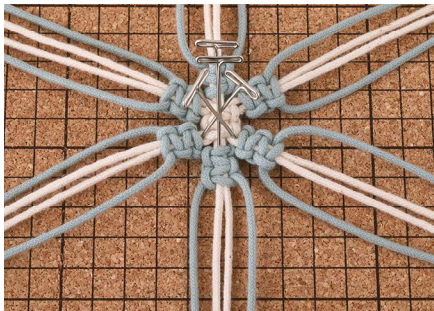


**16** Make two square knots on the left and right sides as well. Remove all pins except for the one from step **8** and add additional cords to the remaining three places.

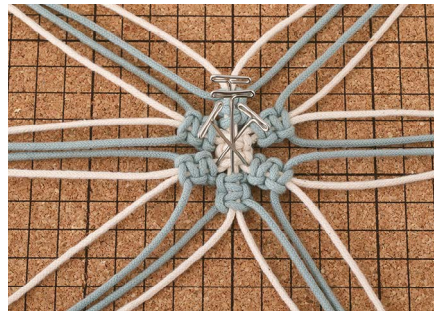


**17** Turn the board upside down to change the direction for working.

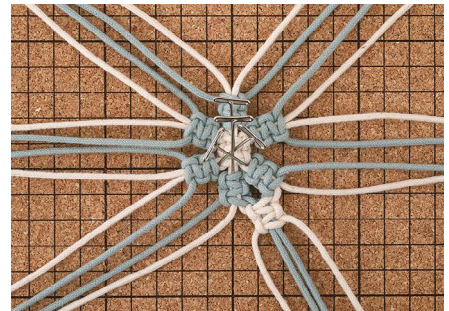
### **3** Proceed to knot



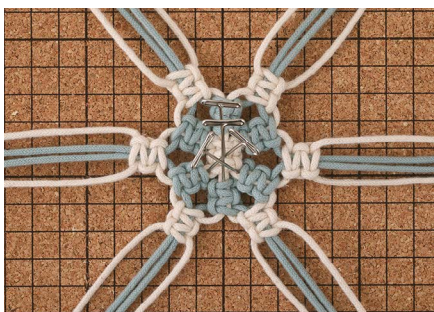
**18** Make two left square knots in the remaining three places in the same way. This completes one row in each column.



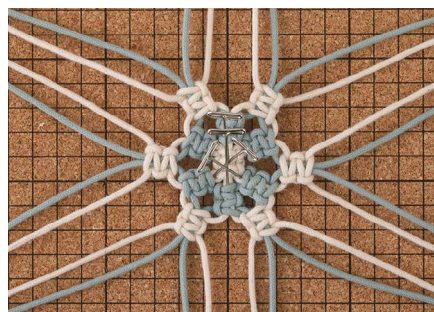
**19** Divide each column into two groups of two cords and team each group with two cords from the next column, forming new groups of four by switching the roles of the cords from the first row.



**20** Use the switched four cords to make two left square knots.



**21** Work all six columns in this way to complete the second row.



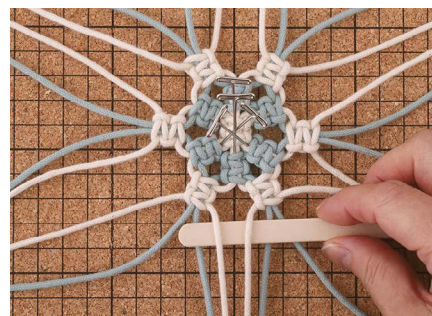
**22** Divide each column in two again and pair it with the neighboring column to form different groups of four from those used in the second row.



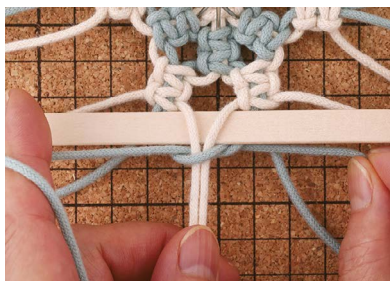
## Tips!

### The knack to knotting evenly spaced alternating square knots

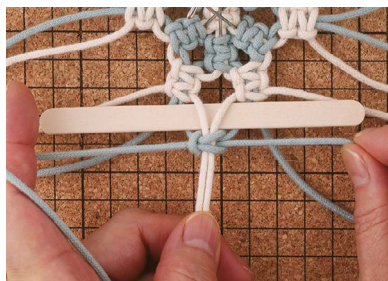
Making neat, evenly spaced alternating square knots is quite tricky. However, with the use of some equipment, you'll improve beyond your expectations. Here, I'll introduce a technique incorporating popsicle sticks about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) wide (see page 11). Make sure to master the tricks and key points of this method!



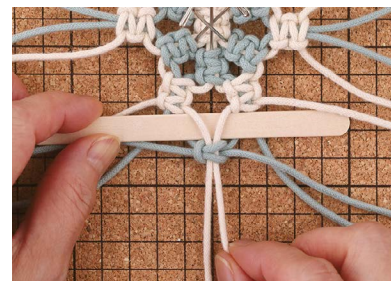
**23** First of all, place the stick so that the working cords on both sides are underneath it and the holding cords are on top.



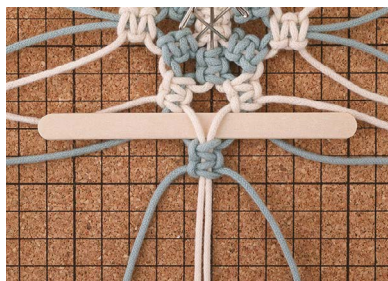
**24** Make a left square knot with the stick in place. Start by working half the knot, making sure no gap forms around the stick by bringing the working cords out to the sides and drawing the holding cords firmly down.



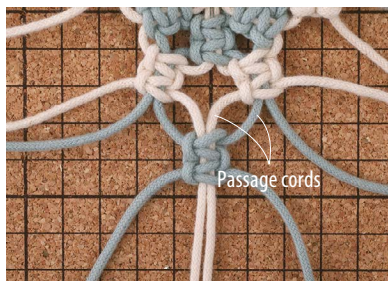
**25** Continue knotting to complete a left square knot. Make sure the stick doesn't move at this stage either by keeping the working cords out to the sides and the holding cords drawn firmly down. Remember the principle of the cross.



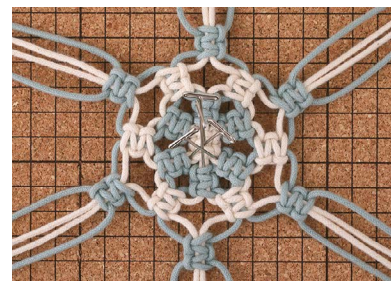
**26** Hold the stick while pulling one holding cord down at a time to neaten the shape of the knot.



**27** With the stick still sandwiched in place, make another left square knot. Once two left square knots are completed, remove the stick.



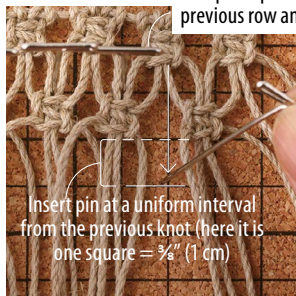
**28** As you can see, the passage cords form a neat, regular alternating square knot. Use the stick for the remaining five columns and knot in the same way.  
\*passage cord = the cord between each row



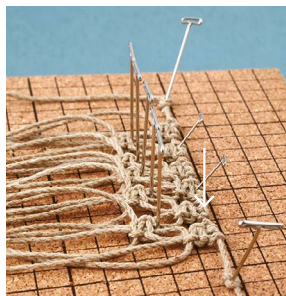
**29** This makes three rows. All the knots are equal. Other items can be used instead of popsicle sticks. Use items close to hand that are the right size for the alternating square knots you want to make.

### Pins are handy when knotting square sheets

Line pins up and insert them in the previous row and in the center



When knotting a sheet, I recommend using the divisions on the board and pins. After knotting each row, move the pins to mark the desired interval and work knots at the position of the pins. Once the knots are made, move the pins again, repeating this to progress with knotting.



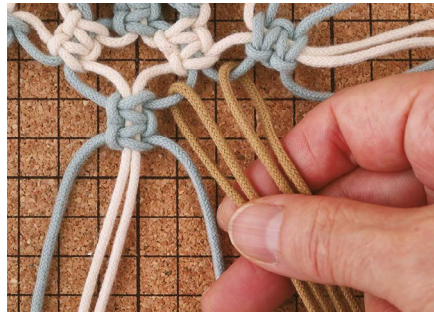
The basic rule is to angle the pin at 45 degrees so that it points toward the direction of force, but when using pins to mark out intervals for knotting, the key point is to stick them straight into the board. The photo shows work knotted with pins stuck in one square  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) apart.



## 4 Add in cords (second time)



**30** Pass additional cord through the loops in the passage cords from step **28**, over the upper section of the knots in the third row.



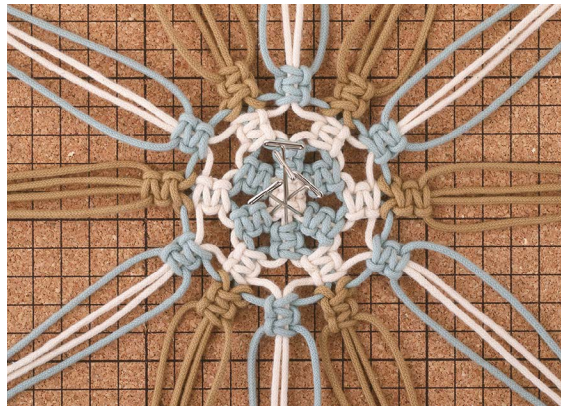
**31** Pass additional cord through the loop in the neighboring passage cords, folding both additional cords in half and pulling on them so that their center sits neatly over the passage cords.



**32** Make two left square knots with the added cords. After making each knot, support it with your finger while you pull down on the holding cords one at a time to neaten the shape.

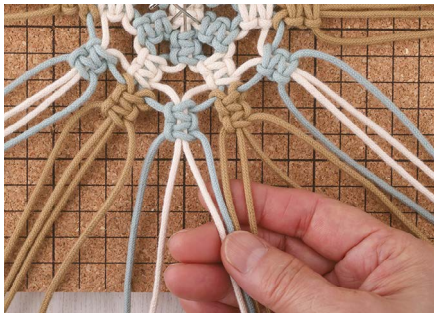


**33** The knots made in the added cords should sit on the same line as the knots made in the third row, as per the photo.

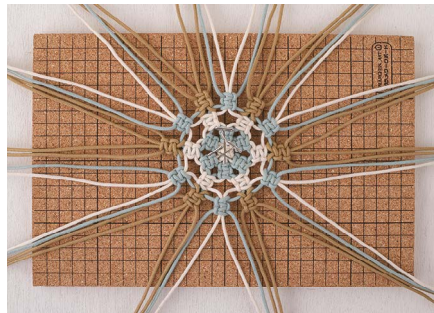


**34** Attach additional cords in the remaining five places via the passage cords and make two square knots in each place. All the cords are now knotted.

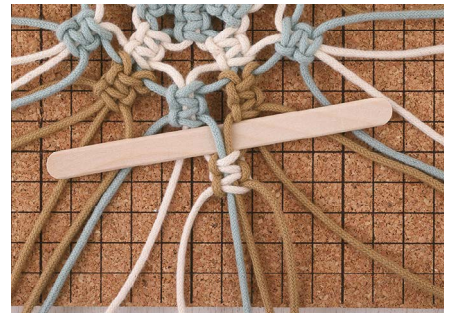
## 5 Proceed to knot



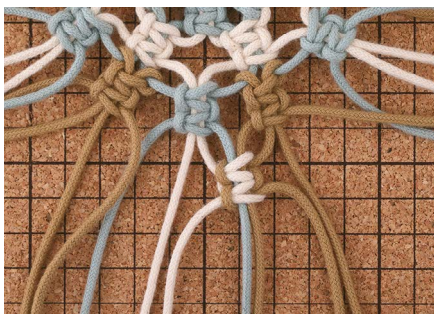
**35** Divide each column into two and pair it with two cords from the neighboring column as in the photo. This creates groups of four cords with roles switched from those in the third row.



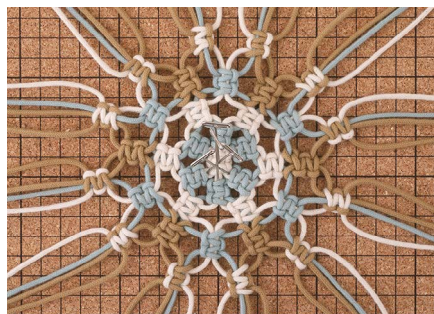
**36** The columns with all the cords switched. Use these groups of four to work a round of left square knots.



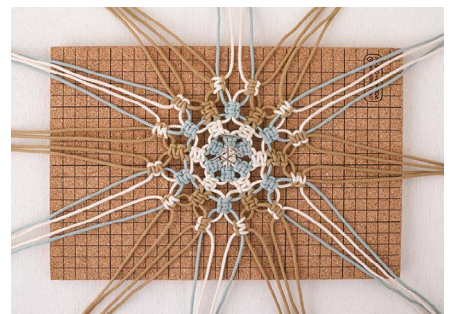
**37** The popsicle stick makes another appearance! Make two left square knots in the same way as just previously, with the stick sandwiched between the working cords underneath and the holding cords on top.



**38** As you knot, the circle expands, altering the shape of the passage cords, but using the stick as you work will keep intervals and sizes regular.

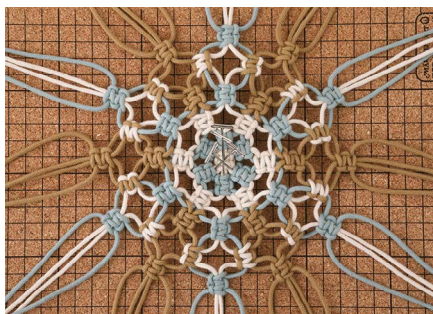


**39** Use the stick to continue knotting in the same way. This makes four rows. It's gradually forming an attractive circle shape!



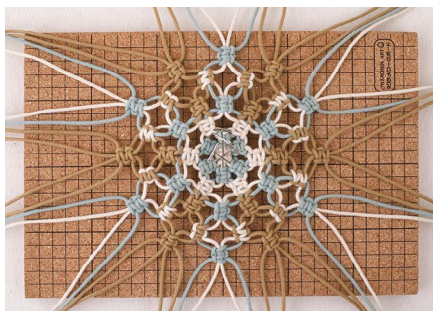
**40** Divide the cords again as per step **35** so that they form different groups of four from the ones used in row 4.





**41** Make two rounds of left square knots, sandwiching the stick between cords. This makes the fifth row, completing the main section of the bag, the base for the pouch.

## 6 Make the drawstrings for the pouch



**42** Divide each column into two and pair neighboring columns so that different groups of four cords are formed from the ones used in row 5.

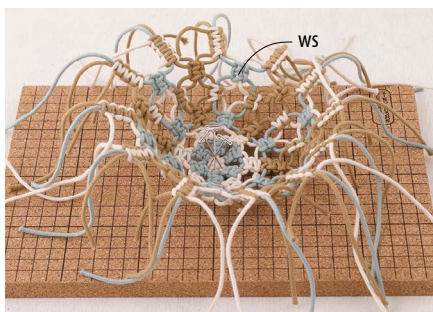


**43** Sandwich the stick between cords to work one left square knot.

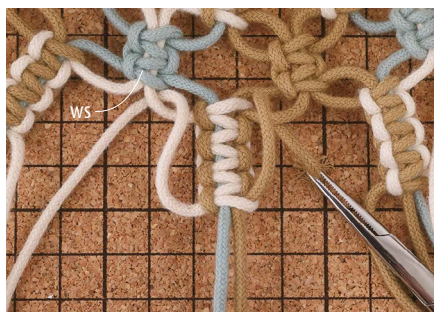


**44** Continue making left square knots until there is a total of four. Do this for each column until they have four square knots each.

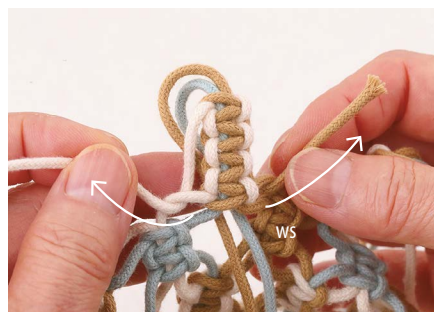
## 7 Finish off the ends of the drawstring loops



**45** Once knotting is finished, the piece will look like this. It's a bit ... special? But that's fine!



**46** Bring both ends of the working cords up and through the loops in the passage cords, using tweezers to draw them through (or thread them on to a darning needle if you don't have tweezers).



**47** Once they are pulled through, firmly pull in the ends of the cord.



**48** Next, pass the two holding cords through the space under the knot and pull them through to the wrong side of the piece.



**49** Grasp the four drawn-through cords and pull firmly. The knot above should curl around firmly like a shrimp knot (page 49).



**50** Use these four cords to make a left square knot.

## TIP!

### How to make pouches in different sizes

In order to make a small pouch, only five rows of knots were worked here, but if you keep knotting and making tweaks, you can make pouches of various sizes. If you want to change the size of the base, repeat steps **30–39** until you have knotted the desired size. To make a rounded shape, finish knotting at this point and carry out steps **40–41**. For a taller (deeper) pouch, don't add any more cords but keep knotting until you reach the desired height before proceeding to steps **40–41**.





**51** Hold the work from step 49 as per the photo and pass two working cords through the passing cords of the square knot.



**52** Once they have been brought through, apply glue where the passing cords and working cords intersect.



**53** When the glue is dry, trim off the excess ends of the cords. Cutting the cords on an angle will make the cross sections less noticeable for a neat result.



**54** Next, finish off the holding cords by poking them through the passing cords in the knot beneath with tweezers.



**55** Grab one holding cord at a time with the tweezers to bring it through the passing cords.



**56** Apply glue where the passing cords and holding cords intersect.



**57** Once the glue is dry, trim off the excess ends of the cords. Finish off the remaining ends of the cords in the same way.



**58** Turn right side out and neaten the shape to complete the main body of the pouch.

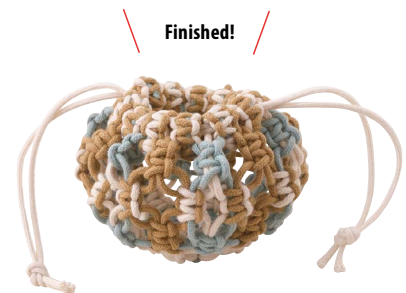
## 8 Thread the drawstring through to finish Left square knot



**59** Thread the drawstring onto a darning needle and pass it through the loops.



**60** Once the drawstring is threaded, finish off the ends with a half-hitch knot (pages 30-31) Thread the other drawstring in the opposite direction and finish with a half hitch.





## Other ways of mounting cords and knotting to finish off work

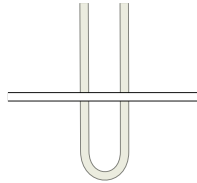
### How to mount cords



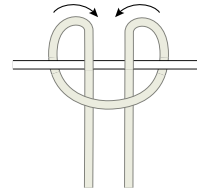
#### Cord mounting B



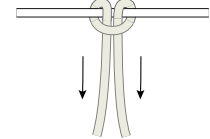
This is similar to the "Cord mounting A" that has appeared occasionally throughout these lessons, but differs from that method in that when mounting the cord, the knot can be seen in front. Use it when you want the mounting section to stand out.



**1** Fold the working cord in two and pass it under the mounting cord from the looped end.



**2** Bring up both ends of the working cord and bring them over the top of the mounting cord and through the center of the loop toward you.

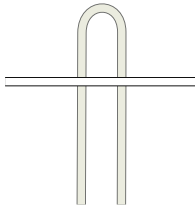


**3** Pull firmly.

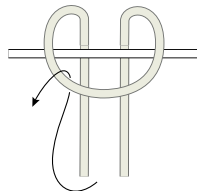


#### Mounting clove hitches (no fringe)

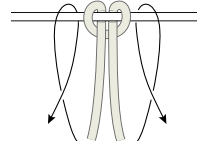
This method involves winding the cord around once more to widen work after mounting the cords using Cord mounting A. Use it when you want to create an interval between cords.



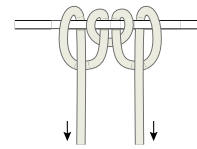
**1** Fold the working cord in two and pass it under the mounting cord.



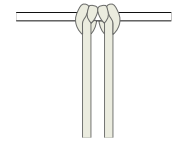
**2** Bring the looped section over to the front and pass both ends of the working cord through the loop.



**3** Pull firmly and wind both ends of the working cord over the mounting cord from the front, passing them through the loops.



**4** Pull down the cord to firm up the knots.



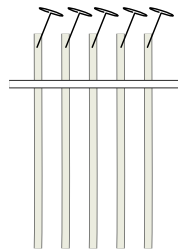
**5** The knots should look firm like this.



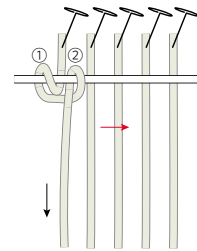
#### Mounting clove hitches (with a fringe)



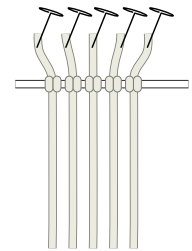
In these lessons, I've introduced the method of passing multiple cords onto one pin, but for adjusting the interval between each cord to your taste and creating a fringe, use this method. In this book, it is used on a pair of babooish slippers (page 87).



**1** Pin the ends of the knotting cords and mount them onto the board, positioning the mounting cord slightly below the desired fringe length.



**2** Wind the knotting cord twice around the mounting cord in the order shown and pull firm (see page 31 for how to wind cords).



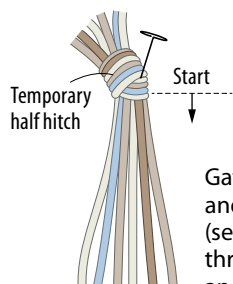
**3** Wind all the knotting cords in this way.



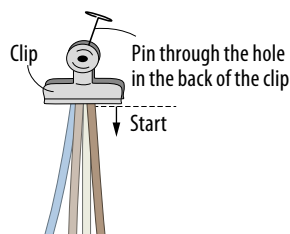
Of the various things I haven't been able to introduce in lessons 1–5, there are still several ways of knotting that are handy to know for starting knotting, finishing off cord ends and so on. I've included seven of these points here. When making items, please make use of them alongside the knotting methods introduced in the lessons.

### Leaving the cord ends when beginning working

Use this method when you want to leave the ends of the cords as they are, or use many cords at the same time.



Gather the ends of the cords and make a loose half hitch (see pages 30–32). Pass a pin through the knot to secure it and start knotting.



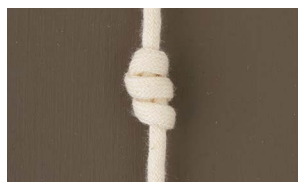
**When the pin won't go through the cord or the cord will be damaged if it is pinned...**

Sandwich the cords inside a clip and poke the pin through the hole in the back of the clip to secure it to the board and start knotting. This is a good option for leather cords, rigid cords and so on.

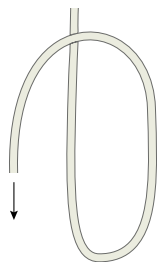
### Knotting to finish off work



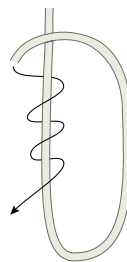
#### Coil wrapping (triple wrapping)



This way of knotting results in a coil-like decoration that adds an accent to finished work. The length can be altered by increasing the number of times the cord is wound around.



**1** Make a long, narrow oval loop as per the diagram.



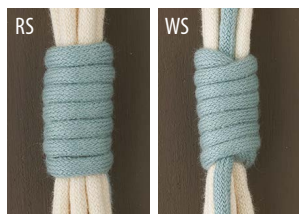
**2** Pass the tip of the cord through the loop and wind three times in the direction of the arrow.



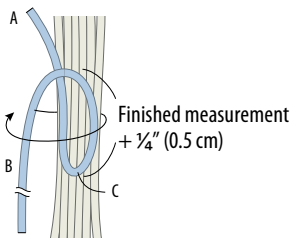
**3** Pull both ends of the cord away from each other to fasten the knot.



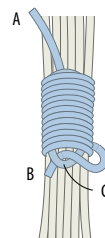
#### Wrap knot



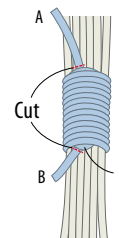
In this method of knotting, one cord is wound around and around a bundle of cords and knotted at the back of the work. In this book, it is used for the handle of the stylish bag (page 82).



**1** Make a loop with the knotting cord as per the diagram and place it next to the holding cords (bundled cords), then wrap the working cord around and around the bundled cords from top to bottom.



**2** Once you have wrapped the desired length, pass the end of cord B through loop C.



**3** Pulling cord end A will draw loop C up into the wrapped cords and secure the work. Once the work is firmly tightened, trim A and B close to the wrapped cords.



PART  
**3**

# PATTERN COLLECTION

## Square knot pattern collection

Simply being able to work square knots allows you to make all these different patterns!



**1a**  
Basic square knot



**1b**  
Basic square knot:  
color change



**2**  
Switching



**3**  
Parallel square  
knots (four cords)



## Cord formation patterns

Once you can make the basic square knot, take a look at these “friends of square knots” variations! Simply combining these “friends” and “basic” knotting methods allows you to create a wide variety of patterns. Let’s start with patterns for cord formations.



**4**  
Parallel square  
knots (6 cords)



**5**  
Parallel square  
knots (8 cords)

\* Choose your favorite way to start knotting and finishing off cord ends to use the patterns on pages 42–55 for bracelets (see page 88 for details)

\* There are slight differences depending on the knotting used, but all projects are about 6¼” (16 cm) long.





## 1a Basic square knot

## 1b Basic square knot: color change

The square knot plays the leading role in this book and is typical of the most basic knots. This pattern is for a simple, flat, belt-shaped piece. Changing the colors of the working cords makes for yet another look.

Length of cords needed

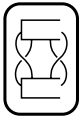
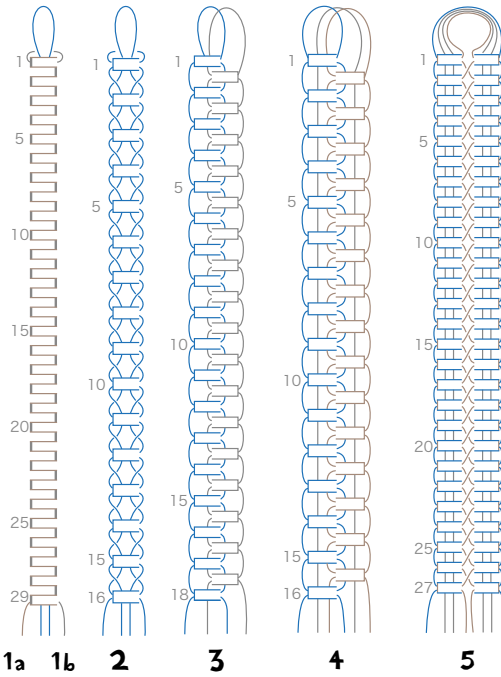
Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use)

Knotting cord: 59" (150 cm) (fold in half to use). If changing colors, use a length of cord 29½" (75 cm) to create two cords.



### TIP!

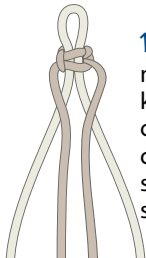
As the square knot looks the same from the front and back, you can enjoy reversible looks by changing the color of the two working cords. On the previous page (page 42), the left cord is dark brown and the right is pale brown, but it looks completely different here when turned over with the cords' positions reversed.



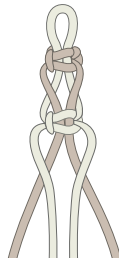
## 2 Switching

This way of working involves switching the holding and working cords after each square knot is made. It adds the look of openwork weave to the square knots.

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord, knotting cord: 59" (150 cm) each (fold in half to use)



**1** Once you have made one square knot, pass the working cords over the holding cords into the center so that the cords switch positions.



**2** Use the working cords from **1** as the holding cords and the holding cords as working cords to make another square knot, then switch their positions again.



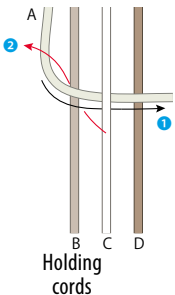
**3** Repeat steps **1-2** to progress with knotting.



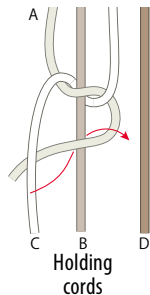
## 3 Parallel square knots (four cords)

Four cords are used to work square knots, switching the holding and working cords as you go. This creates a wider finish than the basic square knots.

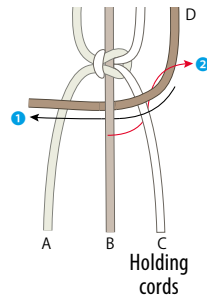
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord, knotting cord: 59" (150 cm) each (fold in half to use)



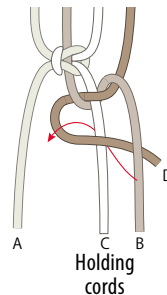
**1** Mount four cords and use B as the holding cord to make left square knots using a group of three cords. Work cords A and C in the order shown.



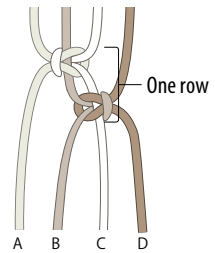
**2** Pass A over the top of holding cord B, then pass C over the top and bring it out from the loop between B and A.



**3** Tying the cords from step **2** results in one left square knot. Now use C as the holding cord and make a right square knot with the remaining three cords, working D and B in the order shown.



**4** Bring D over the holding cord C and B over D, passing it through the loop created by the gap between C and D.



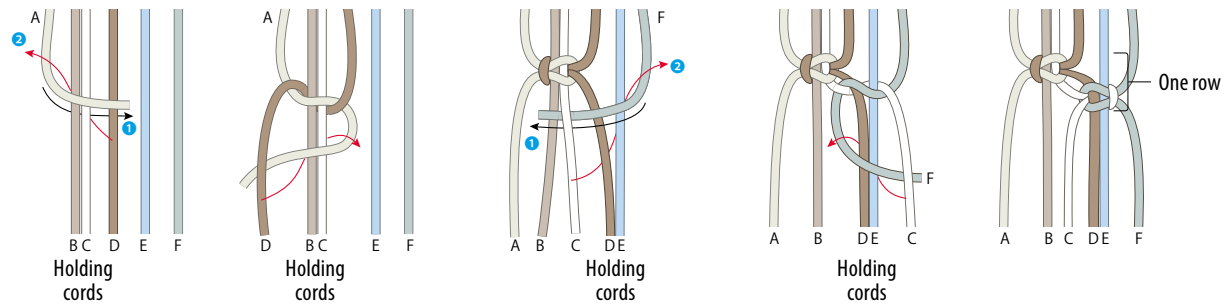
**5** Tying the cords from **4** creates one right square knot. This completes one row of parallel square knots (with four cords). Repeat steps **1-4** to continue knotting.



## 4 Parallel square knots (six cords)

Use six cords, switching the holding and working cords to create square knots. This results in a tape-like look with denser knots than the parallel square knots created using four cords.

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
BE 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use); AD, CF 6¼" (16 cm) (fold in half to use)



**1** Mount six cords and start by using B and C as holding cords to work left square knots. Work cords A and C in the order shown.

**2** Use A as the holding cord and place BC over it, then pass D over that and bring it through the loop formed by the gap between BC and A.

**3** Tying the cords from **2** makes one left square knot. Now, use D and E as holding cords to make a right square knot. Work cords F and C in the order shown.

**4** Place F over holding cords DE, then pass C over that and bring it through the loop formed by the gap between F and DE.

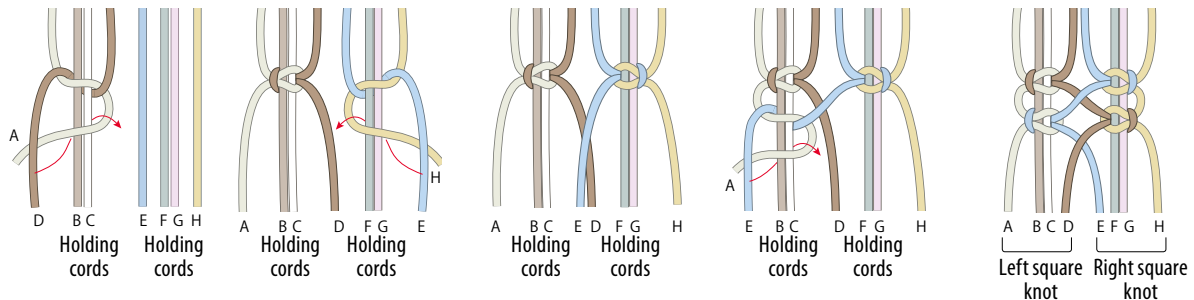
**5** Tying the cords from **4** makes one right square knot. This completes one row of parallel square knots (six cords). Repeat steps **1-4** to continue knotting.



## 5 Parallel square knots (eight cords)

This way of knotting involves using eight cords to make square knots. It results in knots that are even firmer than parallel square knots using six cords, so can be used for items such as bag handles.

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
BG, CF: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use); AH, DE: 71" (180 cm) (fold in half to use)



**1** Line up the cords and divide them into two groups so that there are four on each side. First, make a left square knot using the four cords on the left.

**2** Next, make a right square knot using the four cords on the right.

**3** Cross working cords D and E in the center.

**4** Make a left square knot with ABCE and a right square knot with DFGH.

**5** Cross working cords D and E in the center. Repeat steps **1-4** to continue knotting. Make sure that above and below the cords crossed in the center is the same each time.



### 4 TIP!

As you can see, the pattern on the wrong side of the parallel square knots (four cords) is the reverse of that on the right side. Simply altering the colors and the way the cords are lined up allows various patterns to be created.



### 5 TIP!

Once there are eight cords to make parallel square knots, the patterns on the front and back of the work look completely different. Tweaking the colors and how the eight cords are lined up allows you to make more and more patterns.



**6**

**Fishbone a**



**7**

**Fishbone b**



**8**  
Shrimp knot



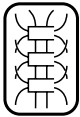
**10**  
Picot:  
working cord picot



**9**  
Picot:  
holding cord picot



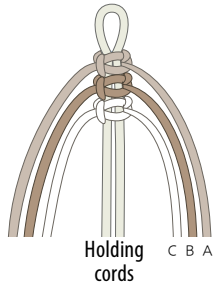




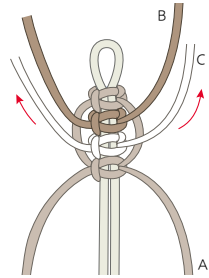
## 6 Fishbone a

Three cords are used alternately as working cords to make square knots with the passage cords left to float to form an arch shape. As the name suggests, the formation resembles a fish bone.

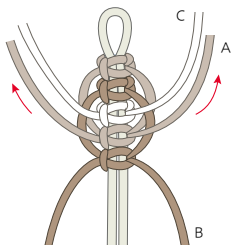
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
 Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
 working cord: 39¾" (100 cm) each of white, natural and dark brown (fold in half to use)



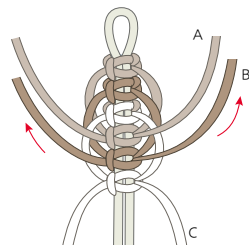
**1** Use one cord each of working cords A, B and C to mount square knots onto the holding cords (see page 16 for how to attach cords).



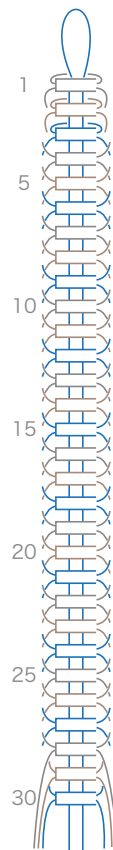
**2** Lift B and C up out of the way and bring A cords down on each side to form a square knot below C.



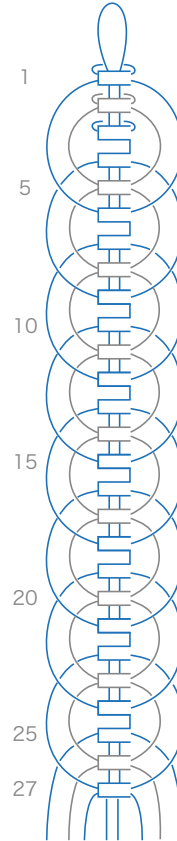
**3** Lift C and A up out of the way and bring B cords down on each side to make a square knot.



**4** Lift A and B up out of the way and bring C cords down beneath them on each side to make a square knot. Continue to knot by repeating steps 2–4.



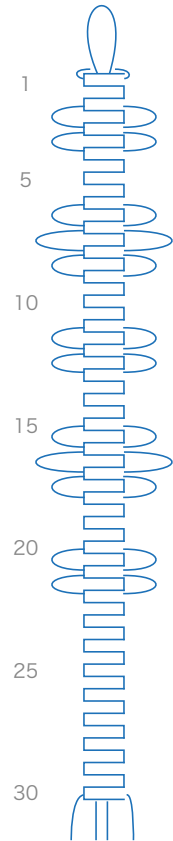
6



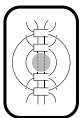
7



8



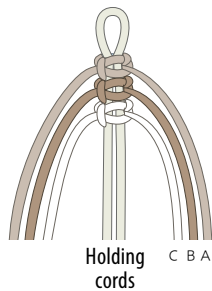
9



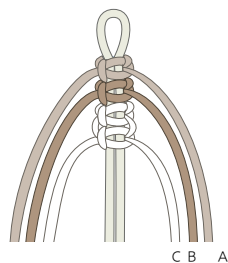
## 7 Fishbone b

This is a variation of Fishbone a. The design features a series of circles and is often used for belts, bracelets and so on.

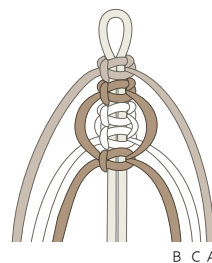
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
 Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
 working cord: 43¾" (110 cm) x 2 white and x 1 natural (fold in half to use)



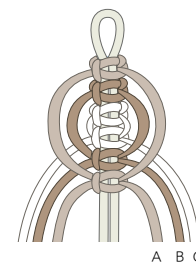
**1** Use one cord each of working cords A, B and C to mount square knots onto the holding cords (see page 16 for how to attach cords).



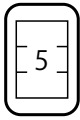
**2** Next, make a square knot with C. If you prefer, you can thread a bead on instead of making a square knot.



**3** Bring B out to the sides and make a square knot.



**4** Bring A out to the sides and make a square knot. Repeat steps 2–4 to continue knotting.



## 8 Shrimp knot

This knotting method involves rolling up square knots to form solid dots. Apart from using it as an accent or decoration, it can be used to take the place of a button on accessories.

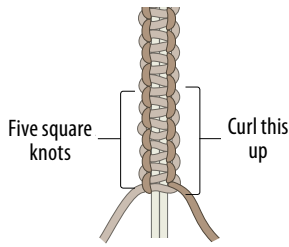
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord: 31½" (80 cm) (fold in half to use);  
working cord: 110¼" (280 cm) (fold in half to use)



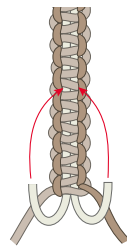
### TIP!

**The size of the dot will alter depending on the number of square knots**

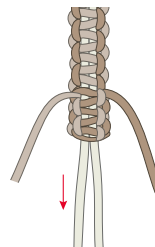
The size of the dot is determined by how many square knots are made to form the shrimp knot. The photo shows a side view of shrimp knots made from five square knots. Adjust the number of square knots accordingly, making three for small dots, and eight for large ones. The numbers in the symbol diagram show the number of square knots. Keep in mind that the numbers change depending on the number of knots.



**1** Make five square knots (these are left square knots).



**2** Use a crochet hook, tweezers or a darning needle to bring the ends of the holding cords through the gap between the holding cords and working cords just before the five square knots.



**3** Pull those holding cords down to curl the square knots around and form a ball shape.



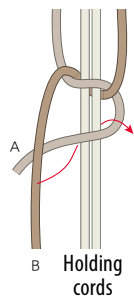
**4** Make a square knot beneath the ball to complete the five-knot shrimp knot.



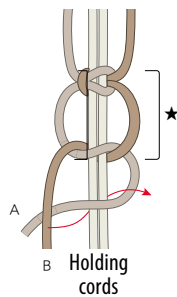
## 9 Picot: working cord picot

In this knotting method, loop-form decorations (picots) are created in the gaps between square knots. Use this technique to add an accent to your work.

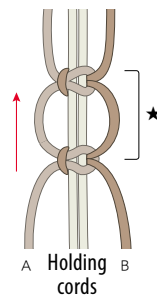
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
working cord: 78¾" (200 cm) (fold in half to use)



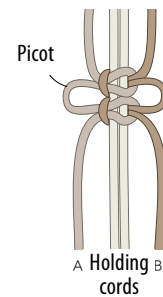
**1** Make one square knot (left square knot).



**2** When drawing across the working cords in **1**, leave double the length desired for the picot (at the point indicated by the ★).



**3** Tighten firmly, and once the knot is formed, hold the holding cords to push the lower knot up.



**4** Picots formed on both sides of the holding cord.



**11a**  
Left half knot



**12**  
Right half knot



**11b**  
Left half knot:  
color change



**14**

**Double half knot: cross**



**13**

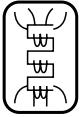
**Double half knot: left**



**15**

**Double square knot**

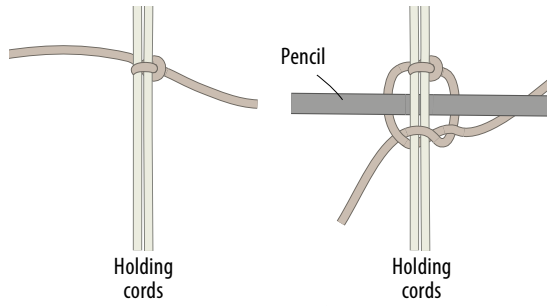




## 10 Picot: holding cord picot

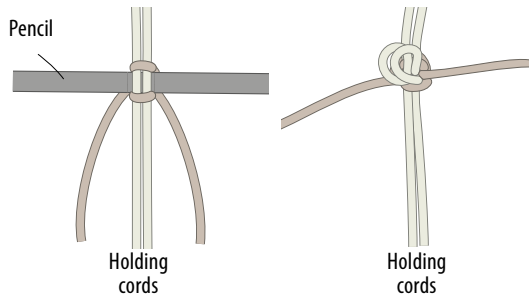
Unlike the working cord picot, this type uses the holding cord to create loop-like decorations. Sandwicheing a pencil or rounded stick between cords makes it much easier to work.

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
 Holding cord: 35½" (90 cm) (fold in half to use);  
 working cord: 39¼" (100 cm) (fold in half to use)



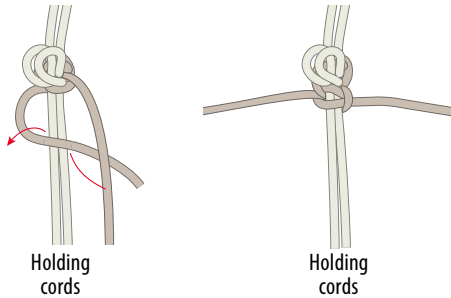
**1** Make half a square knot (left square knot).

**2** Complete one square knot, passing a pencil or rounded stick between the working and holding cords while doing so.



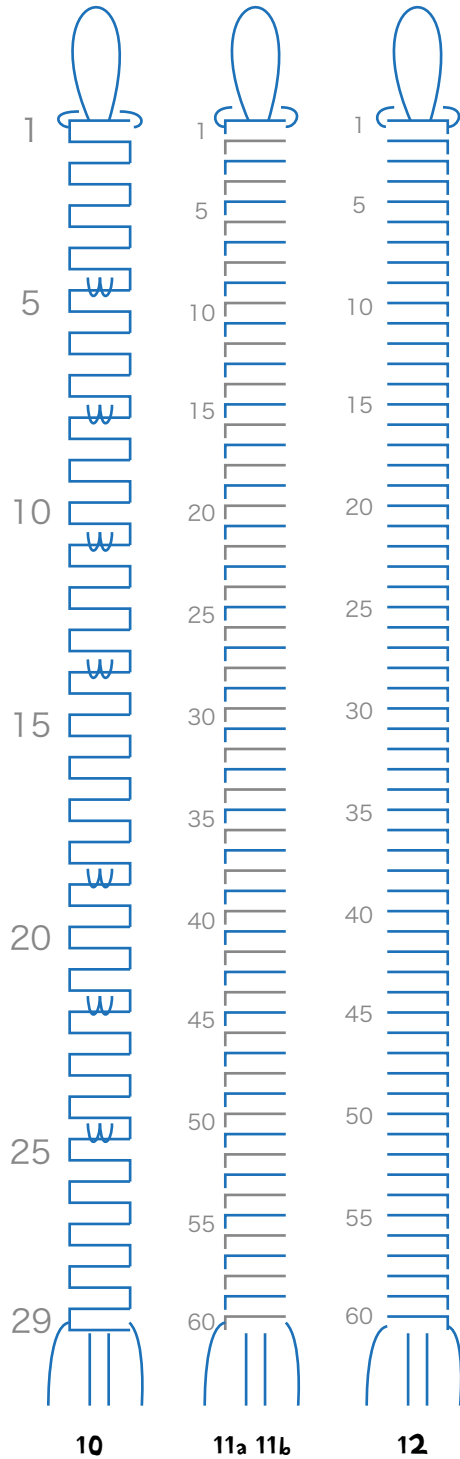
**3** With the pencil still in place, pull the working cords firmly to tighten.

**4** Remove the pencil to reveal the picot in the section of the holding cord where the pencil was passed through.



**5** Make another square knot. At this point, half a square knot has been made.

**6** Make a square knot beneath the holding cord picot to return to the same state as step 1. Repeat steps 2-4 to continue knotting.



10

11a 11b

12



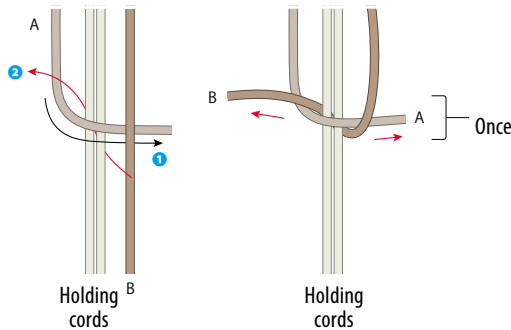
## 11a Left half knot

In this knotting method, the first half of the knotting in a left square knot is repeated over and over to create the twisted spiral formation. Repeating the steps for the first half of the left square knot forms a line of bumps from top left down to bottom right.

### TIP!

#### For half knots, about five knots make half a rotation

When making half knots, working about five of them create a line of bumps half way around the holding cord. Regularly repeating the alternating of the left and right working cords when knotting makes for a neat result.



**1** Pass working cord A over the holding cords, then bring B over the top, under the holding cords and out toward you through the loop created on the left.

**2** Next, pull working cords A and B out to the sides firmly. This completes one left half knot.

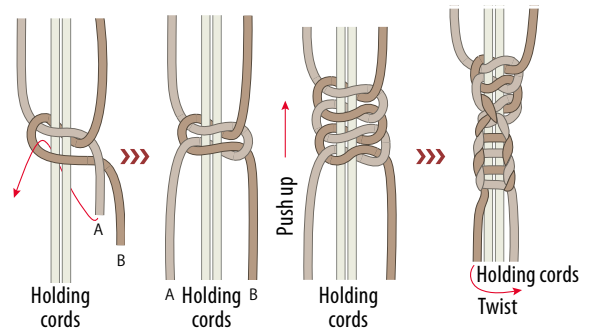
## 11b Left half knot: color change

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
working cord: 39¾" (100 cm) x 1 each of white and natural.  
If using only one color use 78¾" (200 cm) and fold in half to use

### TIP!

#### Changing the color makes for a more individual look

Knotting with a different colored working cord each time adds a diagonal striped pattern in the center of the spiral for a complex, individual appearance.



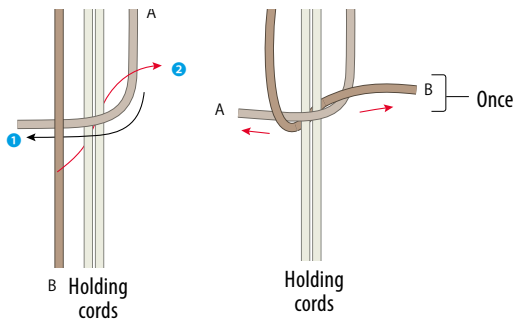
**3** Do the same as for 1-2, always placing the working cord at left over the holding cord to make the knot.

**4** Once you've made 4-5 knots, switch working cords A and B and grasp the holding cord to push the knots up. Repeat to continue knotting.



## 12 Right half knot

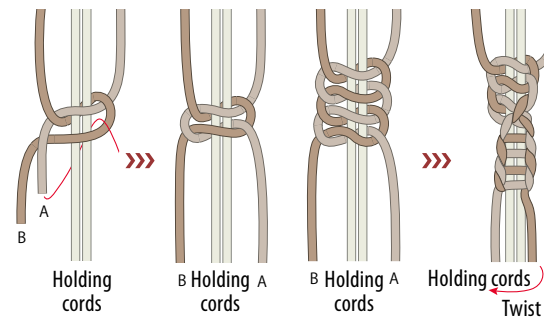
This is formed by repeating the first half of the right square knot. The bumps of the knots form a spiral that runs from top right to bottom left.



**1** Bring working cord A over the holding cords, then bring B over the top, under the holding cords and out through the loop on the right toward you.

**2** Next, pull working cords AB firmly out to the sides. This completes a right half knot.

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
working cord: 78¾" (200 cm) (fold in half to use)



**3** Keep knotting as per 1-2, always placing the working cord on the right over the holding cords to knot.

**4** Once you've made 4-5 knots, switch working cords A and B and grasp the holding cord to push the knots up. Repeat to continue knotting.





## 13 Double half knot: left

Use two holding cords and four working cords to make two half knots in parallel at the same time. This is a continuation of the left half knot, but it can also be worked with right half knots.

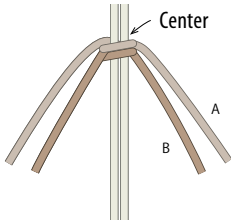
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
working cord: 78¾" (200 cm) each of white and  
natural cord (fold in half to use).



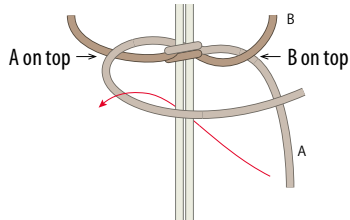
### TIP!

#### Knitting in two colors brings out the pattern

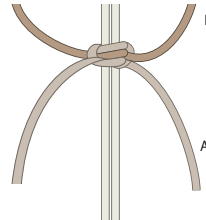
Changing the color of the working cords creates a series of two-color spiral patterns for a more attractive design. It's interesting to see how the different color combinations create different looks.



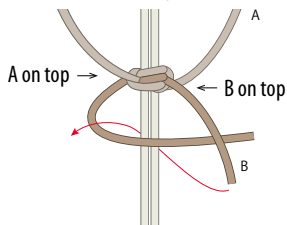
**1** Mount A and B to the holding cords (see page 16), making the knots for both A and B at the back of the holding cords.



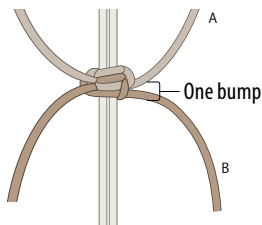
**2** Bring B up out of the way and use A to make a left half knot.



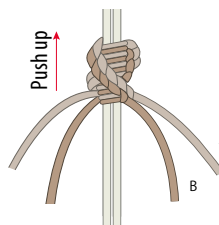
**3** A completed half knot using A.



**4** This time bring A up out of the way and make a left half knot with B.



**5** A half knot made from both A and B. This completes one left double half knot.



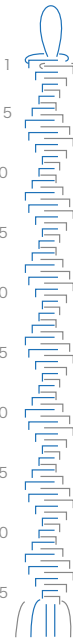
**6** Once you've made 4-5 knots, grasp the holding cord to push the knots up. Repeat to continue knotting.



13



15



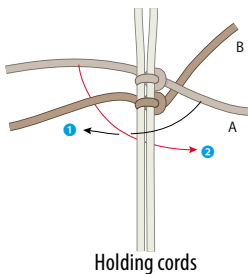
14



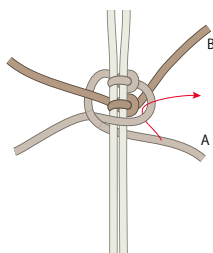
## 15 Double square knot

Use two holding cords and four working cords to work half a left square knot each, alternating cords and making two knots at the same time. The two sets of square knots are knotted at a right angle to one another, creating a square-shaped, dimensional finish.

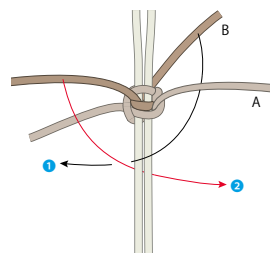
Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use);  
working cord: 78¾" (200 cm) each of natural and dark  
brown cord (fold in half to use)



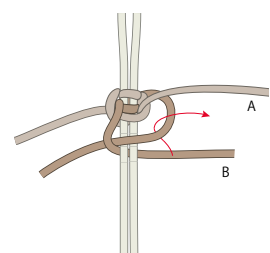
**1** Mount cords A and B onto the holding cords (see page 16) and once they are crossed at a right angle, bring the right side of A over the holding cords and the left side over 1 and under the holding cords.



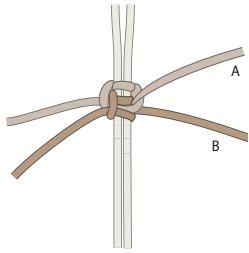
**2** Next, bring A from underneath and through the loop on the right, drawing the knot firmly to complete half a left square knot.



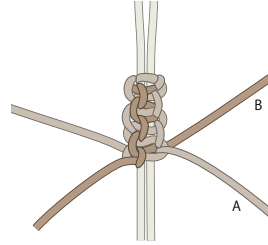
**3** Rotate the entire work by 90 degrees and bring the right side of B over the holding cords (1) and the left side over (1) and under the holding cords (2).



**4** Bring B out through the loop at the right and pull firmly.



**5** This completes half a square knot in both A and B.



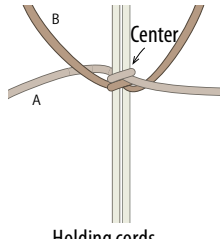
**6** Next, rotate the whole work 90 degrees to the left and use cord A, then rotate the whole work 90 degrees to the right and use cord B; in other words, repeat steps 1–5 to continue knotting.



## 14 Double half knot: cross

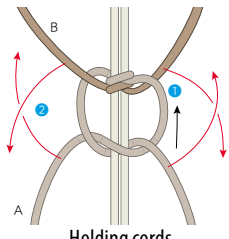
Use two holding cords and four working cords to make alternating left half knots and right half knots. This forms a unique design with two crossing spiral patterns.

Length of cords needed (for about 6¼" [16 cm])  
 Holding cord: 19¾" (50 cm) (fold in half to use); working cord: 78¾" (200 cm) x 1 each of natural and dark brown cord (fold in half to use)



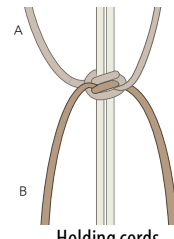
Holding cords

**1** Mount working cords A and B onto the holding cords (see page 16) and cross as per the diagram.



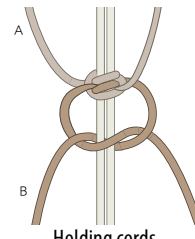
Holding cords

**2** Move B up out of the way and make a right half knot (page 53) with A, then as per the arrows, cross A and B in the order shown.



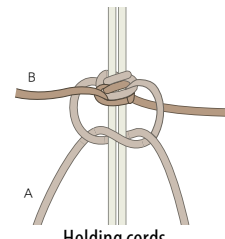
Holding cords

**3** Crossing A and B results in a formation like in this diagram.



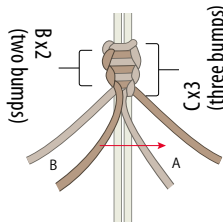
Holding cords

**4** Move A up out of the way and make a left half knot with B (page 53).



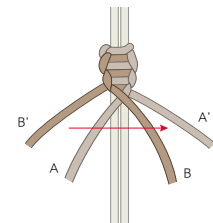
Holding cords

**5** Keep working by moving B up and out of the way to make a right half knot with A, and so on, repeating steps 2–5.



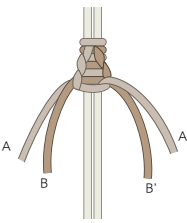
Holding cords

**6** Once the bumps from A and B meet (in the diagram, the bumps meet after three times working with A and twice working with B) pass B over the top of A.



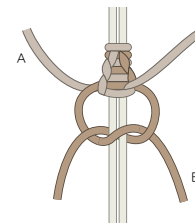
Holding cords

**7** The crossed cords. Cross the opposite sides (A' and B') in the same way. A cross pattern appears where the cords intersect.



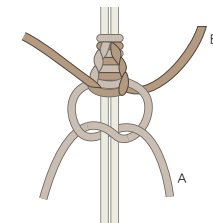
Holding cords

**8** From 90 degrees out to the side, **7** looks like this.



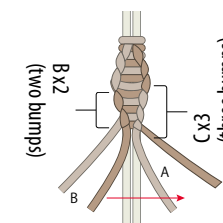
Holding cords

**9** Move A up out of the way and make a left half knot with the B cord that has been crossed.



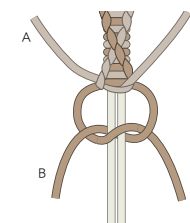
Holding cords

**10** Move B up out of the way and make a right half knot with the A cord that has been crossed.



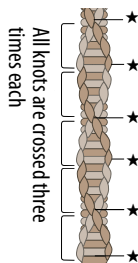
Holding cords

**11** When the bumps from A and B meet again, cross B over the top of A. At this time, make sure the number of knots is the same as for step 6.



Holding cords

**12** From 90 degrees out to the side, **11** looks like this. Move A up out of the way and make a left half knot with the B that has been crossed. This makes three knots each in A and B.



**10** Repeat steps 2–12 to continue knotting. Make sure that at the ★ points where the cords cross, the cord above is the same each time.



### TIP!

#### The timing for crossing depends on the cord

Here, I have introduced a pattern which crosses after three times, but depending on the thickness of the knotting cords or holding cords, the number of knots until the cords cross will alter, so adjust according to the cord you are using. Regardless of the cord used, crossing at the same number of knots each time is the most important factor for creating a neat finish.

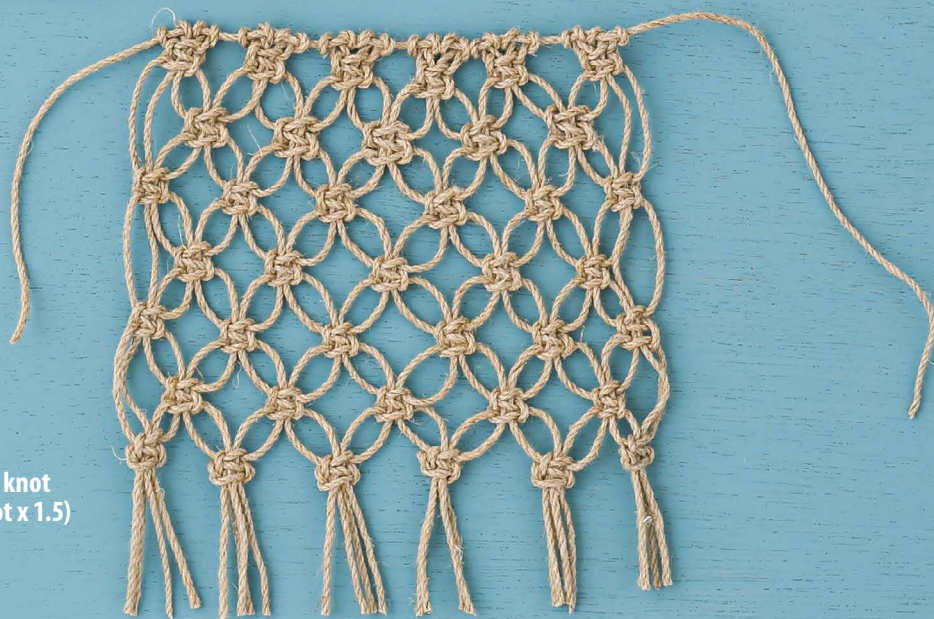


## Sheet formation patterns

All sheet formation items made from square knot patterns known as alternating square knots. Even if they're all square knots, they look completely different depending on the intervals between knots, how frequently knots are made and which “friends” they are combined with—this is what makes macramé so interesting. Here are 15 different patterns.



1  
Basic alternating square knot  
(square knot x 1)

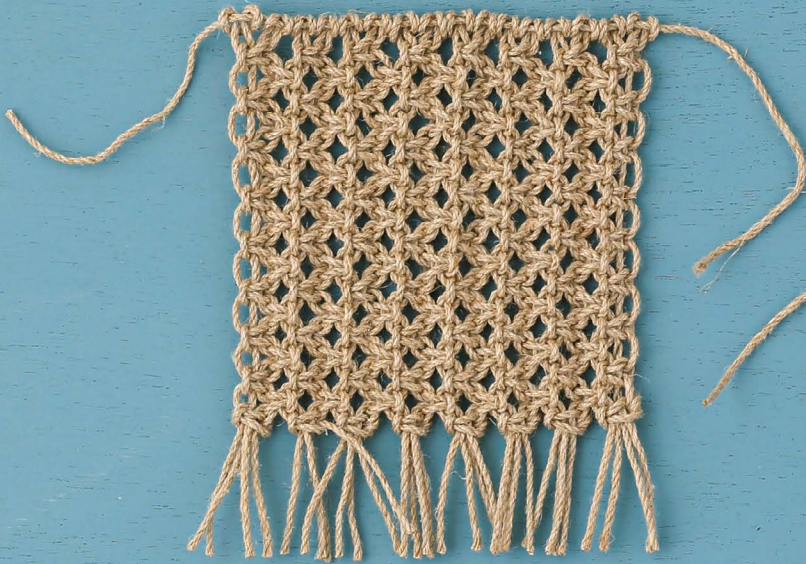


2  
Alternating square knot  
variation (square knot x 1.5)



3a

Line stitch style  
(variation of square knot x 1)



4

Striped pattern (variation of  
square knot x 3)



3b

Line stitch style in two colors  
(variation of square knot x 1)

\* Choose your favorite way to start knotting and finishing off cord ends to use the patterns on pages 56–71 for coasters (see page 88 for details)

\* There are slight differences depending on the knotting used, but all projects are squares of about 4–4¼" (10–11 cm).





## 1 Basic alternating square knots (square knot x 1)

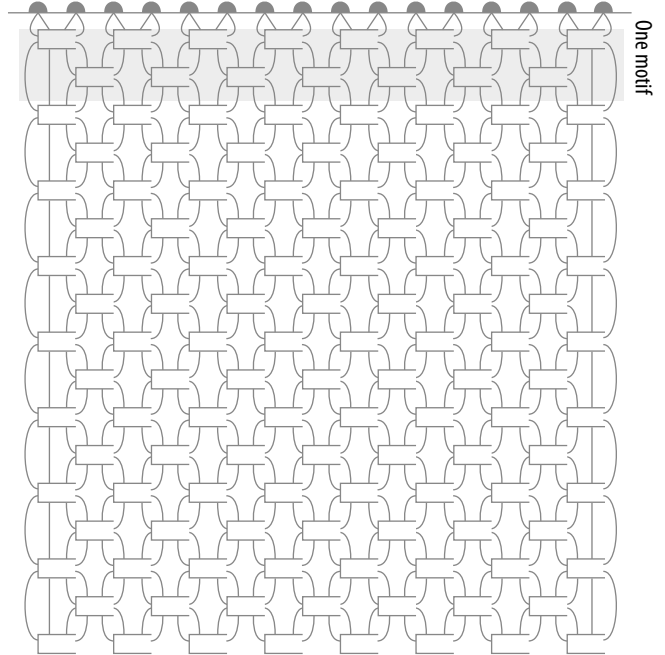
This is the most basic pattern for forming a sheet. It is created by working left square knots that shift after each row.

Knots used: left square knot—see page 12  
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 31½" (80 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)



### TIP!

The cord used alters the appearance. The pattern is simple, but changing the thickness or material of the cord alters the effect considerably. (top photo) The basic pattern introduced previously, worked in a hemp cord of 1.8mm thickness. (middle photo) Cotton cord 2mm thick. (bottom photo) Hemp rope 3mm thick. Try using various cords!



## 2 Alternating square knot variation (square knot x 1.5)

A slight variation of the basic alternating square knot pattern which involves increasing the number of square knots by half a knot to widen the gap between rows. Creating regular intervals is key for this pattern.

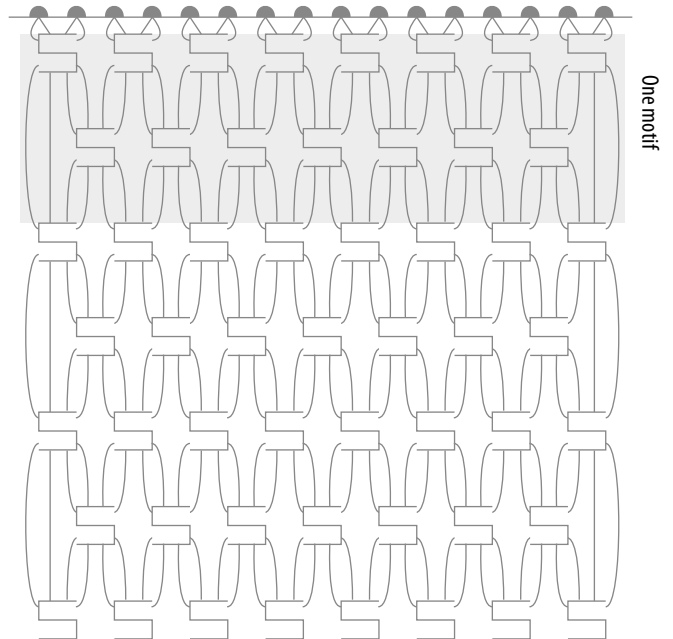
Knots used: left square knot—page 12  
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4¼" [11 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 33½" (85 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)



### TIP!

#### Use pins to make knots regular

Macramé pins are very important when knotting with intervals between rows. Pinning at equal intervals as per the photo allows for the cords to be secured at the same time as making for a neat finish when knotting (explanation also on page 36). Leaving intervals when working square knots tends to make the knots loose, so it's best to work more than one and a half knots each time.





### 3a Line stitch style (variation of square knot x 1)



### 3b Line stitch style in two colors (variation of square knot x 1)

Changing the way of knotting each row from left square knots to right square knots creates a vertical line of bumps resembling line stitch.

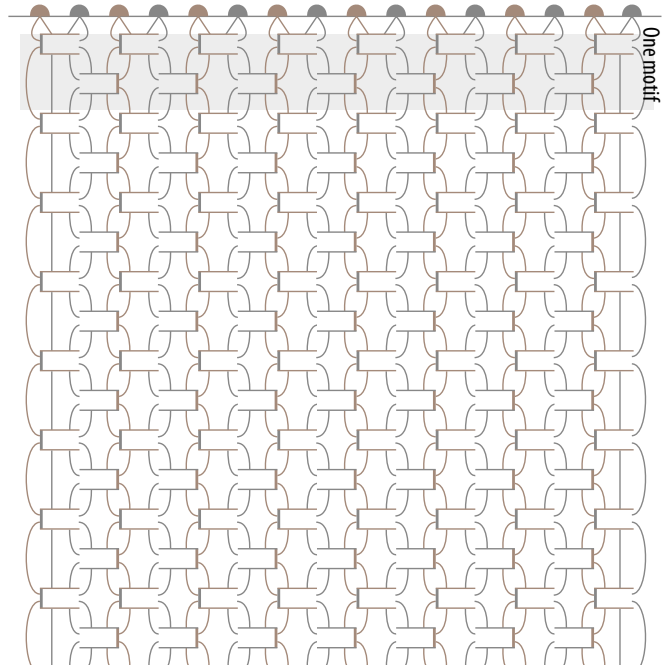
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 35½" (90 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)



#### TIP!

#### This is a reversible pattern

Worked from two different colors of cord, the colors are reversed when the work is turned over, as you can see. As it is reversible, it's a good choice for making items such as coasters and mats that can be used on both sides.



Position of dark brown cord  
\*If knotting in only one color, use the same color all the way through



### 4 Striped pattern (variation of square knot x 3)

Square knots are worked with four cords forming one set. Changing the color of the two cords on the outside with each knotting of the alternating square knot creates the striped pattern.

Knots used: square knot—page 12

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: beige 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: beige, dark brown 35½" (90 cm) each x 9 (fold in half to use).

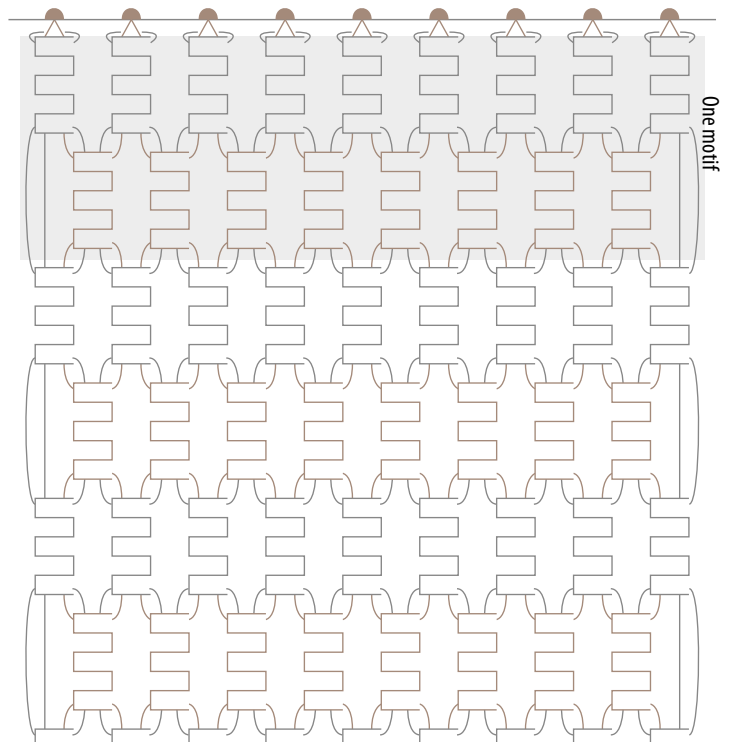
Use the knotting diagram as a reference and mount the dark brown cords onto the mounting cord to begin knotting.



#### TIP!

#### The width of the stripes is up to you

The piece in the photo was worked by changing the color of the outer two cords and inner two cords every three knots. Increasing the number of rows worked in each color will make wider stripes, while altering the number of rows worked in each color will create irregular stripes.

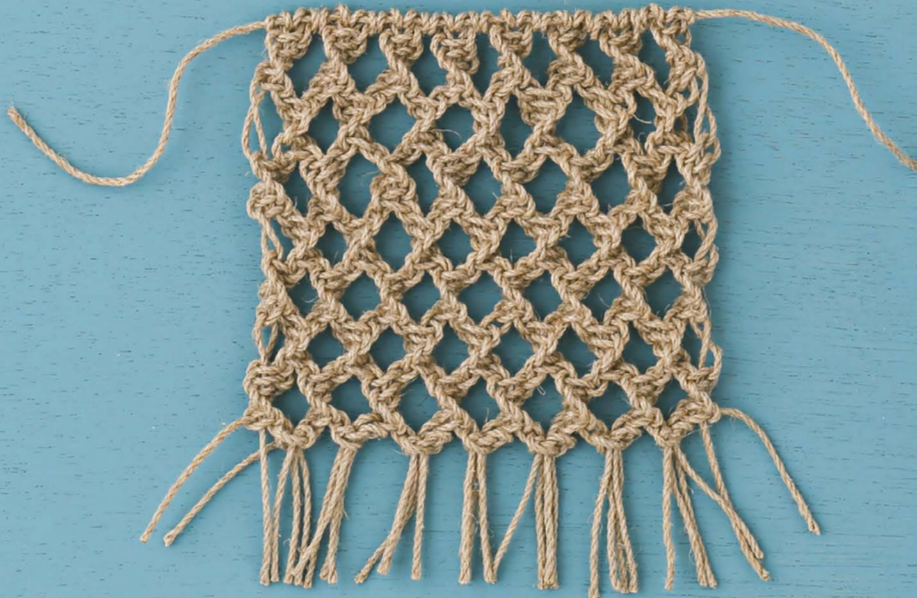
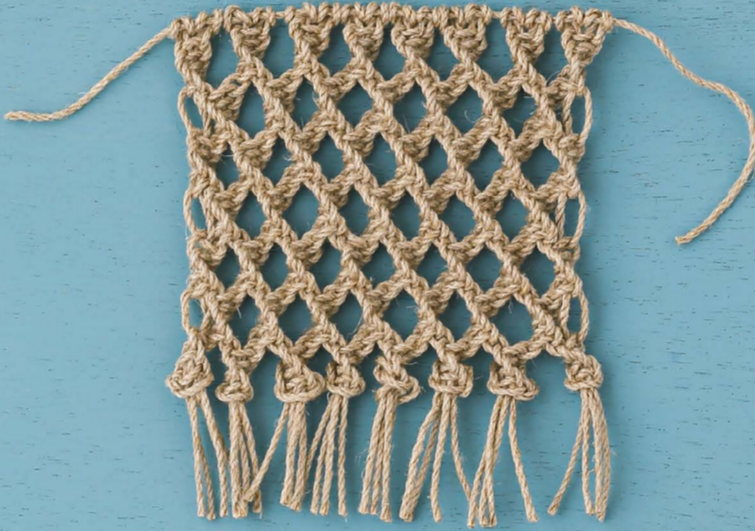


Position of dark brown cord  
\*If knotting in only one color, use the same color all the way through



5

Half knot alternating square knots  
(half knot x 5)



6

Half knot alternating square  
knots - zigzag pattern  
(variation of half knot x 5)



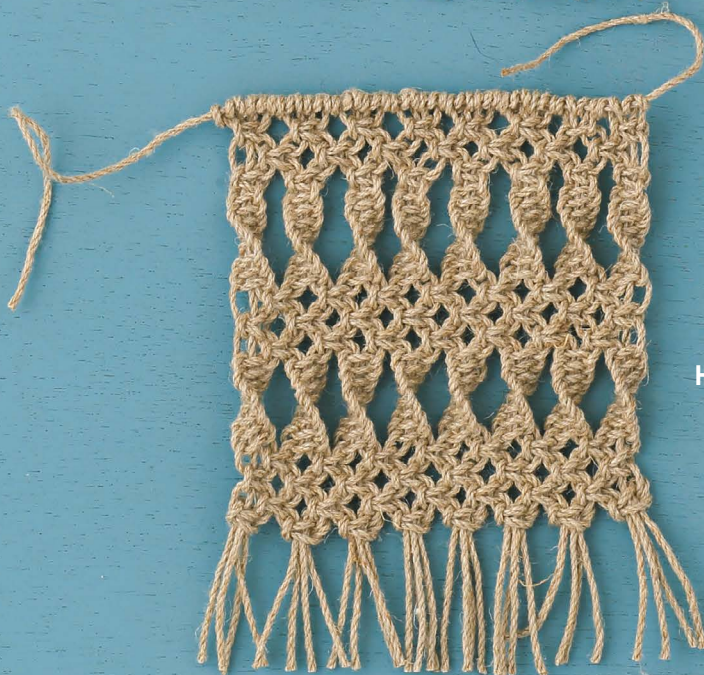
7

Diagonal line style  
(square knot x 1 & half knot x 2)



8

Half knot alternating square  
knot variation







## 5 Half knot alternating square knots (half knot x 5)

Changing the basic alternating square knot so that you are working with half knots instead of square knots creates a totally different look. The spiral sections add depth to the surface.

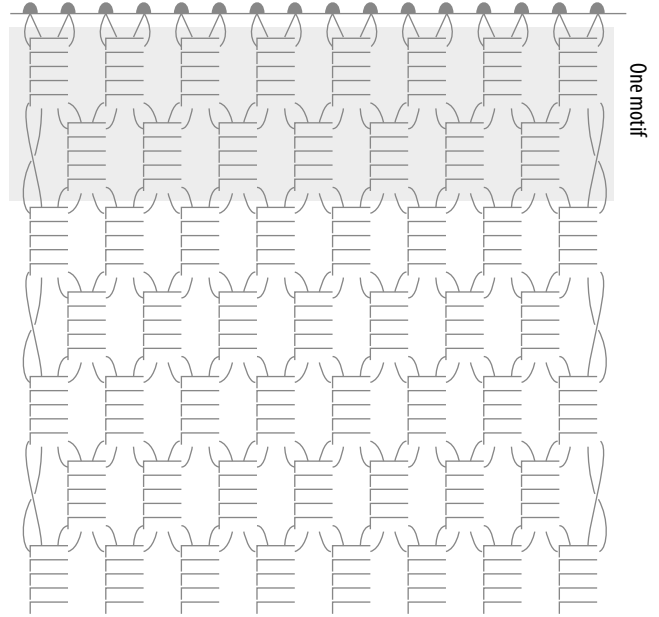
Knots used: left half knot—page 53

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 39¼" (100 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)

### TIP!

#### If you want the spirals to be clear, be particular about the number of knots

Half knot alternating square knot pattern looks completely different if you alter the number of half knots used (in the photo, there are five). However, if not enough are used, the spiral will not emerge clearly, and the pattern will look incomplete. The key point is to make the number of half knots so that the knots (working cords) are the same height over the whole surface, so work the number of knots to make the bumps go around a certain distance each time—halfway around, the whole way around etc.



## 6 Half knot alternating square knots—zigzag pattern (variation of half knot x 5)



When working half knot alternating square knots, changing the direction of the spiral with each row by working five left half knots on one row and five right half knots for the next creates the zigzag pattern shown.

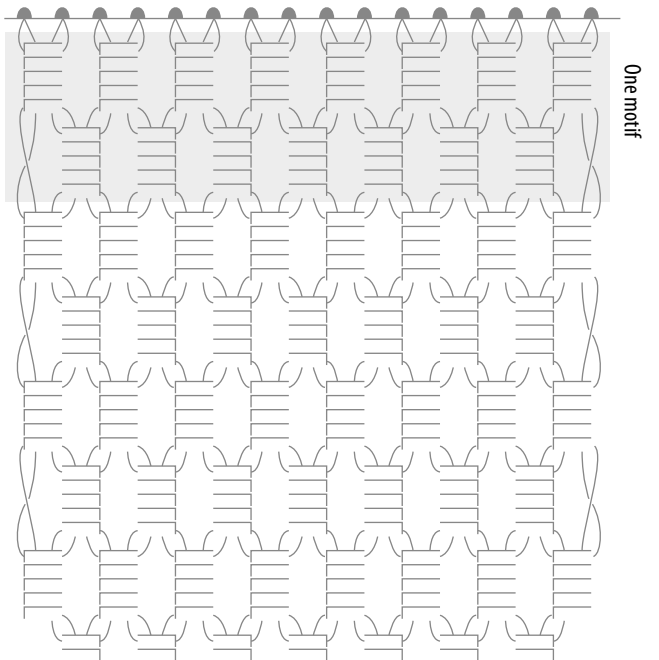
Knots used: left half knot—page 53, right half knot—page 53

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 39¼" (100 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)

### TIP!

#### The number of knots, color of the cord and so on creates various effects

The piece shown here is made by changing from left half knots to right half knots every five knots, but altering the frequency creates a different effect. Additionally, working in two different colors makes for an interesting pattern with complex intermixing of colors, so if you have the opportunity, give it a try.





## 7 Diagonal line style (square knot x 1 & half knot x 2)



Square knots and half knots are alternated every column and every row to form alternating square knots. The bumps of the half knots rise up on a diagonal angle to form lines.

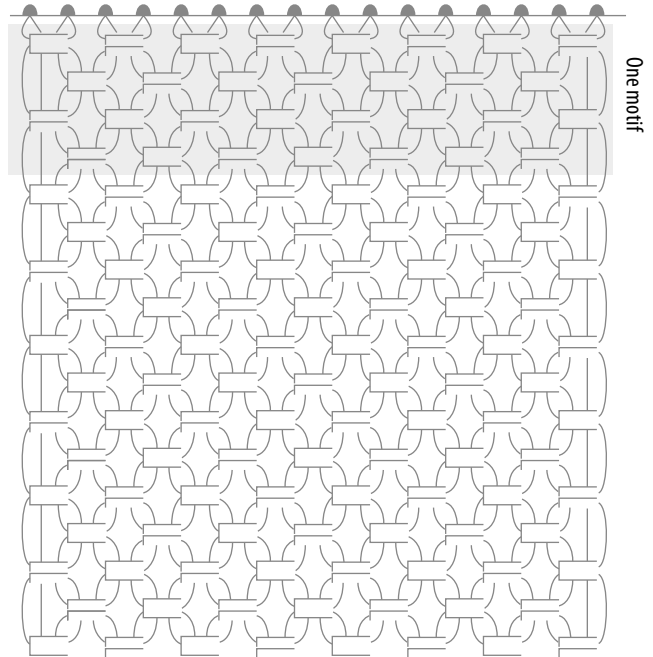
Knots used: left square knot—page 12, left half knot—page 53

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm), knotting cord: 35½" (90 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)

### TIP!

#### **Knitting firmly as if to jam knots together makes for more defined lines**

The piece here is made from a combination of left square knots and half knots. Working in the opposite way, with right square knots and half knots, creates a design that runs from top right down to bottom left. Either way, knitting firmly as if to jam knots together creates a more noticeable diagonal line and an attractive finish.



## 8 Half knot alternating square knot variation



This is created by working long half knots in between alternating square knots, adding a sense of translucency and dimension to the half knot sections for a unique design.

Knots used: left square knot—page 12, left half knot—page 53

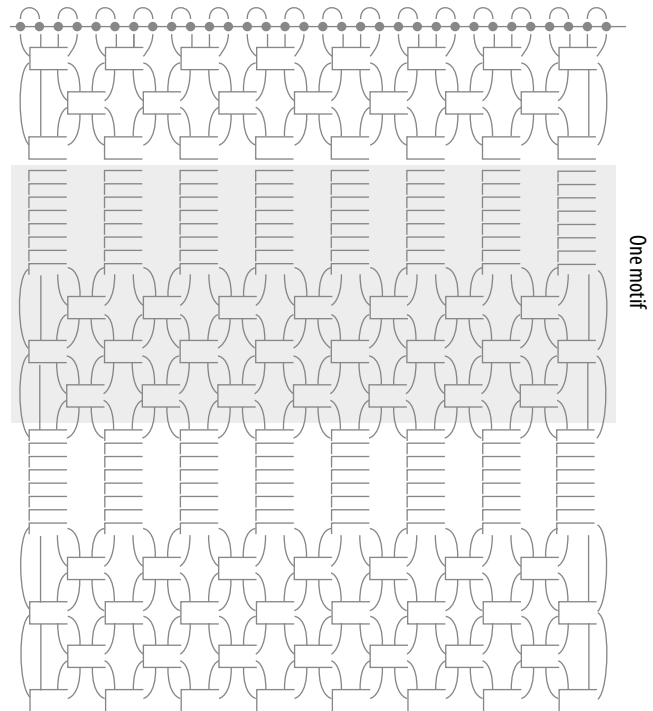
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 35½" (90 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)



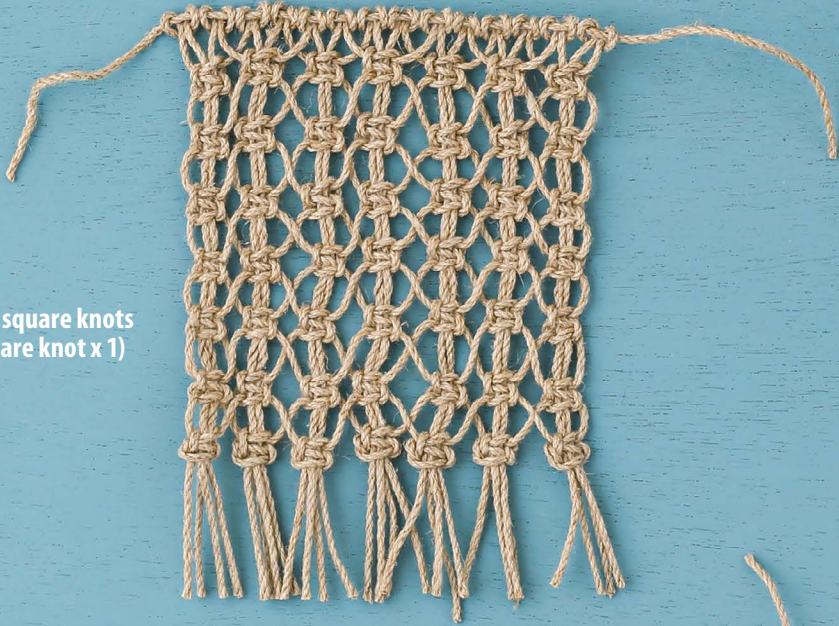
### TIP!

#### **The half knot sections can be used as ribbon loops**

Openwork style gaps are formed by making a series of half knots. Passing ribbon through them as shown here makes for a piece with an even greater sense of design. Threading cord through allows them to be used as loops for drawstrings on pouches, bags and so on.

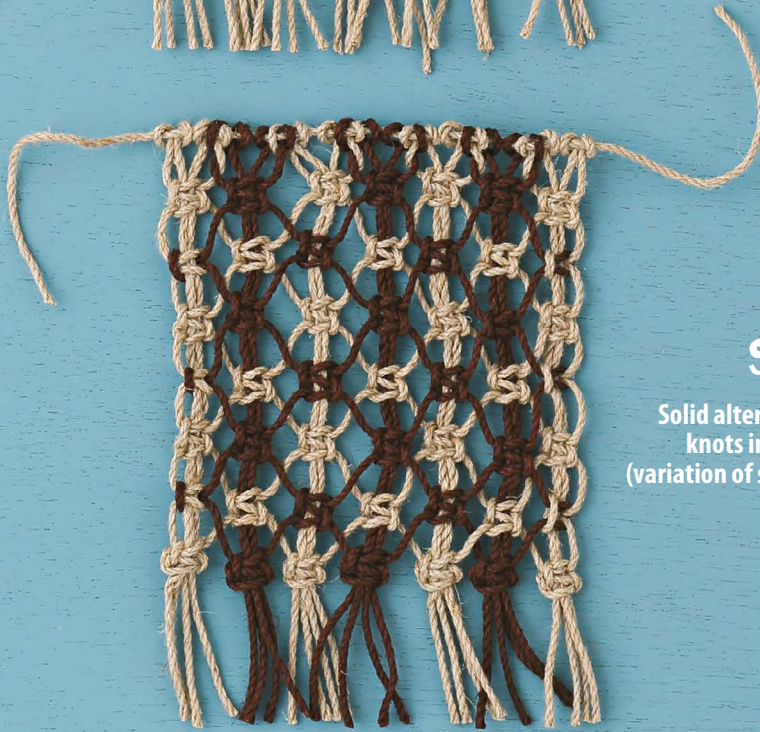






9a

Solid alternating square knots  
(variation of square knot x 1)



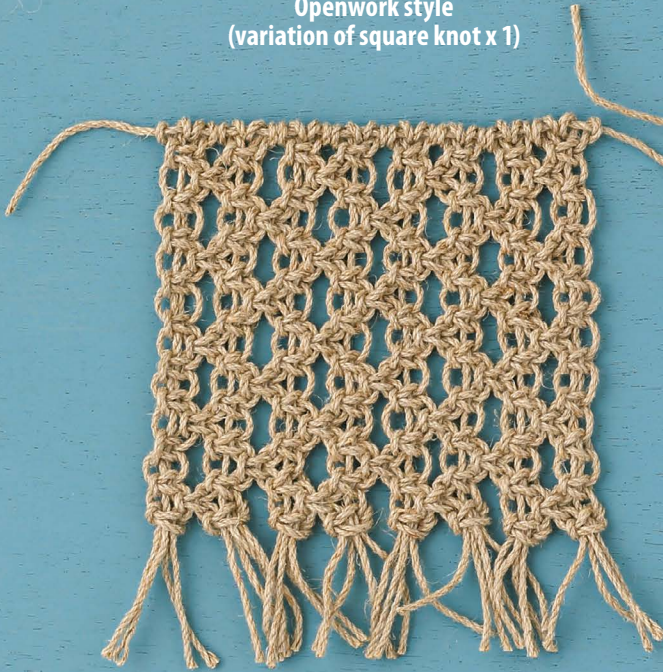
9b

Solid alternating square  
knots in two colors  
(variation of square knot x 1.5)



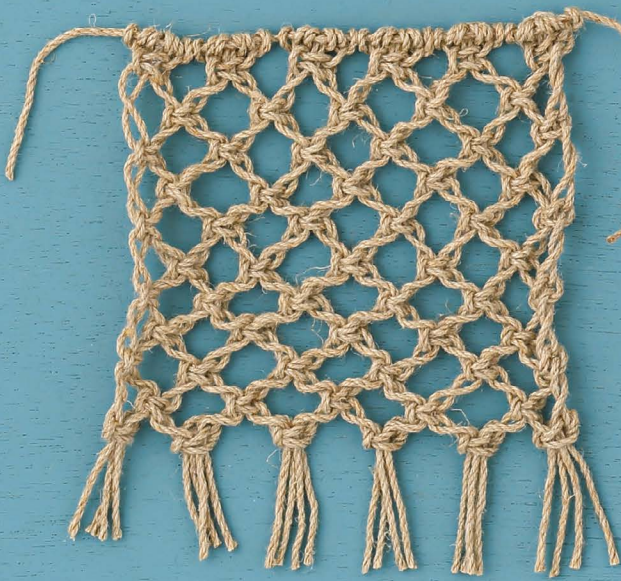
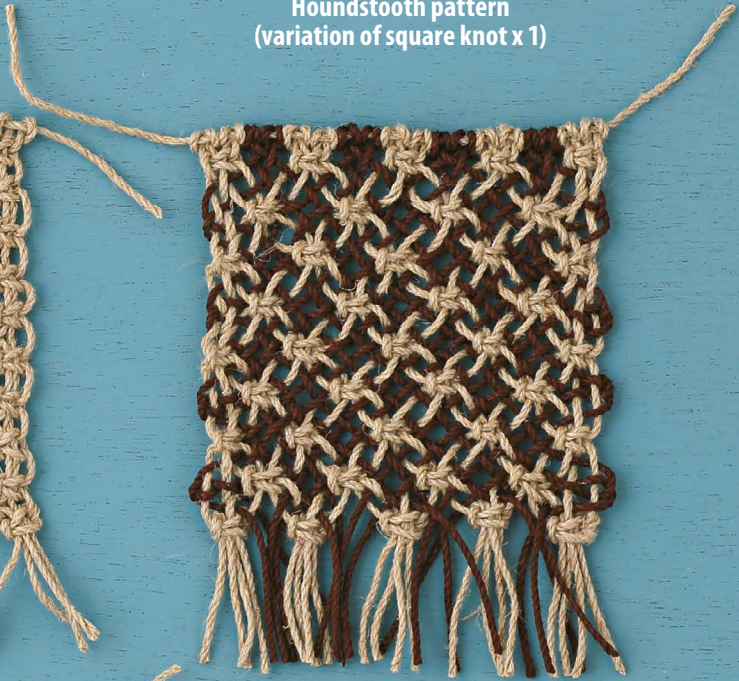
10

Openwork style  
(variation of square knot x 1)



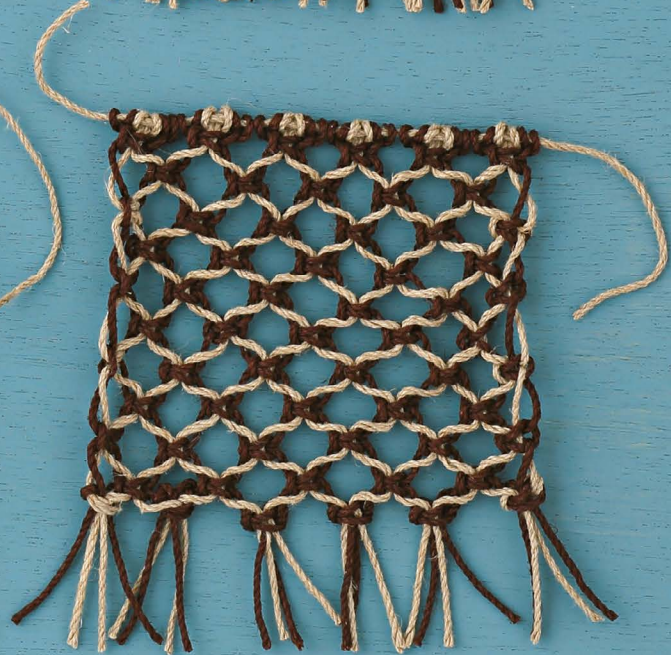
11

Houndstooth pattern  
(variation of square knot x 1)



12a

Seagull pattern  
(variation of square knot x 1)



12b

Seagull pattern in two colors  
(variation of square knot x 1)





## 9a Solid alternating square knots (variation of square knot x 1.5)

## 9b Solid alternating square knots in two colors (variation of square knot x 1.5)

The knotting is the same as for the basic alternating square knots, but crossing the knotting cords with those in the next column creates a sense of solidity, as if there were two mats layered over each other.

Knots used: left square knot—page 12

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 35½" (90 cm) x 14 (fold in half to use)

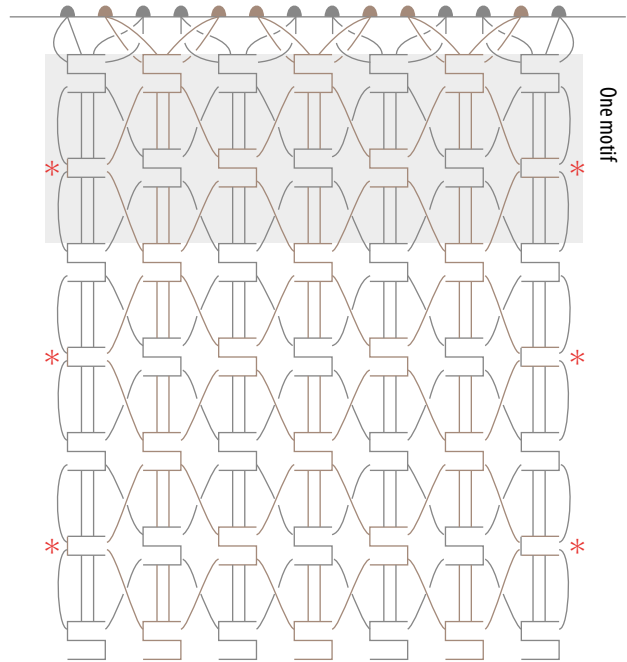
If changing colors, prepare beige cords x 8 and dark brown cords x 6 in the same length as above.



### TIP!

#### Use two colors to enjoy the unique sense of solidity

This way of knotting is characterized by the way the finished item resembles two layers, even though only one was made. Viewed from the side, the effect is even clearer. Using more than two colors, as shown here, is even more effective.



■ Position of dark brown cord

\*If knotting in only one color, use the same color all the way through

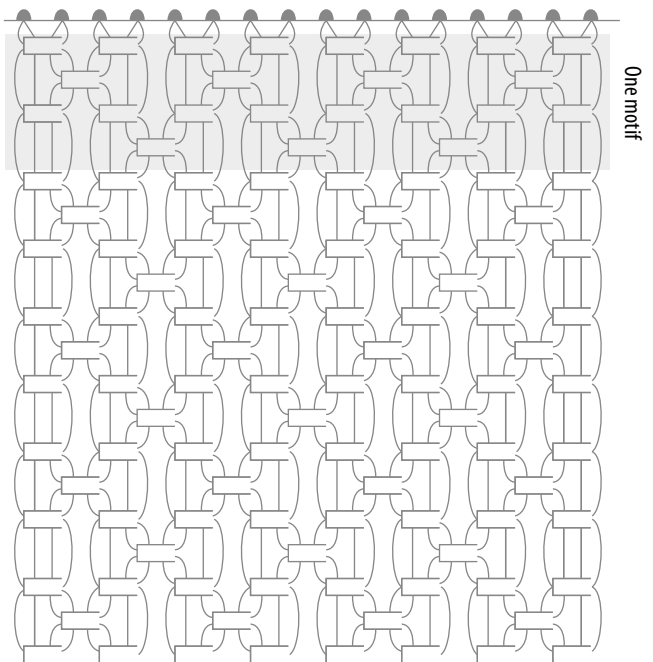


## 10 Openwork style (variation of square knot x 1)

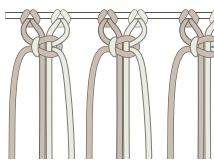
When making alternating square knots, adding in one set of four resting cords every second row creates a diagonal lattice and gaps that result in an openwork effect.

Knots used: left square knot—page 12

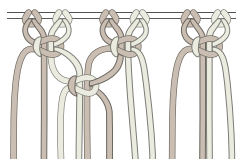
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 35½" (90 cm) x 16 (fold in half to use)



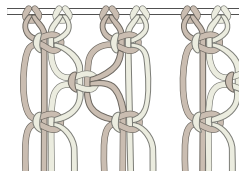
## How to knot openwork style



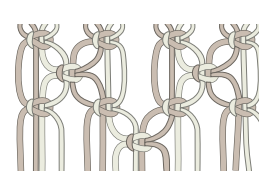
**1** Mount knotting cords on mounting cord and make square knots from groups of four cords for the first row.



**2** For the second row, leave the two cords at the edge and swap the holding cords from the first column to make a group of four cords to work square knots. Leave the next four cords. Repeat.



**3** For the third row, make a square knot with the four cords from the edge.



Rest six cords    Rest four cords

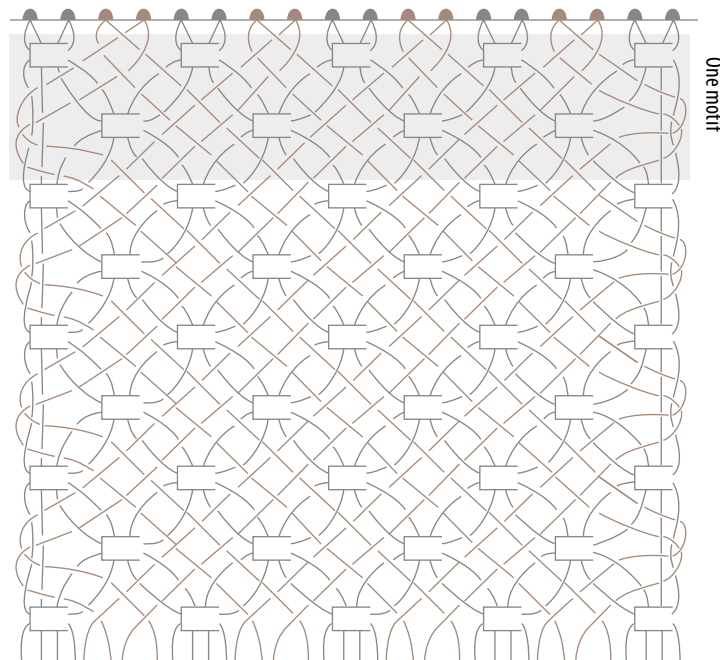
**4** For the fourth row leave six cords at the edge and use the next four cords as a group, then leave the next four cords. Repeat to keep knotting. Repeat steps 1–4 to keep knotting.



## 11 Houndstooth pattern (variation of square knot x 1)

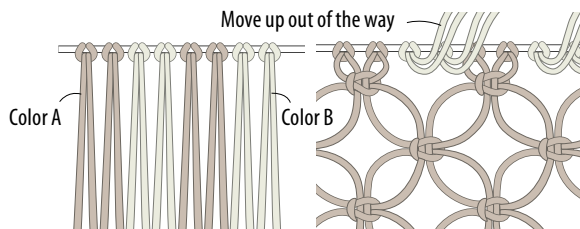
Simply passing cords of a different color through the gaps left in between alternating square knots (square knot x 1) creates a houndstooth pattern.

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord x 12" (30 cm), knotting cord: beige 33½" (85 cm) x 10, dark brown 33½" (85 cm) x 8 (for both, fold in half to use)

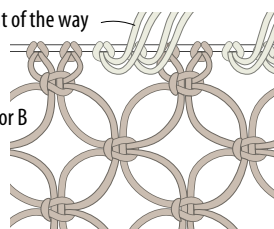


Position for dark brown cord

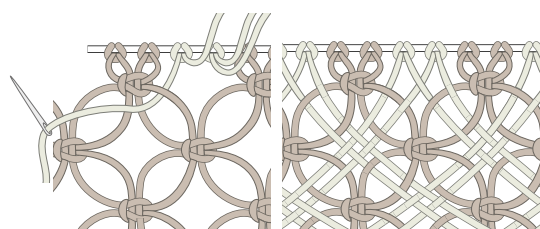
### How to knot a houndstooth pattern



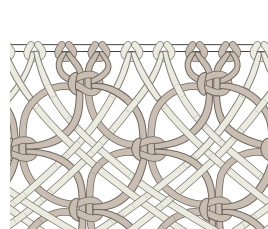
**1** Mount four each of cords A and B onto the mounting cord (or two each if folded in half) in alternating fashion.



**2** Make alternating square knots from left square knots x 1 until knotting is completed.



**3** Thread B onto a darning needle and weave in through the gaps in the passage cords.



**4** Once B has passed through all the alternating square knots, the work is complete.

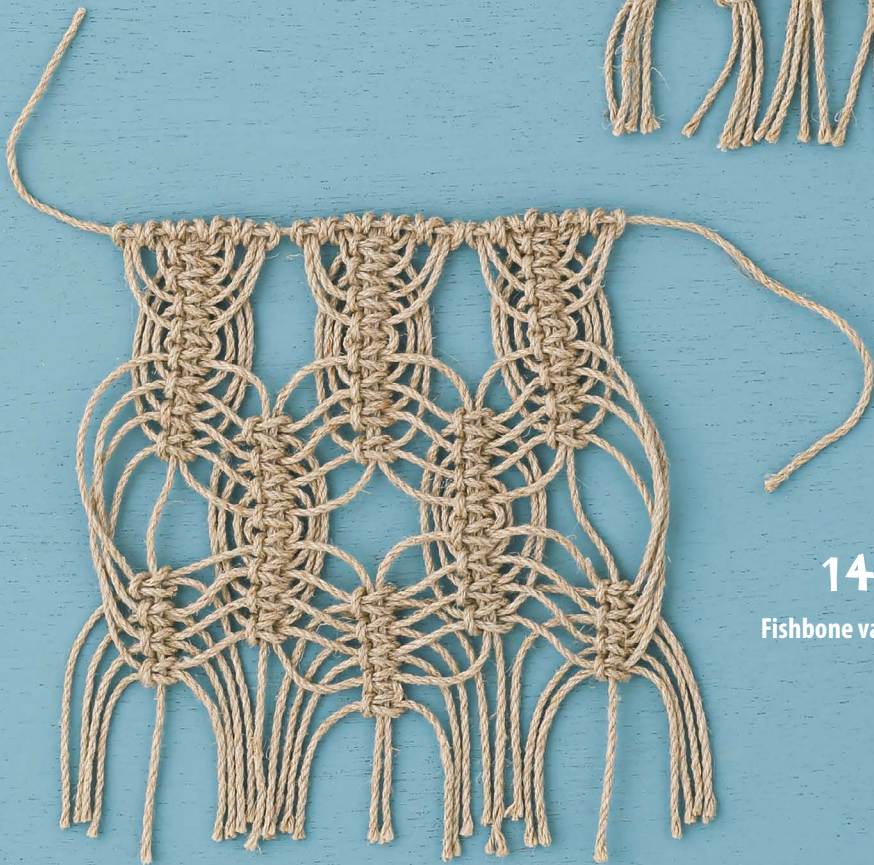
Seagull pattern is on page 70.



**13**  
Cross picot



**14**  
Fishbone variation







15

Check pattern  
(variation of square knot x 1.5)





## 12a Seagull pattern (variation of square knot x 1)

## 12b Seagull pattern in two colors (variation of square knot x 1)

Cross the cords between rows of alternating square knots and keep the working cords for each row as working cords and the holding cords as holding cords to work this pattern. The trick to an attractive result is to create align the crossed cords so that they are well balanced.

Knots used: left square knot—page 12

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); holding cord: 23½" (60 cm) x 6; working cord: 39¼" (100 cm) x 6 (for both, fold in half to use)

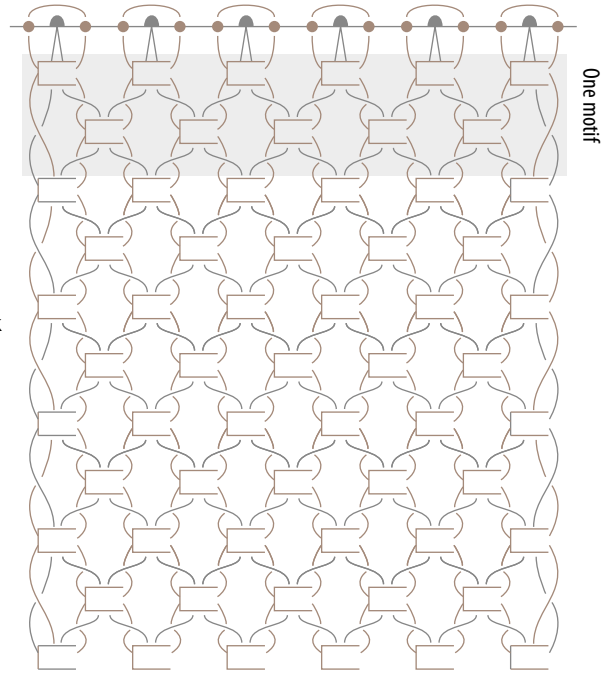
If using different colors, use beige for the holding cords and dark brown for the working cords in the same lengths as above.



### TIP!

#### What are the origins of seagull pattern?

This method of knotting is characterized by the cords crossing after each row and the roles of the holding and working cords remaining unchanged the whole way through. Working with holding cords in a white or pale color creates the look of flying seagulls, which is why its creator gave it the name.



■ Position of dark brown cord

\*If knotting in only one color, use the same color all the way through



## 13 Cross picot



This pattern involves making square knots into cord formations for each column and merging two columns into one after a number of knots, using the six holding cords to make picots from the working cords so that the entire piece resembles a large net. The picots work as accents.

Knots used: left square knot—page 12, working cord picot—page 49

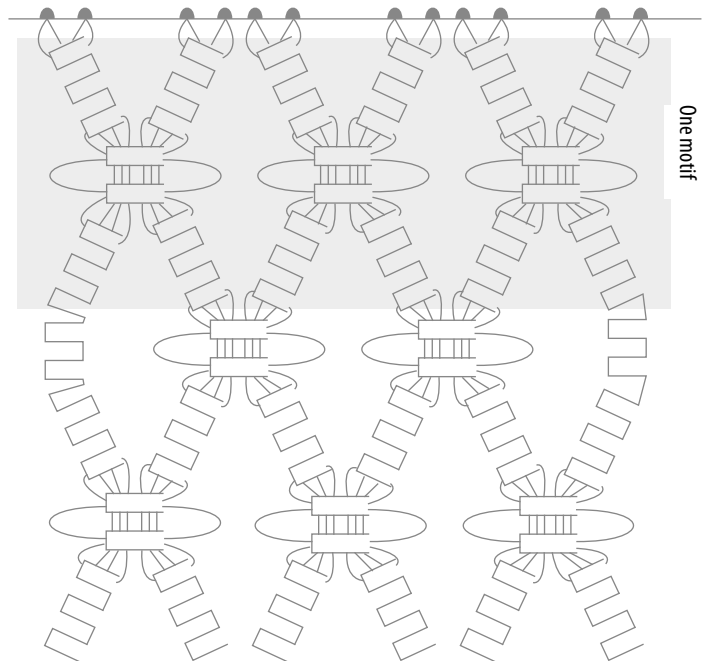
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4" [10 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 39¼" (100 cm) x 12 (fold in half to use)



### TIP!

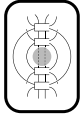
#### For a neat, precise look, leave the picots out

Here, picots have been added at the intersecting sections, but for a more simple, sharp composition, leave the picots out. This pattern works for a stylish bag, wide belt and so on.





## 14 Fishbone variation



This pattern uses Fishbone **b**, which was introduced previously in cord form, to make a sheet. Rather than at coaster size, use it for large items such as mats, room dividers and so on to bring out the unique pattern.

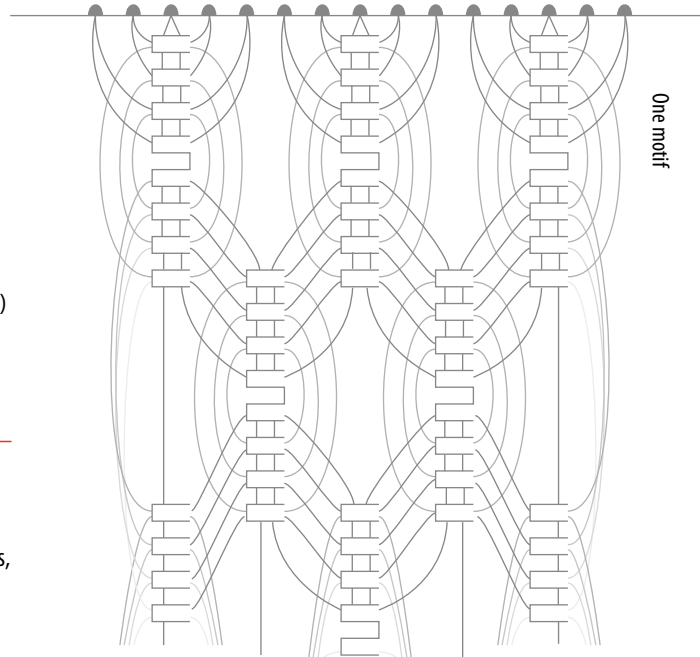
Knots used: left square knot—page 12, fishbone **b**—page 48

Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4¼" [11 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 39¼" (100 cm) x 15 (fold in half to use)

### TIP!

#### Use different cord thicknesses depending on the item

This pattern has large motifs, so it's best to use slightly thick cord and make large items such as room dividers and indoor rugs. If making small items for the table such as luncheon mats, use fine cord to bring out the pattern.



## 15 Check pattern (variation of square knot x 1.5)



Combine 1.5 left square knots and 1.5 right square knots, use two colors and cross holding cords to achieve this check pattern.

Knots used: left square knot—page 12, right square knot—page 13

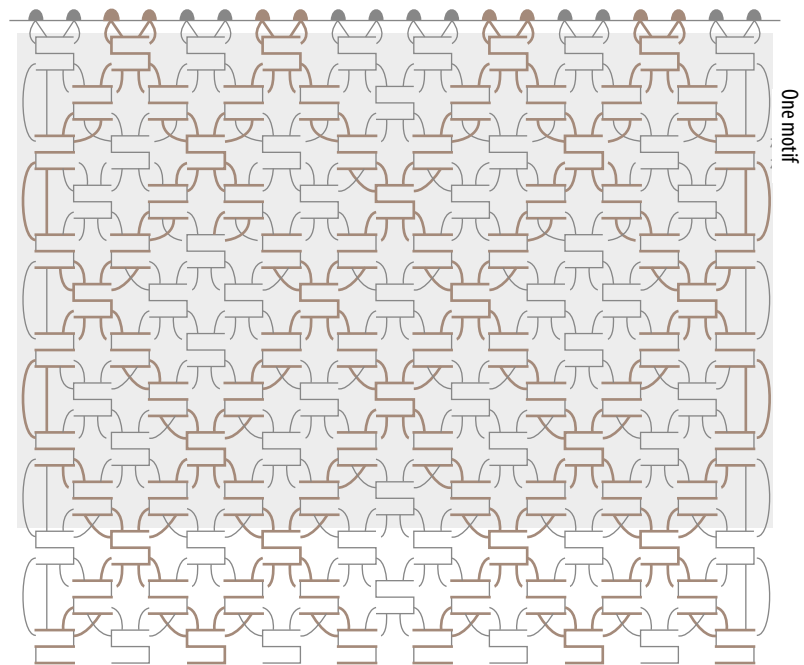
Length of cords needed (for a square of about 4¼" [11 cm])—mounting cord: 12" (30 cm); knotting cord: 39¼" (100 cm) in beige x 12 and dark brown x 8 (fold in half to use)



### TIP!

The overall feel and the pattern alters depending on the order in which cords are mounted

The reason that there is a different feel to this pattern compared with the one on page 69 is due to the order in which the two colors are mounted. Even slightly changing the order makes a subtle change in the check pattern, so it's fun seeing what happens when using the same cords but altering their mounting order.



■ Position of dark brown cord

\*In the spots where holding cords cross, make sure to cross them so that the dark brown cord is on top



# PART 4 SOME OF MY FAVORITE THINGS

## Bracelets



### Bracelets for layering and wearing in different combinations

When you start learning macramé, the first thing to make is bracelets. But if they're too challenging too soon, you won't want to make them, so I've narrowed them down to three types and kept the designs simple, with widths of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (5 mm) so that they are on the narrow side. These look a little lonely by themselves, but layering two or three makes for a stylish look. They're a great way to practice knotting, and the more you make, the more your macramé will improve. And they're fun to wear and give. I keep making more and more, and wear them all the time.

»» For materials and instructions, see page 90



## Saami tribe style bracelet and fishbone bracelet

The top bracelet was made using fishbone **b** (page 48), which made a strong impression on me the first time I saw it. I've paired leather cord and brass beads for a chic result. The other bracelet is made from a wide piece of leather and stainless cord to create a macramé version of a favorite Saami tribe bracelet. Be sure to give even one of these bracelets a try once you've had some practice, as they make quite an impact even on their own.

»» For materials and instructions, see page 91





## A variety of coasters

I chose four patterns from the sheet patterns in Part 3 and used jute ramie in subdued hues to make coasters. The attraction of macramé is also being able to create all sorts of different looks from the same knots simply by changing the thickness, color and texture of the cord!

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 92–93



Coasters



## Jar cover and Feather

I saw these items often on social networking sites from overseas and had a go at them myself. I thought they'd be much more difficult, but for the cover, it's just a matter of making rounds of square knots around the jar and trimming the cord ends to the length you want. The feather was much easier than I'd expected, as it only involves making a slight variation of the working cord picot (page 49), unraveling the cords and adjusting the shape. They're perfect as interior accents.

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 94–95



## Jar Cover & Feather



# Hanger

## Coat hanger covering

When you want to give everyday items a cute makeover with macramé, I recommend the combination of a wire coat hanger and half knots. Use the hanger in place of holding cords and simply work lots of half knots to raise the hanger's status to that of a unique accessory.

»» For materials and instructions, see page 105

»» *flour*  
(side view)  
»» *Thymus* dried  
»» *ACCADE, LAMIACEAE, CAMPHANITACEAE, RUTACEAE*  
»» *Plants* × 4/5; details enlarged.

A publication of  
THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND

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and his alpine flowers



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STRAWBERRY JAM

## S Hook

### Hook covering

The knotting method is the same as for the coat hanger, but as the S hook is not as long, it is even quicker and easier to make. I've made it in red jute ramie as an interior accent, but it would be cute to make a lot in various colors. They'd make good gifts too.

»» For materials and instructions, see page 105





## S&S Motifs

### Snowflakes and stars

Hand-knitted and crocheted doilies and motifs are cute, but if you're not experienced in making them, they can be difficult and take quite a while to make. But even beginners can work one in macramé in about 15–30 minutes. One square knot can be used to create motifs in various designs. Make a lot to use as wall decorations or to accent a bag. They can be used as ornaments for a Christmas tree, a door knob, and so on.

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 96–97





## Lampshade

This lampshade is made by working thick jute cord into big, loose alternating square knots. It's quite distinctive as is, but its true colors shine through once the light inside is turned on. The beautiful contrast between the silhouette of the alternating square knots with the motifs made more defined from the light behind them and the gentle, warm light emanating from the gaps in the pattern lends a unique atmosphere to a room.

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 98–99

# Lampshade



# Daily Bag

## Shopping Bag

The holding cords are made from the firm, sturdy rope of a natural material called abaca, while supple jute linen is used for the working cords. Worked in seagull pattern (see page 70), the key is that the shape of the bag can be altered at will, as it bends exactly as if it contained wire. Delightful! It can carry a lot, so it's a good choice for an everyday bag.

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 100–101







The bag can bulge to hold plenty of round apples, then can easily be adjusted back to its original shape.



# Stylish Bag



## Stylish bag

At a glance, it looks complicated, but the main body of the bag is made entirely from square knots alone. As it's simply a matter of repeating regular knotting, refer to the knotting diagram and take your time. The handle is admittedly a little difficult, but the satisfaction you'll feel on completing it more than makes up for it!

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 102–103



# Cosmetics Pouch

## Cosmetics pouch

When I saw this glittering silver cord, I found myself wanting to make a cosmetics pouch, and did so right away. I followed my instincts, resulting in this pouch with a zig zag pattern (page 62) as I decided partway through that I wanted to incorporate some accents. Apart from cosmetics, this pouch would also work as a case for glasses. I think it would be fun to use cord of a different material and color, so I'm already planning my second one.

»» For materials and instructions, see page 104





## Drawstring pouch (full moon pouch)

This pouch made from alternating square knots is worked in exactly the same way as the one on pages 33–39, but in a slightly larger size. The key point is that the drawstring loops have been made larger, which allows wide ribbon or braid to be threaded through, or even a bundle of several cords. You can change the drawstring to match your outfit or mood.

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 106–107

## Full Moon Pouch





Even though the bag itself is the same, simply altering the drawstring creates a completely different look. As long as it can pass through the casing/loops, anything can be used for the drawstring, so try out some different options!



Add some touches!





# BOHO Tapestry



## Boho

The popular Boho style is a mix of the free-spirited bohemian look and the stylishness of New York's Soho. Macramé tapestries often appear in interiors decorated in this style, and I decided to give the Boho look a go too. It's difficult creating a stylish design using only square knots, but thanks to Tomiko's help, I'm satisfied with the result.

»» For materials and instructions, see pages 108–109





# Baboosh

## Baboosh slippers

Decorative macramé doesn't have to be big to be interesting. There are lots of ideas for making use of the charm and effect of macramé, such as these baboosh slippers. Once you've made two motifs to cover the uppers, all you need to do is sew them on to give your slippers a stylish makeover. These can be used on other indoor footwear as well.

»» For materials and instructions, see page 108



# How to Make

Before you start to make your favorite items, here are some things to check.

## About the knotting diagrams used in this book

- \* The numbers on the left side (or in the center, in the case of round diagrams) show the number of rows (or in the case of items in cord formation, the number of knots) unless otherwise indicated. Some diagrams have numbers in their upper section which refer to the number of columns.
- \* The color of the lines in the diagrams indicate the color of the cord to be used. If the color of the actual cord is pale and hard to see, it may be represented in a different color (for example, shades of ivory are represented by light gray)
- \* The knotting diagrams published under “Materials and Instructions,” the blue lines within the knotting diagrams for works made in a single color represent the mounting cord.
- \* For diagrams that are small and difficult to refer to while working, please enlarge them to your preferred size.

### When making cord formation or sheet formation items from knotting diagrams, read this too

- \* All patterns are written for cord formation items about 6¼” (16 cm) long (excluding the upper loop and lower fringed sections) and sheet formation items of about 4–4¼” (10–11 cm) square.
- \* The colors of the lines in the knotting diagrams indicate the colors of the cords used. Blue = white, gray = natural, brown = dark brown.
- \* To begin and end knotting, choose your desired method from the various methods introduced in this book.

## About the naming of holding cords and working cords listed under material requirements

- \* Depending on the knotting method, the roles of holding and knotting cords may be interchangeable. Therefore, in this book, when describing the lengths and amounts of cord, we have differentiated between the two types of cord in reference to their role and how they will be used within the work.
- \* In the case that the holding and working cords maintain their same roles from start to finish of knotting, they are

listed as “holding cord” and “working cord” accordingly.

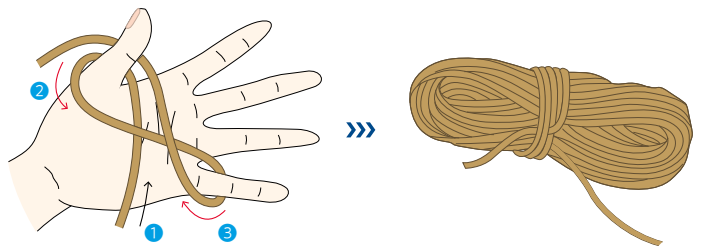
- \* In the case that the holding and working cords’ roles interchange as work progresses, rather than being indicated as “holding cord” and “working cord,” they are listed as “knotting cord.”
- \* All cords that are added as work progresses are referred to as “added/additional cords” regardless of their role.

## About Materials and Instructions (pages 90–109)

- \* Unless particular numbers of packs or skeins are indicated, one bag of cord (the smallest single unit available for purchase) is required.
- \* Measurements in the diagrams or illustrations are given in both inches and centimeters. The projects in this book were conceived using metric measurements, and using them may therefore yield better results. All inch measurements are approximate.
- \* The “knots used and reference pages” are given in the order they actually appear while working on them (the process pages may refer to the process overall). Please refer to the corresponding page along with the published diagrams and illustrations as you work.

## Handling cord

When using long knotting cords, make them into small bundles as per the diagram and use elastic bands and so on to keep them together so that they don’t get tangled.

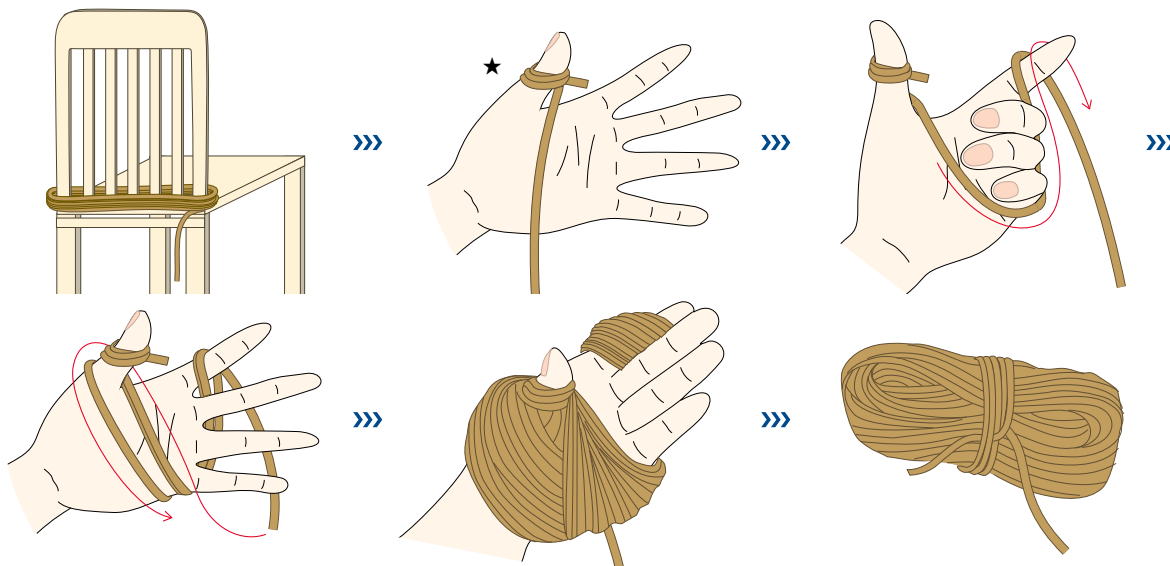


Rest the end of the cord on your hand and work it around in a figure 8 as per the diagram to create a bundle.



### How to bundle cord from skeins

If cords are in skeins at the time of purchase, bundle them into balls in the way shown in the diagram.



Once the skein has been returned into a looped formation, hang it over something like a chair. Tie the end of the cord loosely around your thumb as shown by the ★ and wind the cord in the direction of the arrow a number of times. Once all the cord has been wound, bundle it together.

### How to measure and cut cords

If there are only a few cords to cut (less than 10), measure each cord separately. It's handy to use a macramé board. If there are a lot of cords, prepare them in lots of 10. Measure one cord and cut it, then cut the remaining nine to match. Measure another new cord and cut the remaining nine to match it, repeating this step. Working this way keeps discrepancies between cord lengths to a minimum.

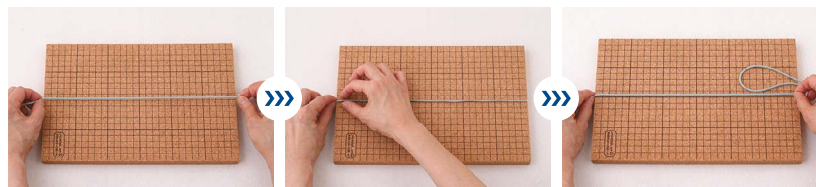
### Make the cord on the long side

If you cut the cord to just the length required, as the end of the work approaches, it will not be long enough to knot easily. When cutting, consider the amount needed for knotting and cut the cord so that it is slightly longer than what is actually required.

### Amount of cord required for different types of knot

It varies depending on the thickness of the cord and so on, but aim for four times the length of the finished object when using square knots, and five times the length of the finished object when using half knots.

### How to measure using the board



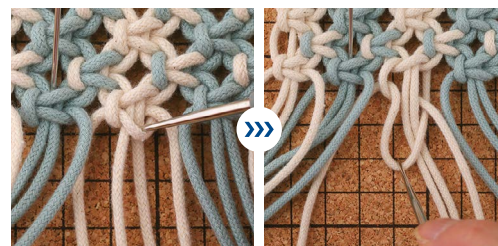
Hold the end of the cord between the fingers of your right hand and align it with the right side of the board, extending the cord so that it follows the line on the board and holding it between the fingers on your left hand to bring it over to the left edge. This makes 12" (30 cm).

Swap the section you were holding in your left hand over to your right hand.

Lightly hold the cord with your left finger and pull it over to the right side of the board to match with the edge. This makes 23½" (60 cm). Repeat this to measure the required length in units of 12" (30 cm).

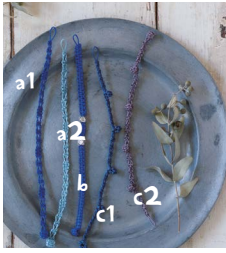
### When unpicking knots

If work isn't proceeding as you'd like, or you've made a mistake, undo the knots and make them again. Using an awl with a rounded tip to untangle cords allows them to be freed without being damaged.



Insert the awl between the inside of the knot and above the passing cord, then slowly draw the awl downwards to undo the knot. Once it's at this stage it's fine to use your fingers.

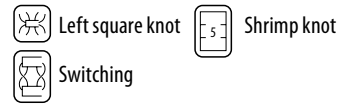




## Bracelets

Bracelets for layering and wearing in different combinations  
**Photo on page 72**

### • Symbols



### • Finished Size

¼" (5 mm) wide x 7¼" (18.5 cm) long (including loop section)

### • Materials—cords

\*all micro macramé cord (approx 0.7mm), each around 3¼ yd (3 m) long

**a1, b:** lapis blue (1468), **a2:** pale blue (1459), **c1:** blue (1448), **c2:** grayish pink (1461)

### • Other materials

Glue; b: silver bead 5-6mm x 2 (we used Karen silver beads [AC771])

### • Length of cords needed

**a, c:** knotting cord 55" (140 cm) x 2

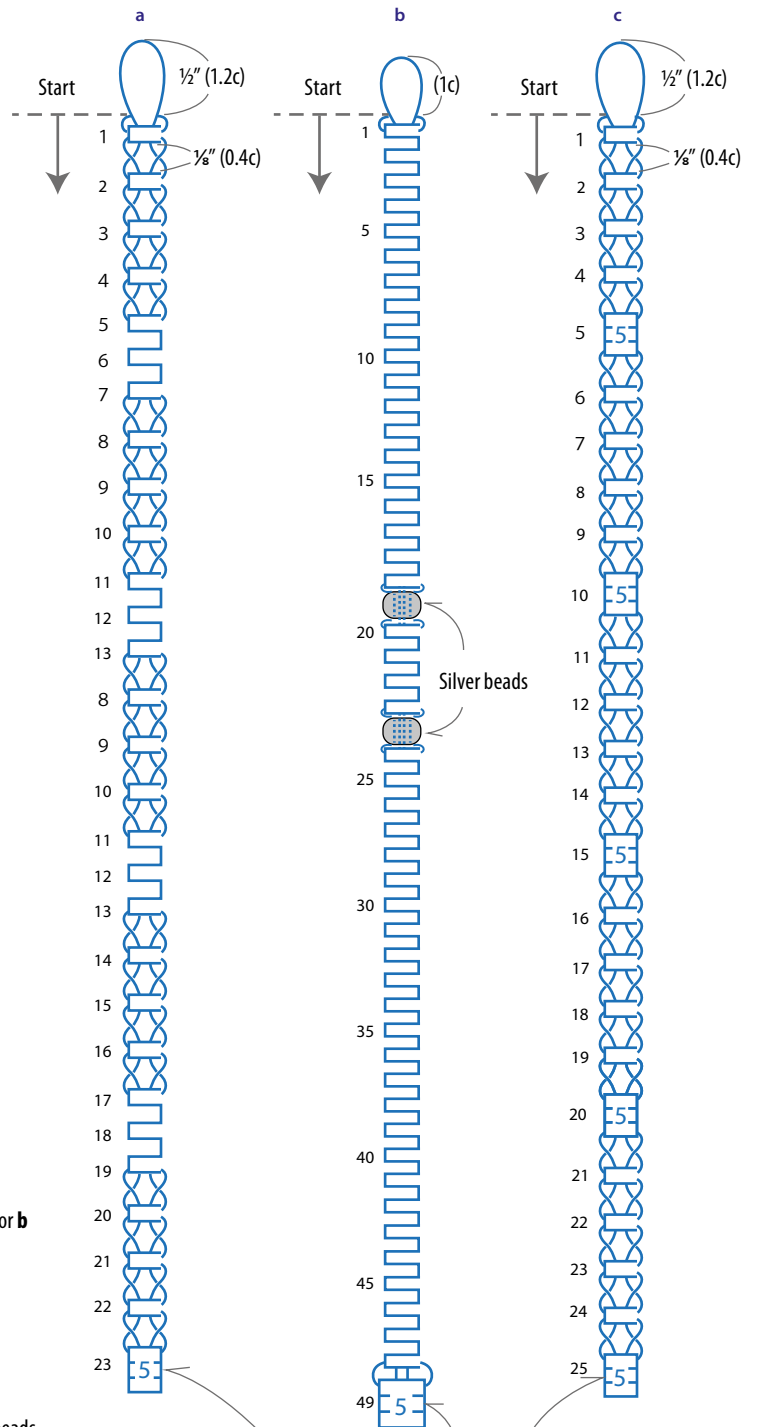
**b:** holding cord 19¾" (50 cm) x 1, working cord 123½" (60 cm) x 1 (fold all in half to use)

### • Knots used and reference pages

Knotting process for creating cord formation: pages 15–17; Left square knot: pages 12–14; switching: page 44; shrimp knot: page 49; finishing off cord ends: page 24

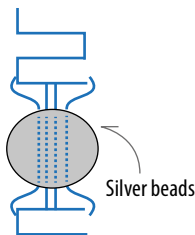
### • Instructions

- ① Fold holding cord in half and mount working cords.
- ② Proceed to knot, referring to the how to knot and making process pages along with the knotting diagram.
- ③ Once you have knotted to 6¼" (16 cm), make a 5-knot shrimp knot and pass the cord ends from the back through the passing cords. Apply glue and trim off excess length.
- ④ To fasten, pass the loop made at the start of knotting over the shrimp knot.



How to thread on beads for **b**

Refer to the method for passing several cords through a small hole on page 17



Make a shrimp knot at the end of the work, finish off the threads at the back of the work and trim off excess

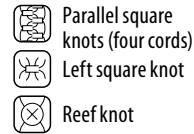




## Bracelets

Saami tribe style bracelet (at bottom in photo)  
Photo on page 73

### • Symbols



#### • Finished Size

$\frac{5}{8}$ " (15 mm) wide x  $7\frac{1}{4}$ " (18.5 cm) long (including loop and button section)

#### • Materials—cords

Botanical leather cord, natural,  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (15 mm) wide x  $6\frac{3}{4}$ " (17 cm) long; stainless cord 0.8mm type, antique silver (714) x  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yd (3.5 m)

#### • Other materials

Pewter button part (AC469) x 1

#### • Length of cords needed

Knotting cord  $67$ " (170 cm) x 2 (fold in half to use)

#### • Knots used and reference pages

Knotting process for creating cord formation: pages 15–17; parallel square knots (four cords) page 44; reef knot (finishing off cord ends) page 21

#### • Instructions

- 1 Use an awl to punch holes in the leather cord as per the diagram.
- 2 Fold the stainless cord in half and pass it through the holes from 1 and make the loop in the upper section.
- 3 Proceed to knot, referring to the how to knot pages and knotting diagram.
- 4 Once knotting is completed, pass the ends of the cord through the holes at the other end to bring them through to the back. Thread the button parts on and glue in place before trimming off the excess cord.

Fishbone bracelet (at top in photo)

Photo on page 73

#### • Finished Size

$\frac{5}{8}$ " (15 mm) wide x  $8\frac{1}{4}$ " (21 cm) long (including loop and cord ends)

#### • Materials—cords

Metallic buff leather cord 1mm, copper (533) x 4m yd (4 m)

#### • Other materials

brass beads 5-6mm x 11, gold-tone button  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5 cm) with large single hole (shank button can also be used) x 1, glue

#### • Length of cords needed

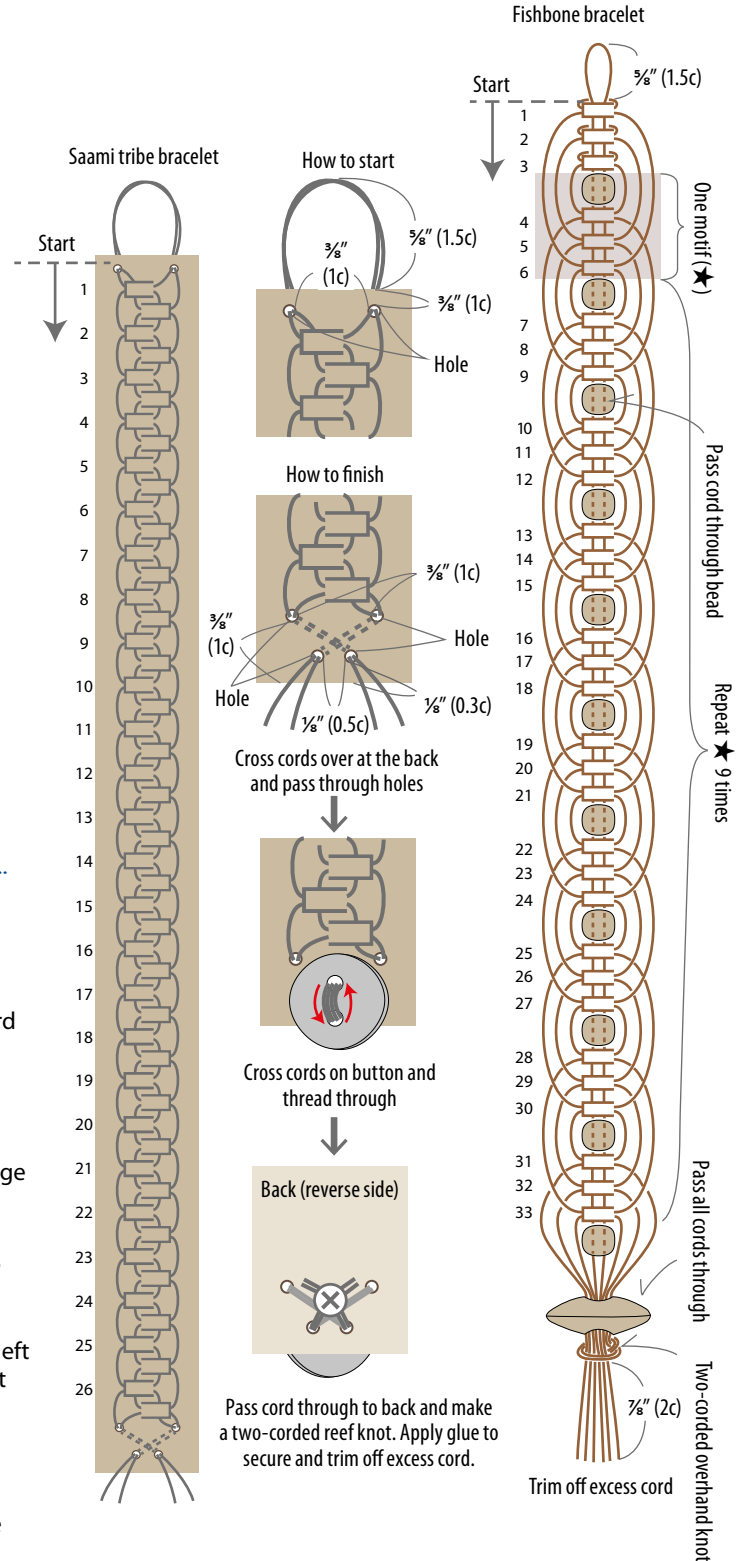
Holding cord:  $23\frac{1}{2}$ " (60 cm), working cord:  $43\frac{1}{4}$ " (110 cm) x 3 (fold both in half to use)

#### • Knots used and reference pages

Knotting process for creating cord formation: pages 15–17; left square knot page 12–14; fishbone **b** page 48; overhand knot (for finishing off cord ends) page 17

#### • Instructions

- 1 Prepare holding cords and proceed to knot, referring to the how to knot and making process pages along with the knotting diagram.
- 2 Once knotting is complete, thread gold fastener on to cords and finish off with a two-cord overhand knot before trimming cord ends.



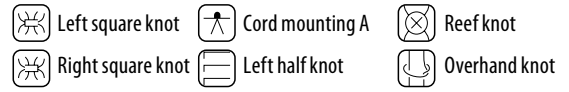




## A variety of coasters

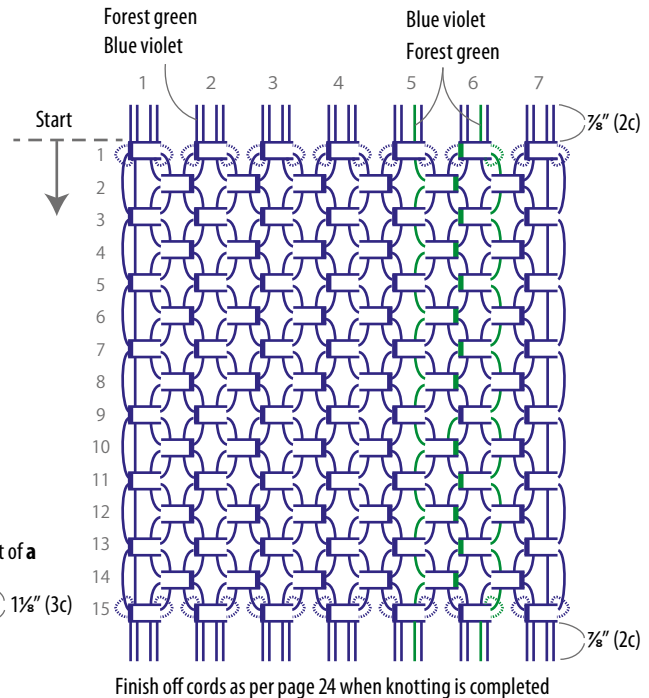
Photo on page 74

### • Symbols



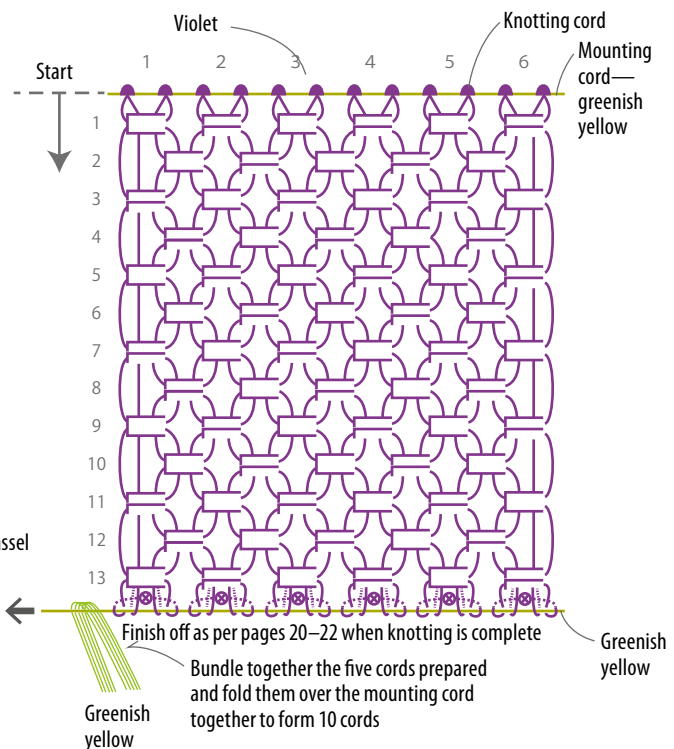
### Coaster a1, a2

- **Finished Size**  
4 x 5½" (10 x 14 cm)
- **Materials**  
All jute ramie (approx. 2 mm)  
Knotting cord:  
**a1:** forest green (531) 23½" (60 cm) x 26, approx. 17½ yd (16 m) in total; violet (542) 23½" (60 cm) x 2; approx. 1½ yd (1.5 m) in total  
**a2:** blue violet (543) 23½" (60 cm) x 26, approx. 17½ yd (16 m) in total, forest green 23½" (60 cm) x 2, approx. 1½ yd (1.5 m) in total
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
Knotting process to form a sheet: pages 23–24; left square knot, right square knot: pages 12–14  
Sheet patterns—line stitch style pages 57, 59



### Coaster b

- **Finished Size**  
4 x 4¼" (10 x 11 cm) (not including tassel)
- **Materials**  
Jute ramie (approx. 2mm)  
Knotting cord: violet (542) 33½" (85 cm) x 12 (fold in half to use), approx. 12 yd (11 m) in total;  
mounting cord: greenish yellow (535) 8" (20 cm) x 2  
Tassel: greenish yellow 6" (15 cm) x 5, approx. 1½ yd (1.5 m) in total
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
Cord mounting A: pages 18–19  
Knotting process to form a sheet: pages 18–22;  
left square knot: pages 12–14; left half knot: pages 50, 53  
Sheet pattern—diagonal line style: pages 61, 63  
Reef knot (finishing off cord ends): page 21  
Overhand knot (finishing off tassel): page 17

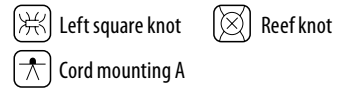


Use two of the 10 cords together to tie an overhand knot and trim to match the finished length of the mounting cord

Bundle together the five cords prepared and fold them over the mounting cord together to form 10 cords

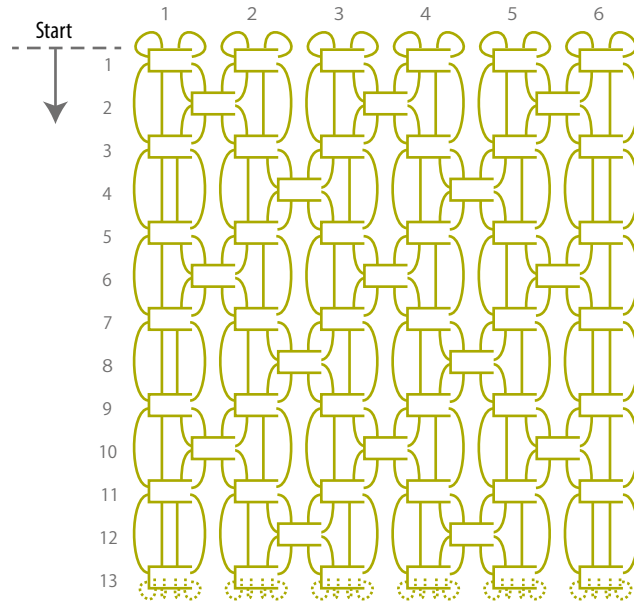


• Symbols



### Coaster c

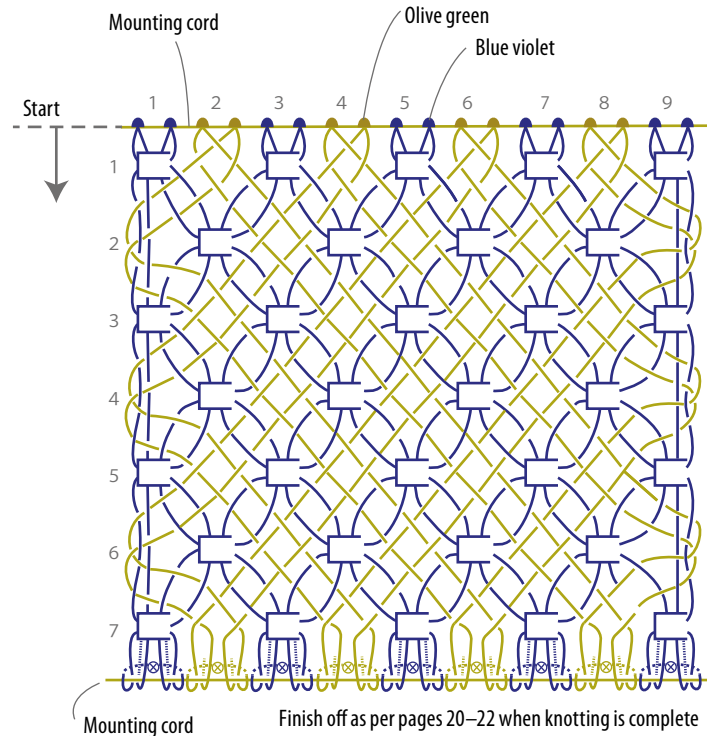
- **Finished Size**  
4 x 4" (10 x 10 cm)
- **Materials**  
Jute ramie (approx. 2mm) x approx. 11 yd (10 m)  
Knotting cord: greenish yellow (535) 80 m x 12 (fold in half to use)
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
Knotting process to form a sheet: pages 22–23;  
left square knot: pages 12–14  
Sheet pattern—openwork style: page 65, pages 66–67



Finish off as per page 23 when knotting is complete

### Coaster d

- **Finished Size**  
4¼ x 10" (11 x 10 cm)
- **Materials**  
All jute ramie (approx. 2mm)  
Knotting cord: blue violet (543) 33½" (85 cm) x 10, approx. 9½ yd (9 m) in total; olive green (534) 33½" (85 cm) x 8 (fold in half to use); mounting cord: olive green 8" (20 cm) x 2, approx. 7½ yd (7 m) of olive green in total
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
Cord mounting A: pages 18–19  
Knotting process to form a sheet: pages 18–22;  
left square knot: pages 12–14  
Sheet pattern—houndstooth pattern: pages 65, 67  
Reef knot (finishing off ends of cords): page 21



Finish off as per pages 20–22 when knotting is complete

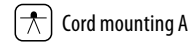




## Jar cover

Photo on page 75

### • Symbols



Cord mounting A



Left square knot



Reef knot

### • Finished Size

Approx 11½" (29 cm) around x 6" (15 cm) high

### • Materials—cords

Mop cord 3mm natural (831-M) approx. 22 yd (20 m)

### • Other materials

Glass jar of your choice (the empty jar in the photo has a diameter of 3½" (9 cm) for the body and 3¾" (8 cm) for the opening and is 6¾" (17 cm) high)

### • Length of cords needed

Knotting cord: 25½" (65 cm) x 29 (fold in half to use);  
mounting cord: 35½" (90 cm) x 1 (the length of the cord to knot + the circumference of the jar)

### • Knots used and reference pages

Cord mounting A: pages 18–19

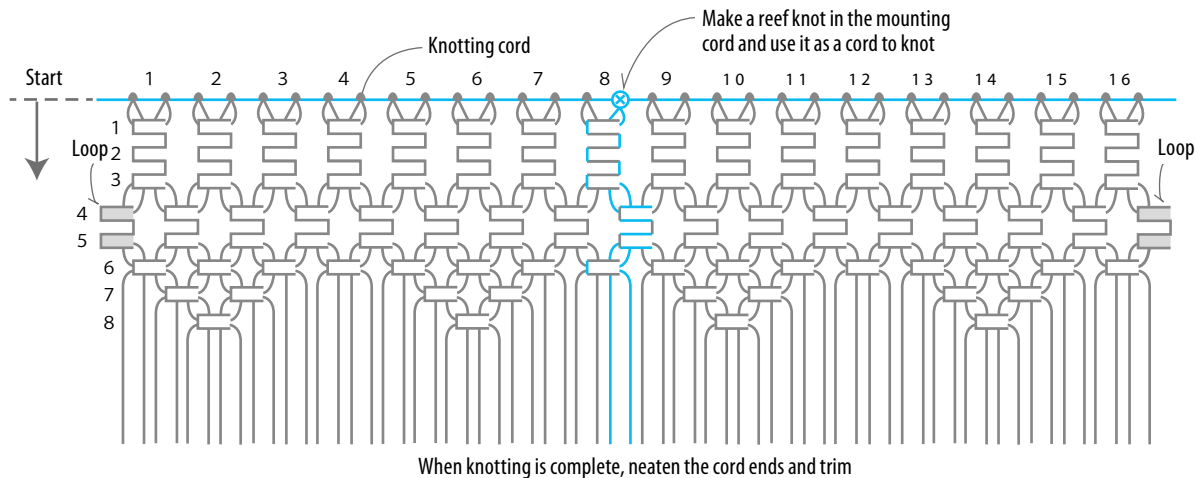
Reef knot: page 21

Left square knot: pages 12–14

Making process is given below

### • Instructions

- ① Referring to the making process given below, mount cords to the mounting cord and set it around the mouth of the jar.
- ② Proceed to knot, referring to the how to knot and making process pages along with the knotting diagram.
- ③ When knotting is complete, trim the cords so that they just reach the base of the jar.



### • How to attach and set the string



Fold knotting cords in half and attach to mounting cord, leaving plenty of excess at both ends.



Wind around jar opening and tie firmly with a reef knot.

### • Points to start tying



Making a cross over the top of the jar with masking tape prevents cords from shifting and makes work easier.



Knot in groups of four, rotating the jar as you work.





## Feather

Photo on page 77

### • Symbols



Left square knot



Working cord picot

### • Finished Size

Large: 4¾" (12 cm) wide x 7" (18 cm) long;  
small: 2¾" (7 cm) wide x 5½" (14 cm) long

### • Materials—cords

Large: mop cord 4mm natural (841L) x approx. 7¾ yd (7 m); small: mop cord 3mm natural (831M) x approx. 5½ yd (5 m)

### • Length of cords needed

Holding cord: large 39¼" (100 cm); small 23½" (60 cm).  
Aim for length of loops + desired length x 2

Working cord: large 236¼" (600 cm), small 157½" (400 cm),  
fold all in half to use

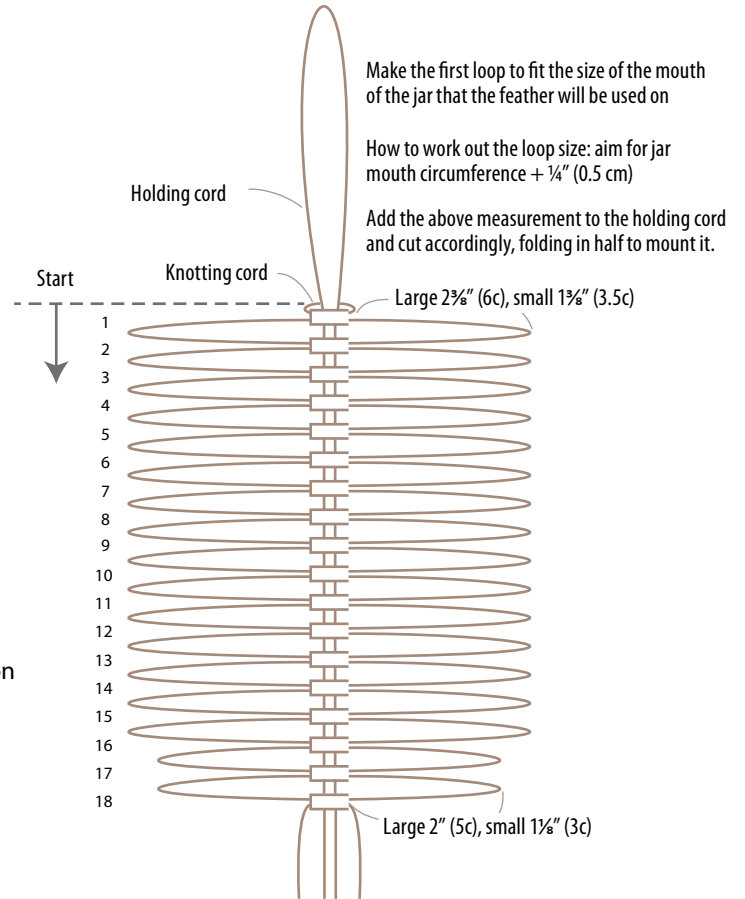
### • Knots used and reference pages

Square knot: pages 12–14; working cord picot: pages 47, 49  
Making process given below

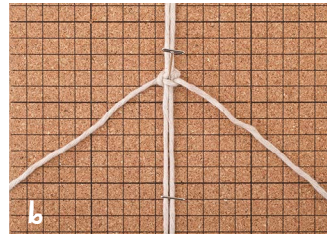
### • Instructions

- ① Refer to the making process below, the knotting instruction pages and knotting diagram to mount the cords and proceed with knotting.
- ② Once knotting is complete, cut the cords and use a comb or brush (the one in the photo is a pet brush) to unravel the twisted strands.
- ③ Trim to the desired shape.

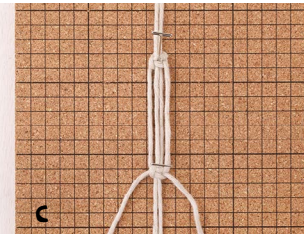
### • Instructions for feather



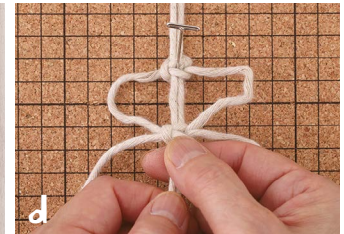
Fold holding cord in half and mount to the board. As the working cords are long, bundle them on both sides before mounting.



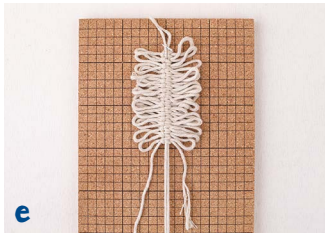
Make a square knot, then move the pin to above the knot and insert another pin at the point measuring the length of the picot width (width from L–R x 2).



Make a square knot below the pin from **b**.



Remove the pin and secure the holding cord to move the knot up. This makes one working cord picot.



Repeat **b–d** to form the required number of knots.



Remove the work from the board and trim left and right sides equally.



Use a brush or comb to untangle the twisted cord.



Trim the edges to neaten and adjust the shape.





## Snowflakes and star motifs

Motif a, small a  
Photo on page 78

### • Symbols



Cord mounting A



Working cord picot



Left square knot

### • Finished Size

a: 3½ x 3½" (9 x 9 cm), small a: 2¾ x 2¾" (7 x 7 cm)

### • Materials

Hemp twine medium type (approx. 1.8mm natural (321) approx. 6¾ yd (6 m)  
Knotting cord: 17¾" (45 cm) x 11; mounting cord to use for knotting also 19¾" (50 cm) x 1  
**Small a:** Hemp twine fine type (approx. 1.2 mm natural (321) approx. 5½ yd (5 m)  
Knotting cord: 15¾" (40 cm) x 11; mounting cord to use for knotting also 17¾" (45 cm) x 1

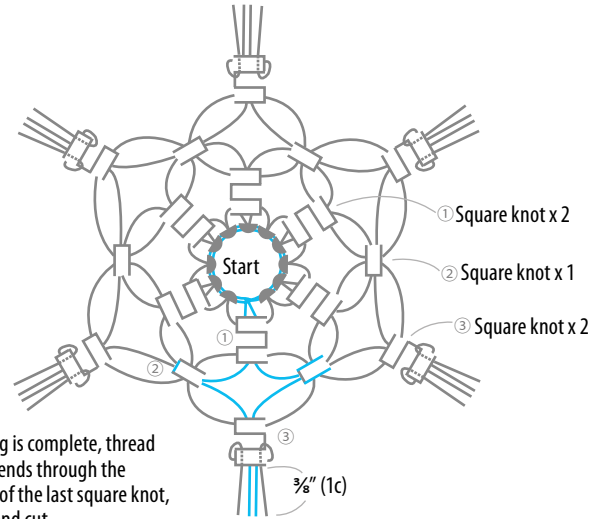
### • Knots used and reference pages

Cord mounting: page 96, making process below, pages 18–19

Left square knot: pages 12–14

Finishing off cord ends: page 24

\*If you're worried about the ends of the cords loosening, apply glue to secure them.



### Motif b, b★

### • Finished Size

4¼ x 4¼" (11 x 11 cm)

### • Materials

Hemp twine medium type (approx. 1.8mm natural (321), blue gray (338): approx. 8¾ yd (8 m) each  
Knotting cord: 25¾" (65 cm) x 11; mounting cord to use for knotting also 29½" (75 cm) x 1

### • Knots used and reference pages

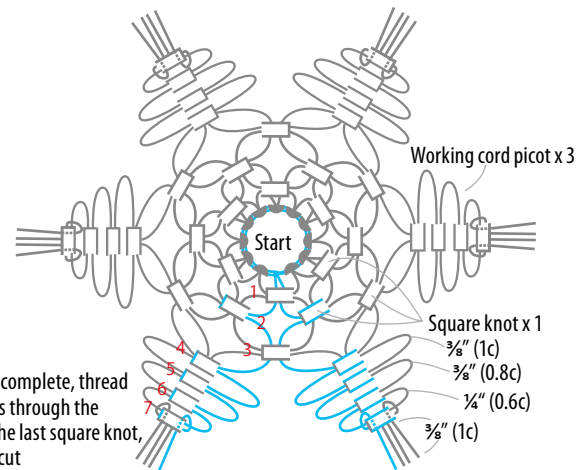
Cord mounting: page 96, making process below, pages 18–19

Left square knot: pages 12–14

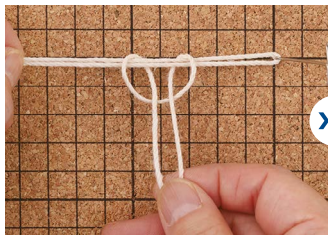
Working cord picot: pages 47, 49

Finishing off cord ends: page 24

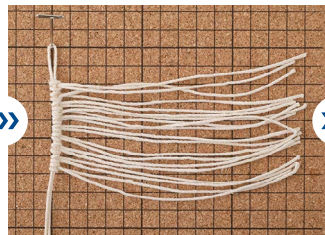
\*If you're worried about the ends of the cords loosening, apply glue to secure them.



### • How to mount the cords



Fold the mounting cord (which will also be used for knotting) in half and pin it to the board, then mount cords.



The required number of cords have been mounted (see page 18–19 for Cord mounting A).





Remove work from the board and pass the ends of the mounting cord (which will also be used for knotting) through the loop.



Pull the cords firmly.

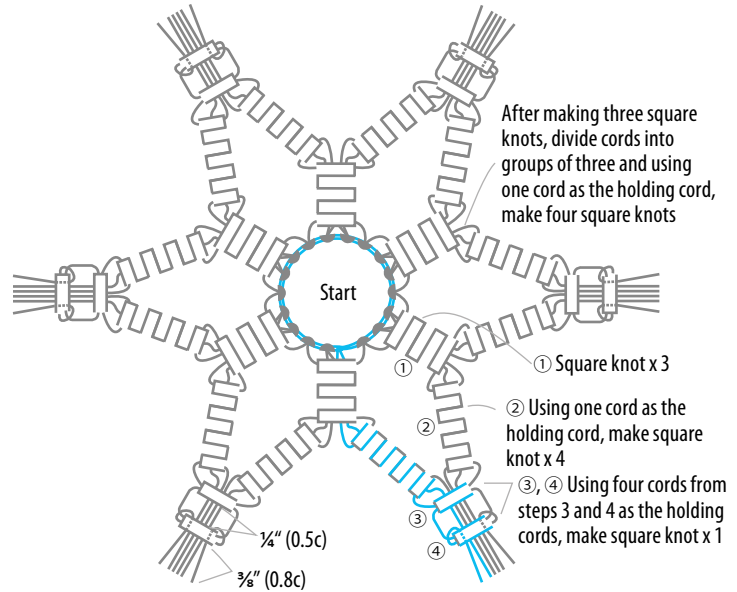


● **Symbols**

-  Cord mounting A
-  Left square knot

## Motif c, small c

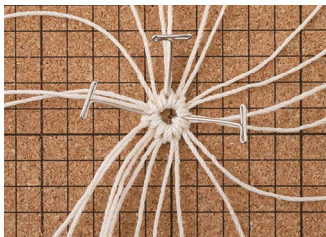
- **Finished Size**  
**c:** 5½ x 5½" (14 x 14 cm); **small c:** 4¾ x 4¾" (11 x 11 cm)
  - **Materials**  
 Hemp twine medium type (approx. 1.8 mm natural (321) x 11 yd (10 m)  
 Knotting cord: 21¾" (55 cm) x 17; mounting cord to use for knotting also 25¾" (65 cm) x 1  
**Small c:** hemp twine fine type (approx. 1.2 mm natural (321) x 11 yd (10 m)  
 Knotting cord: 19¾" (50 cm) x 17
  - **Knots used and reference pages**  
 Cord mounting: page 96, making process below, pages 18–19  
 Left square knot: pages 12–14  
 Finishing off cord ends: page 24
- \*If you're worried about the ends of the cords loosening, apply glue to secure them.



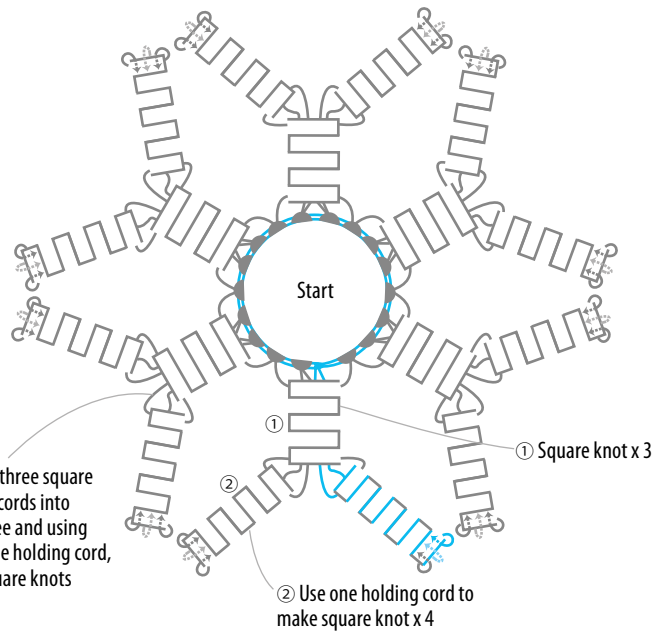
When knotting is complete, thread working cord ends through the passing cords of the last square knot, pull through and cut

## Motif d, small d

- **Finished Size**  
**d:** 4¾ x 4¾" (11x11 cm), **small d:** 2¾ x 2¾" (6 x 6 cm)
- **Materials**  
 Hemp twine medium type (approx 1.8mm) blue gray (338) x 11 yd (10 m)  
 Knotting cord: 21¾" (55 cm) x 17; mounting cord to use for knotting also 25¾" (65 cm) x 1  
**Small d:** linen special (approx. 0.8mm) sax (1205) approx. 8¾ yd (8 m)  
 Knotting cord: 15¾" (40 cm) x 17; mounting cord to use for knotting also 17¾" (45 cm) x 1
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
 Knots used and reference pages  
 Cord mounting: page 96, making process below, pages 18–19  
 Left square knot: pages 12–14  
 Finishing off cord ends: page 23



Pin the work to the board in **3–4** places to secure it and spread cords out evenly to knot in groups of four cords.



When knotting is complete, thread working cord ends and holding cord ends through the passing cords of the last square knot, pull through and glue to the back of the work. Trim off excess cord.





## Lampshade

Photo on page 79

### • Symbols



Cord mounting A



Left square knot



Clove hitch



Left half knot



Wrap knot

### • Finished Size

Shade section—approx. 6¼" (16 cm) diameter, 11" (28 cm) high; socket cord: approx. 19¾" (50 cm)

### • Materials—cords

Jute cord fine type (approx. 3.5 mm) approx. 54¾ yd (50 m)  
Jute special natural (for use on the light cord section) approx. 4¾ yd (4 m)

### • Other materials

Metal ring 3⅝" (8 cm) internal diameter x 1, internal diameter 6" (15 cm) x 2; glue  
\*Also prepare a socket cord to attach the shade

### • Length of cords needed

\*Main section—jute cord

**A:** knotting cord 78¾" (200 cm) x 12; **B:** additional cord 63" (160 cm) x 6; **C:** additional cord 39¾" (100 cm) x 6

\*Light cord—Jute special

Working cord approx. 157½" (400 cm) (fold all in half to use)

Jute cord to make wrap knot around bundled cords at completion: 31½" (80 cm)

### • Knots used and reference pages

Jute main section

Cord mounting A: pages 18–19; left square knot: pages 12–14; Alternating square knot: page 36; clove hitch (for finishing off cord ends): pages 31–32

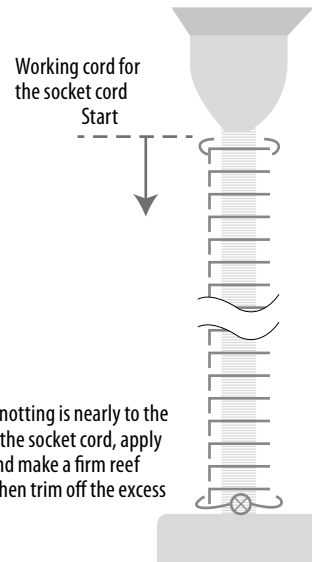
Socket cord

Left half knot: pages 50, 53; wrap knot: page 41

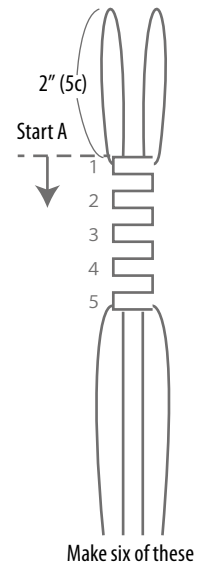
### • Instructions

- ① Use the A cords to make six of the parts for the upper section.
- ② Mount work from 1 and the B cords to the 3⅝" (8 cm) ring.
- ③ Refer to the knotting methods and knotting diagrams to proceed with knotting.
- ④ Mount work from 3 and the C cords to a 6" (15 cm) ring.
- ⑤ Refer to the knotting diagram to work four rows of alternating square knots.
- ⑥ Mount work from 5 to the other 6" (15 cm) ring, leaving the cords in six places as per the knotting diagram. Use glue to firmly secure the places that are not knotted and trim off the excess once it is dry.
- ⑦ Knot the remaining six sections and finish off the cord ends. This completes the shade.
- ⑧ Knot the socket cord. Use the socket cord itself as the holding cord and fold the cords in two to mount them to it, then proceed to make left half knots.
- ⑨ Once knotting has reached the end of the socket cord, finish off the ends and trim off excess.
- ⑩ Bring together parts from 7 and 8. Pass 8 through the center of 7 and bundle the loop sections from 1 to hold them, adjusting to bring the light bulb above the hem of the shade.
- ⑪ Once the position is decided, make a wrap knot around the loop section and fasten it firmly to the socket cord.

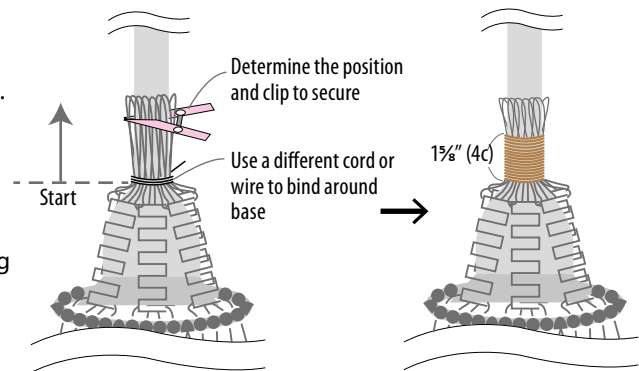
### How to knot the socket cord



### Upper part of the shade section



### How to combine the main shade section and the socket cord



Once about ⅜" (1 cm) of wrap knot has been made, remove the other cord and continue to make the wrap knot until it is about 1⅝" (4 cm) long

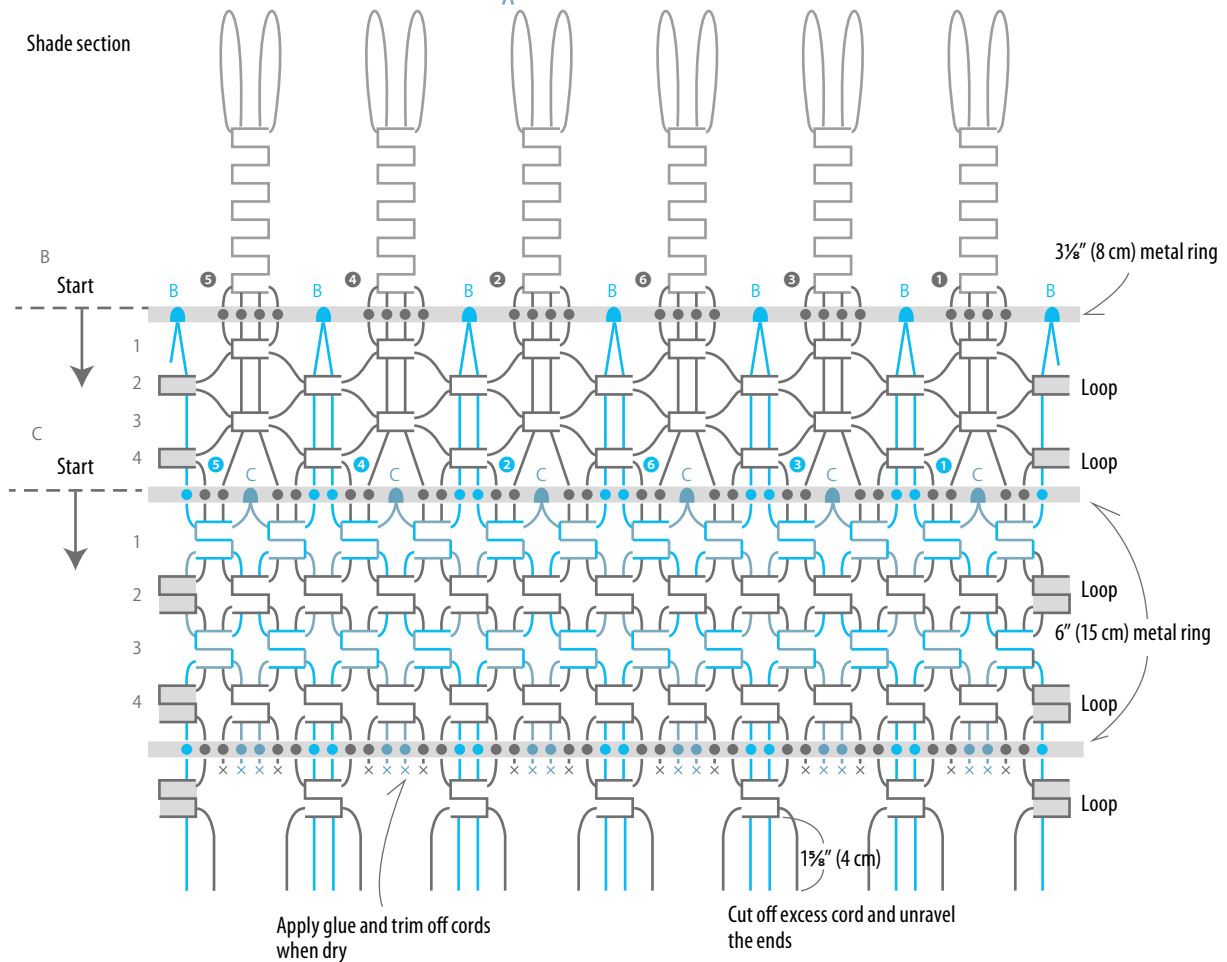
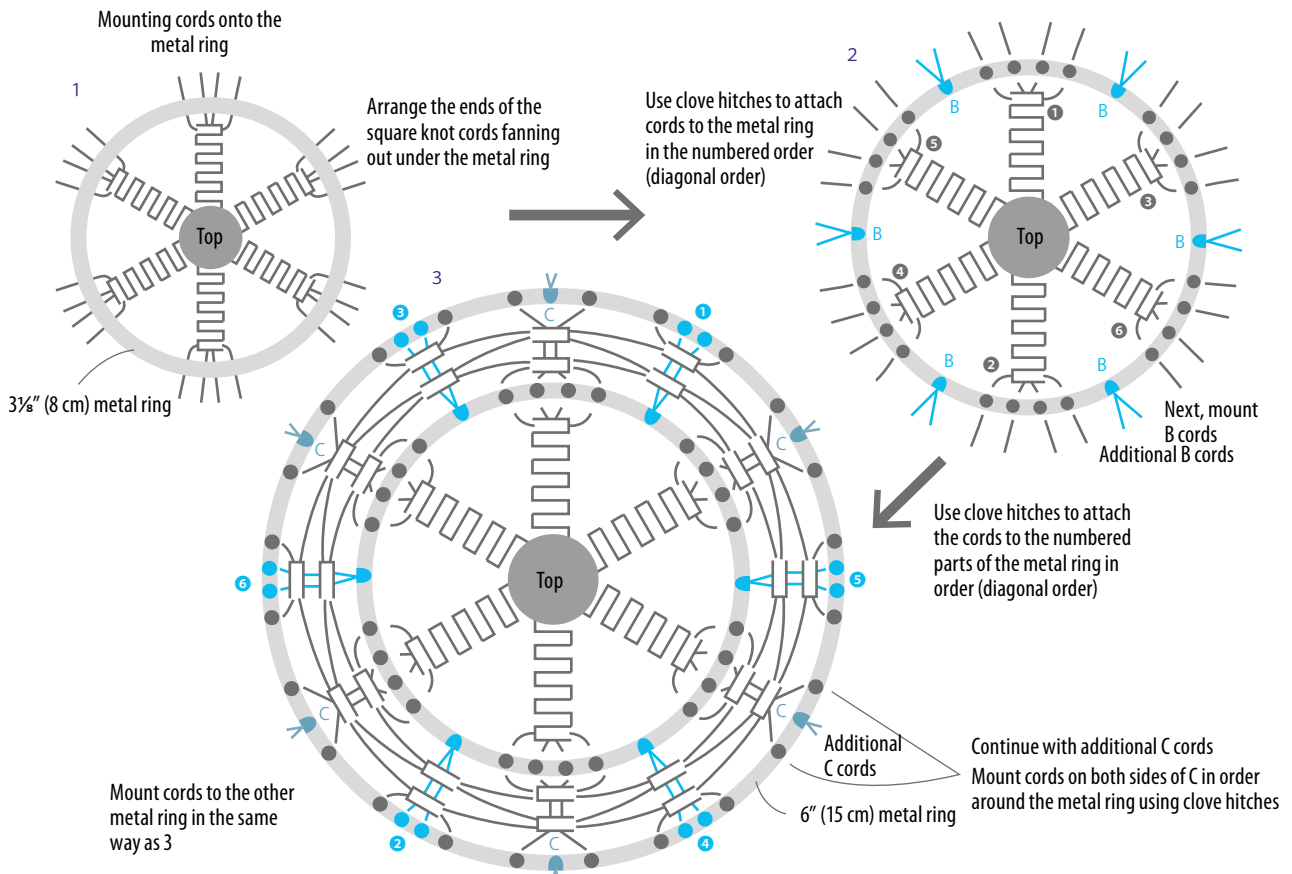


Use a metal ring like the one in the photo. For the light, it's easiest to use the cord type with a socket at the end into which a light bulb is set (see photo).



When making wrap knots, pull the loop section at the top firmly while knotting to firmly secure the cords and create a neat shape.














# Shopping bag

Photo on pages 80–81

## • Symbols

-  Cord mounting A
-  Right square knot
-  Clove hitch
-  Reef knot
-  Left square knot

### • Finished Size

10¼ x 14¾" (26 x 34 cm) (excluding handle)

### • Materials—cords

Manila rope (approx. 2.5–4 mm) natural (1186) x 49¼ yd (45 m)

Jute linen (approx. 2mm) x105 yd (96 m)

### • Other materials

Glue

### • Length of cords needed

\*Handle

Holding cord: Manila rope 74¾" (190 cm) x 4; working cord: jute linen 126" (320 cm) x 8

\*Main section

Mounting cord: Manila rope 27½" (70 cm) x 1; holding cord: Manila rope 59" (150 cm) x 24; working cord: jute linen 78¾" (200 cm) x 24 and additional cord 31½" (80 cm) x 28 (fold in half to use)

Wrap knot: 197" (500 cm) x 2

### • Knots used and reference pages

How to knot the handle; knotting process to form a bag shape starting with the bag opening: pages 25–28

Cord mounting A: pages 18–19; clove hitch: pages 31–32

Left and right square knots: pages 12–14

Sheet formation pattern—seagull pattern: pages 65, 67

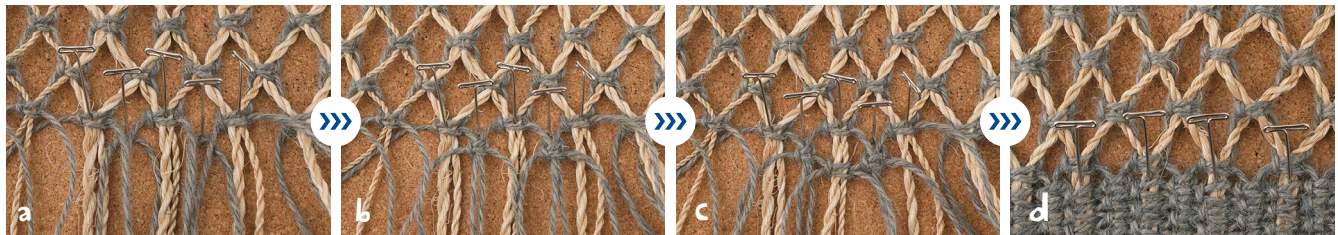
How to attach additional cords: refer to process below

Reef knot (for finishing off cord ends): page 21

### • Instructions

- ① Knot the two handles.
- ② Attach work from step 1 and cords to the mounting cord and mount onto the board.
- ③ Proceed to knot the seagull pattern, referring to the how to knot and making process pages along with the knotting diagram.
- ④ Once 18 rows are completed, add additional cords and proceed using left square knots.
- ⑤ Once knotting is completed, remove work from the board and turn it over, threading the holding cord through the passing cords of the opposite square knot at the base to finish off. Make reef knots in the working cords to finish them off and trim off the excess.
- ⑥ Finish off the ends of the inner cords of the handles and mounting cords to complete.

### • How to make the base section



Once knotting of the seagull pattern is complete, insert pins in the last knots to hold them down and attach additional cords folded in half in the gaps between.

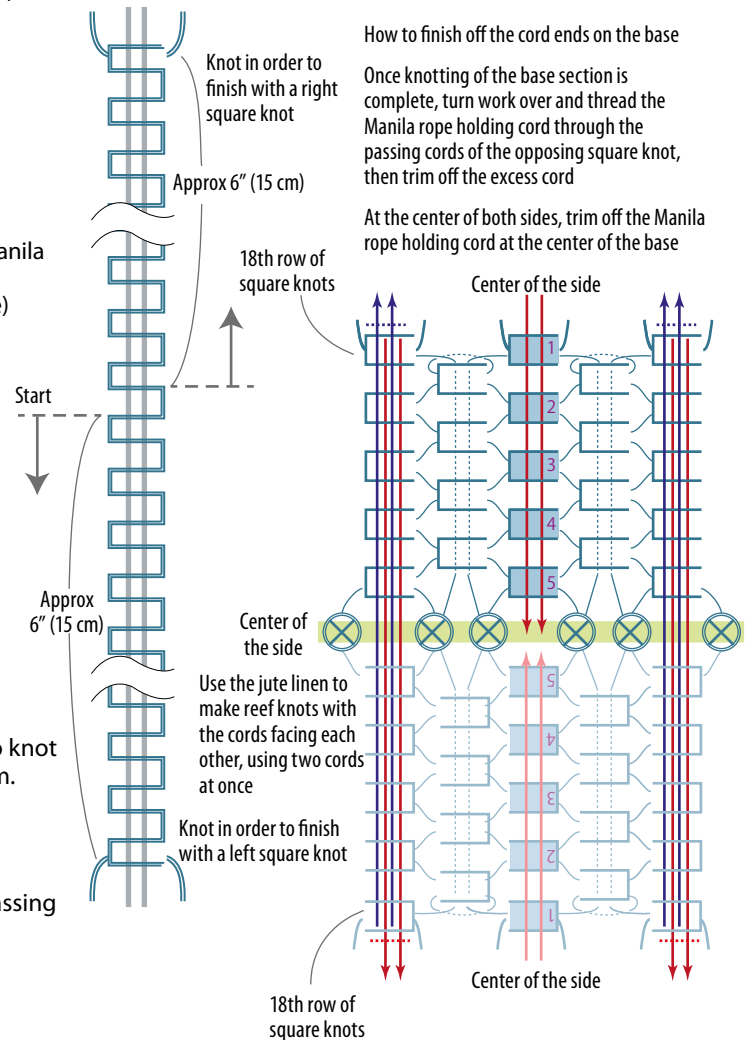
Use the additional cords as working cords to make a row of square knots.

Next, use the Manila rope as the holding cord to knot two rows.

Repeat **b** and **c** to make the necessary number of rows and finish off the ends of the cords.

How to knot the handles (see page 26)

Using the Manila rope as the holding cord and the jute linen as the working cords, make square knots using two cords at a time to create the indicated length



For the main section, use Manila rope as the holding cord and jute linen as the working cord to make 18 rows of seagull pattern (see page 65) using square knot x 1.

Using a spray bottle to moisten the Manila rope makes it softer and easier to knot

— Manila rope  
— Jute linen



Handles mounted and excess trimmed off

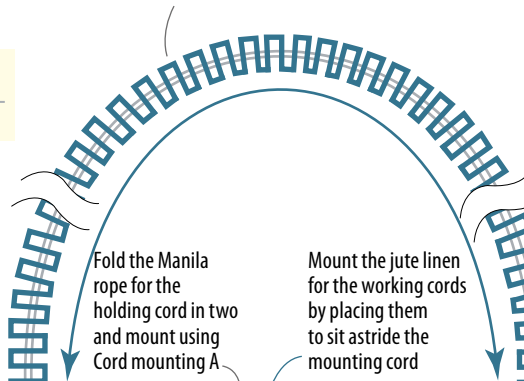
Form the mounting cord into a ring



When mounting the Manila rope holding cord and the working cords onto the mounting cord, cross the mounting cords over one another to form a ring at the center of the side, and mount the four groups of cords to the left and right of the center onto two cords at once.

Finish off by using steps 22–23 on page 28

Handle made by using the method on page 26

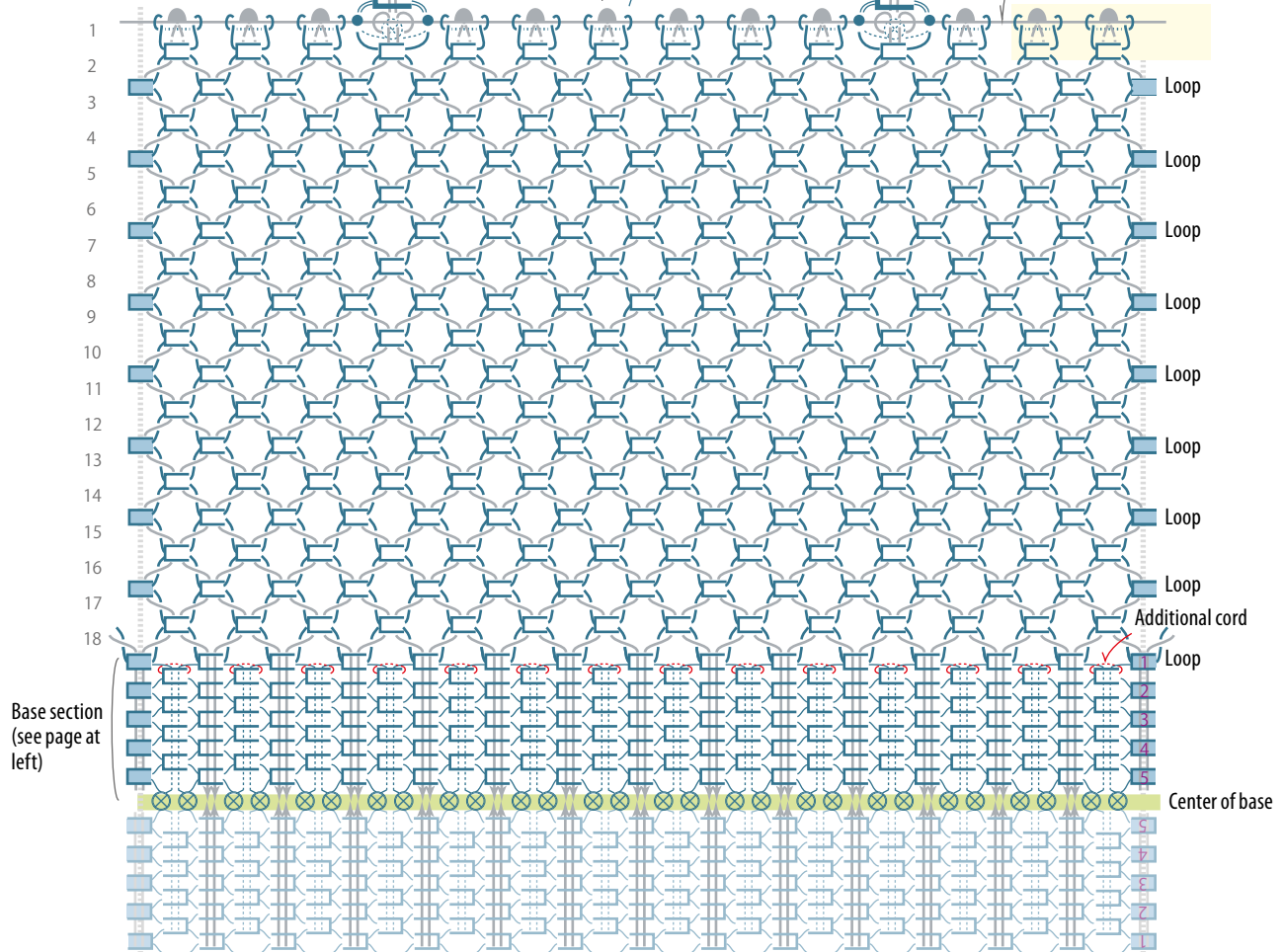


Mount the working cord for the handle by making clove hitches using two cords at once

Finish off one cord by making a reef knot at the back of the work

Wrap the holding cord around the mounting cord and use as the holding cord for the first row of square knots

Center of the side



Once knotting is complete for both sides of the base section, use tweezers or a darning needle to thread the Manila rope holding cord through the passing cords of the square knot on the opposite side and trim off at the 18th row on that side (see "finishing off ends of cords on the base" on the page at left)

For the jute linen cords, make reef knots using two cords at a time from each side of the base and trim off excess cord  
Apply glue to knots





## Stylish bag

Photo on page 82

### • Symbols



Left square knot



Braid



Wrap knot

### • Finished Size

13¾ x 8¾" (35 x 22 cm) (not including handles)

### • Materials—cords

Chemical cord, fine (approx. 2.5mm) 629-blue approx. 200¼ yd (183 m) (two skeins)

### • Length of cords needed

Knotting cord (including for handle section): 94¼" (240 cm) x 72 (fold in half to use); wrap knot: 197" (500 cm) x 2

### • Knots used and reference pages

Process for knotting bag starting at the base: pages 29–30

Left square knot: pages 12–14

Braiding

Wrap knot (for finishing off ends): page 41

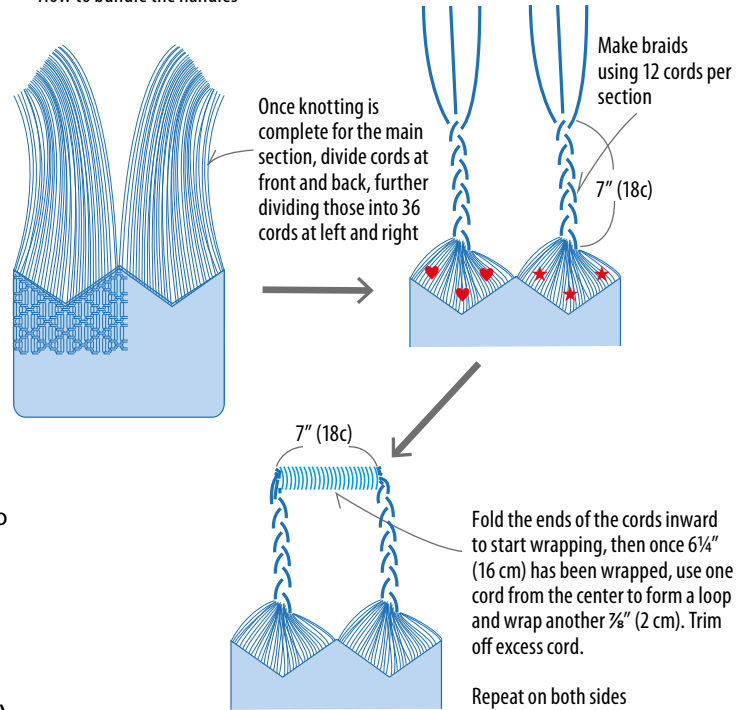
### • Instructions

- 1 Refer to pages 29–30 and mount cords to board, then proceed to knot, referring to making process pages and knotting diagrams.
- 2 Once knotting is complete, divide remaining cords into two equal amounts at the front and back, then further divide each side into groups of 12 cords.
- 3 Use 12 cords per section to braid to lengths of 7" (18 cm) and secure the ends with clips.
- 4 Cross over the cord ends of the two group.

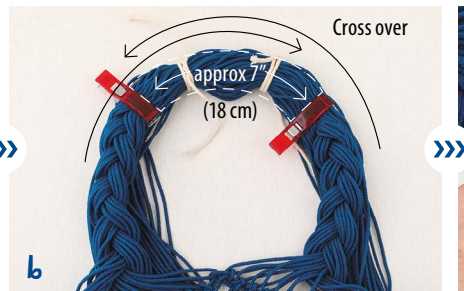
### • How to make the handles (method for wrapping over long lengths)

Once the wrap knot is complete, trim off excess cord. Do this at the front and back.

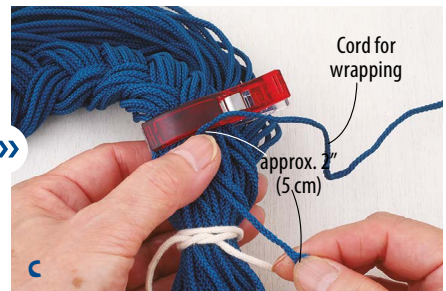
How to bundle the handles



Once the remaining cords have been divided into front and back sides, divide them into six equal groups of 12 cords each to make braids 7" (18 cm) long with 12 cords per section of braid.



Once braiding is complete, cross cords in the center as per the diagram and clip them at the end of the braiding, leaving the length of the handle to be wrapped (approx. 7" [18 cm]) in the center. Tie the loose cords in the center with a different cord temporarily.



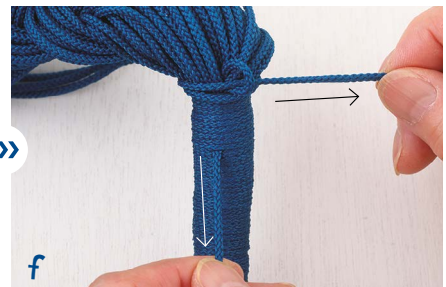
Fold over about 2" (5 cm) of the wrapping cord end and place the folded part below the clip.



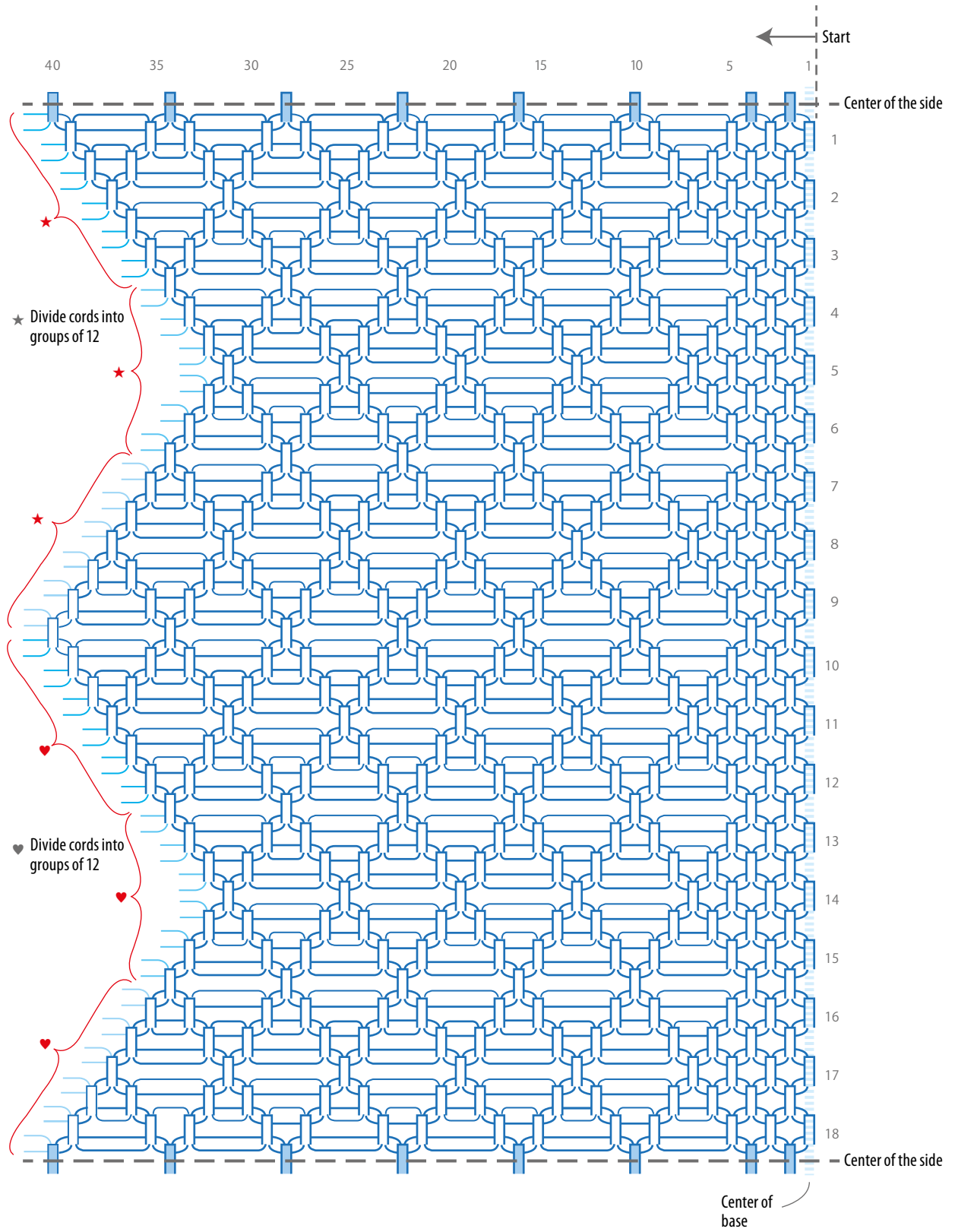
Wrap cord firmly from the clip down to about 6" (15 cm), making sure the cord doesn't wrap over itself.



Once there is about 1½" (3 cm) remaining, hold d upside down and draw out one of the center cords. Fold it in the same way as c and wrap over the top.



Once about 7" (18 cm) has been wrapped, thread the wrapping cord through the cord folded in e and pull both cords in the direction of the arrow.







## Cosmetics pouch

Photo on page 83

### • Symbols



Left square knot



Right half knot



Left half knot



Loop for button (half hitch)



Clove hitch

### • Finished Size

3½ x 6" (9 x 15 cm)

### • Materials—cords

Crystal cord: (2mm) 122-silver x approx. 3¼ yd (29 m)

### • Other materials

Button or bead (the work pictured uses a spherical bead ¾" (1.5 cm) in diameter)

### • Length of cords needed

Knitting cord: 55" (140 cm) x 20; mounting cord: 15¾" (40 cm); 4" (10 cm) of cord for the button loop

### • Knots used and reference pages

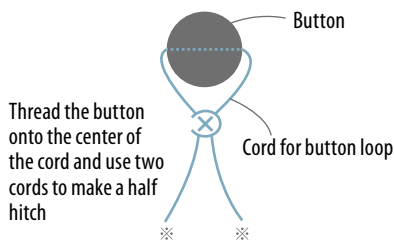
Process for knotting bag starting at the base: pages 29–30

Left square knot: pages 12–14; left and right half knots: pages 50, 53; half hitch (for button loop): pages 30–31; clove hitch (for finishing ends): pages 31, 32

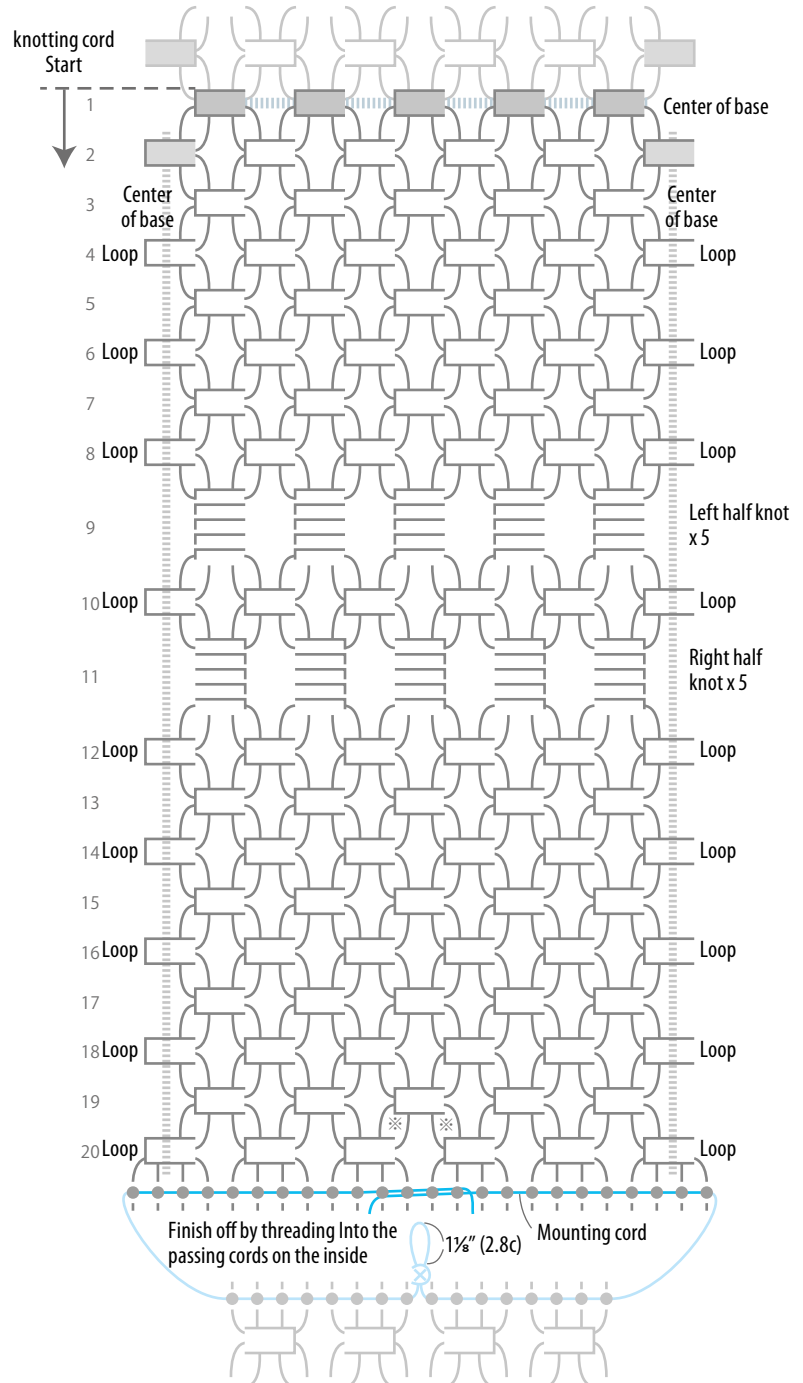
### • Instructions

- ① Referring to pages 29–31, mount the cords on the board and proceed to knot, referring to the making process pages and knotting diagrams.
- ② Once knotting is complete, use clove hitches to attach the main part of the bag to the ring formed from the mounting cord.
- ③ Remove the work from 2 from the board and turn the bag opening inside out to finish off the ends. Attach the button to complete.

#### How to attach the button



Thread the ends marked ✖ through the front of the main part of the bag marked ✖ and tie them on the inside with a reef knot



Once 20 rows have been knotted, make a clove hitch in the mounting cord that has been formed into a loop and finish off the cord ends. For the groups of two cords on each side (total of four cords for each group), refer to pages 30–32 for how to bring the sides together.




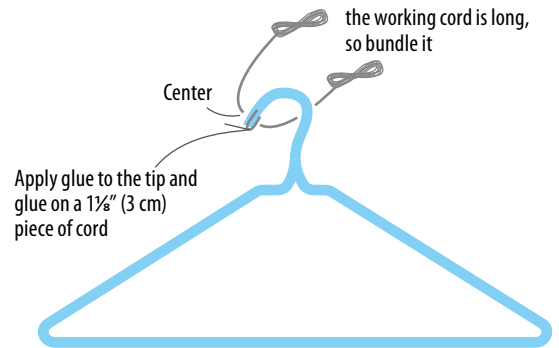
## Hanger

Photo on page 76

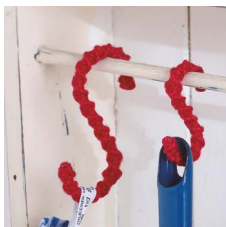
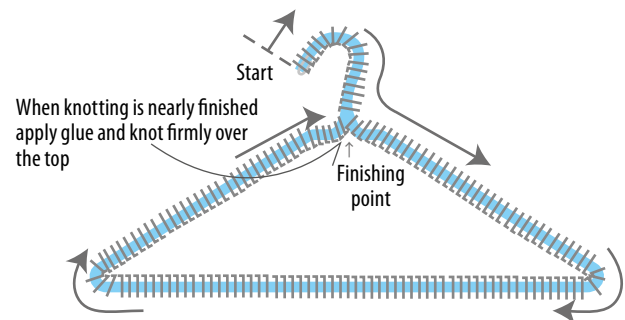
- **Finished Size**  
15¾ x 9" (40 x 23 cm)
  - **Materials**—cords  
Linen jute (approx. 2 mm) white and natural (673) approx. 11 yd (10 m) (including the parts to stick to the hook section)
  - **Other materials**  
Glue, wire coat hanger
  - **Length of cords needed**  
Working cord: 11 yd (10 m)
  - **Knots used and reference pages**  
Left half knot: pages 50, 53
- **Instructions**
    - ① Cut about 1½" (3 cm) of cord and glue it to the hook section of the hanger.
    - ② Fold the working cord in half, place the middle of it next to 1 and proceed to make left half knots. As the cord is long, bundle up each end and secure it with an elastic band to work (see page 88).
    - ③ Once knotting is completed, apply glue and knot firmly, then trim off excess cord when the glue is dry.

### ● Symbols

 Left half knot



Fold working cord in half and use the hanger as the core, working left half knots around it

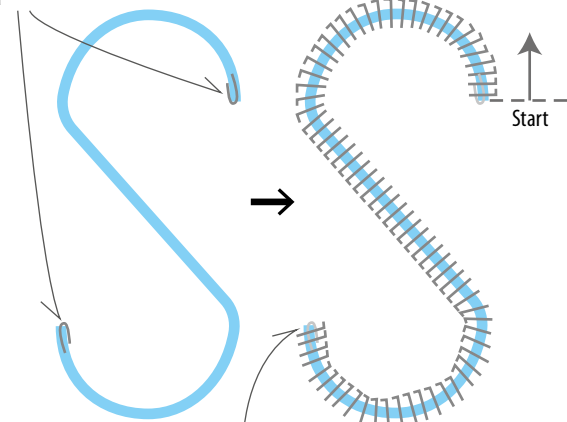


## S hook

Photo on page 77

- **Finished Size**  
Large: height 4¼" (11 cm); small: height 2½" (6.5 cm)
  - **Materials**—cords  
Jute ramie (approx. 2 mm) red (553) approx. 197" (500 cm) to make one large and one small hook
  - **Other materials**  
Glue, S hooks: one large and one small
  - **Length of cords needed**  
Working cord: large 114¼" (290 cm), small 59" (150 cm)
  - **Knots used and reference pages**  
Left half knot: page 50, 53
- **Instructions**
    - ① Cut lengths of cord about 1½" (3 cm) each and glue to each end of the S hooks.
    - ② Fold the working cord in half, place the center over one end of 1 and proceed to make left half knots.
    - ③ Once knotting is complete, push the knots slightly down the hook. Apply glue to the exposed end of the hook, bring the knots back up so that they are firmly glued on and cut off the excess cord.

Apply glue to the end of the hook and stick on a 1½" (3 cm) length of cord



Once knotting is complete, apply glue to the end of the hook to secure the knots and trim off excess cord

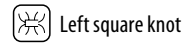




## Full moon pouch

Photo on pages 84–85

### • Symbols



Left square knot

### • Finished Size

11 x 8¾" (28 x 22 cm) (excluding the drawstring section)

### • Materials—cords

Cotton special 2mm approx. 73¾ yd (67 m) (two skeins)

### • Other materials

Glue, drawstring cord to your taste (the work in the main photo uses two 12½" (32 cm) lengths of suede tape ¾" [1 cm] wide)

### • Length of cords needed

Knotting cord: 86⅝" (220 cm) x 6

Additional cord: A 82¾" (210 cm) x 6, B 71" (180 cm) x 12, C 63" (160 cm) x 12

### • Knots used and reference pages

Knots used and reference pages

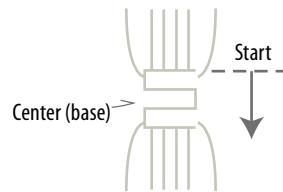
Making process to knot a bag starting at the center: pages 33–39

Left square knot: pages 12–14

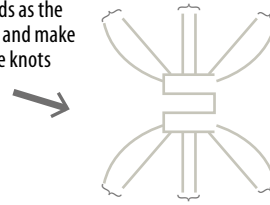
### • Instructions

- ① Refer to pages 33–39 and mount the cords to the board, then proceed to knot, referring to the making process pages and knotting diagrams.
- ② Once knotting is completed for the main section, make square knots for the drawstring loops and finish off the cord ends.
- ③ Thread your preferred drawstring cord through the loops.

How to start

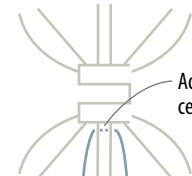


Use four cords as the holding cords and make two square knots



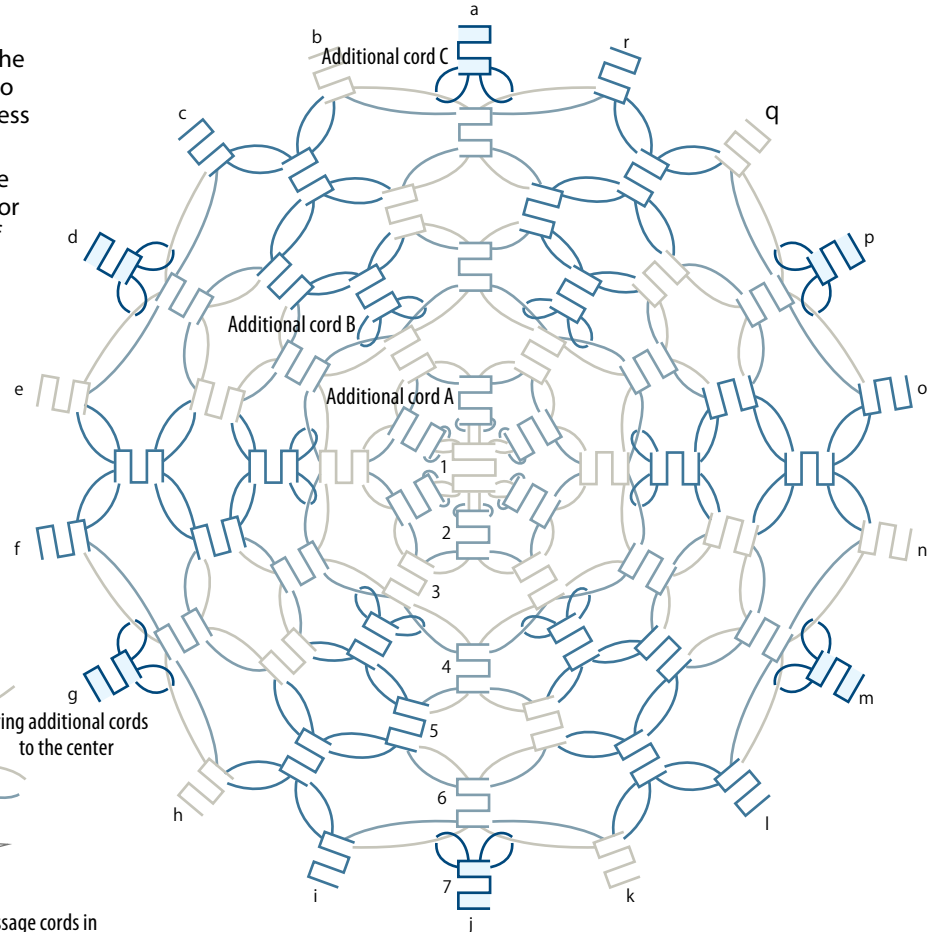
Divide cord ends into six groups of two cords each

Add additional cord A in between the two groups of two cords



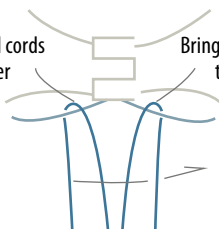
Additional cord A center

Holding cords



How to attach additional cords B and C partway through

Bring additional cords to the center



Bring additional cords over the passage cords in between rows, fold in half and knot





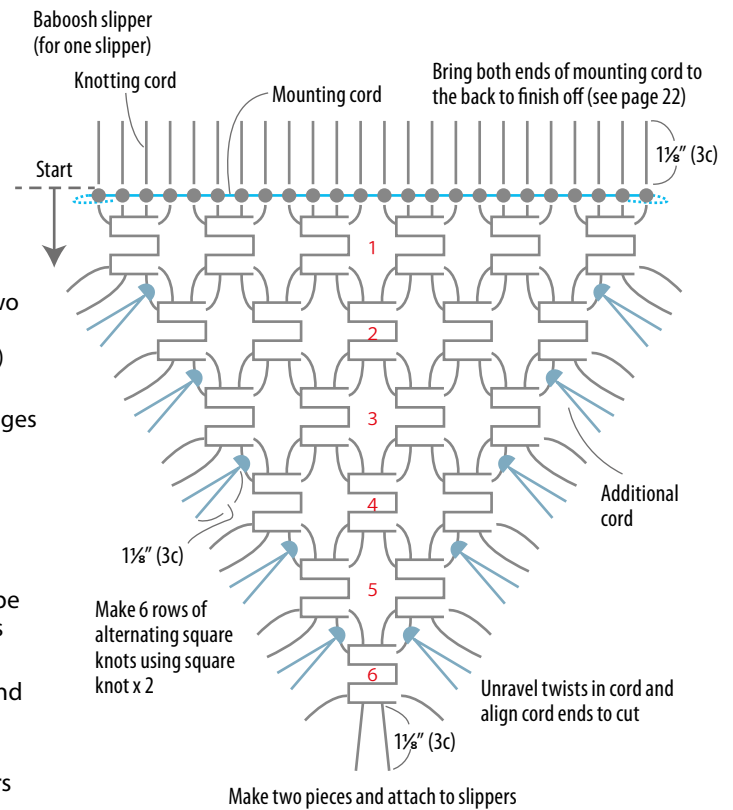


## Baboosh slippers

Photo on page 87

- **Finished Size**  
one piece = 7 x 6" (18 x 15 cm)
- **Materials**—cords  
Mop cord 3mm natural (831M) approx. 19¾ yd (18 m)
- **Other materials**  
Baboosh slippers (or any slippers), glue/thread for attaching
- **Length of cords needed**  
Knottng cord: two sets of 12" (30 cm) x 24; mounting cord: two lengths of 9" (23 cm)  
Additional cord: two sets of 6" (15 cm) x 10 (fold in half to use)
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
Mounting clove hitches (fringed) page 40 left square knot: pages 12–14; cord mounting A: pages 18–19
- **Instructions**
  - 1 Prepare mounting cord to a length that matches the width across the slipper opening and mount knotting cords.
  - 2 Clip 1 to the slipper and proceed to knot, following the shape of the slipper and referring to the various knotting methods and knotting diagram.
  - 3 Once knotting is complete, remove work from the slipper and add in additional cords around the edges.
  - 4 Unravel the twists in the cord and trim off excess to create uniform length. Make two of these and attach to the slippers with thread or glue.

### • Symbols

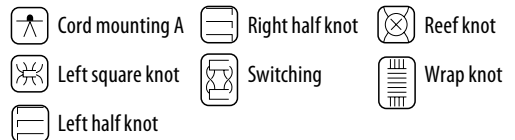


## BOHO tapestry

Photo on page 86

- **Finished Size**  
22 x 15¾" (40 cm) (not including the length at both ends of the driftwood)
- **Materials**—cords  
Mop cord 4mm natural (841L) approx. 69 yd (63 m)
- **Other materials**  
Glue, driftwood (or cylindrical rod etc) 14¼" (36 cm) long
- **Length of cords needed**  
Main section  
Knottng cord: 78¾" (200 cm) x 16; knotting cord A: 19¾" (50 cm) x 4; additional cord: 15¾" (40 cm) x 8; knotting cord B: 23½" (60 cm) x 2; additional cord: 9" (23 cm) x 40 (fold all in half to use)  
Cord for hanging: 19¾" (50 cm)
- **Knots used and reference pages**  
Cord mounting A: pages 18–19  
Left square knot: pages 12–14; left and right half knots:

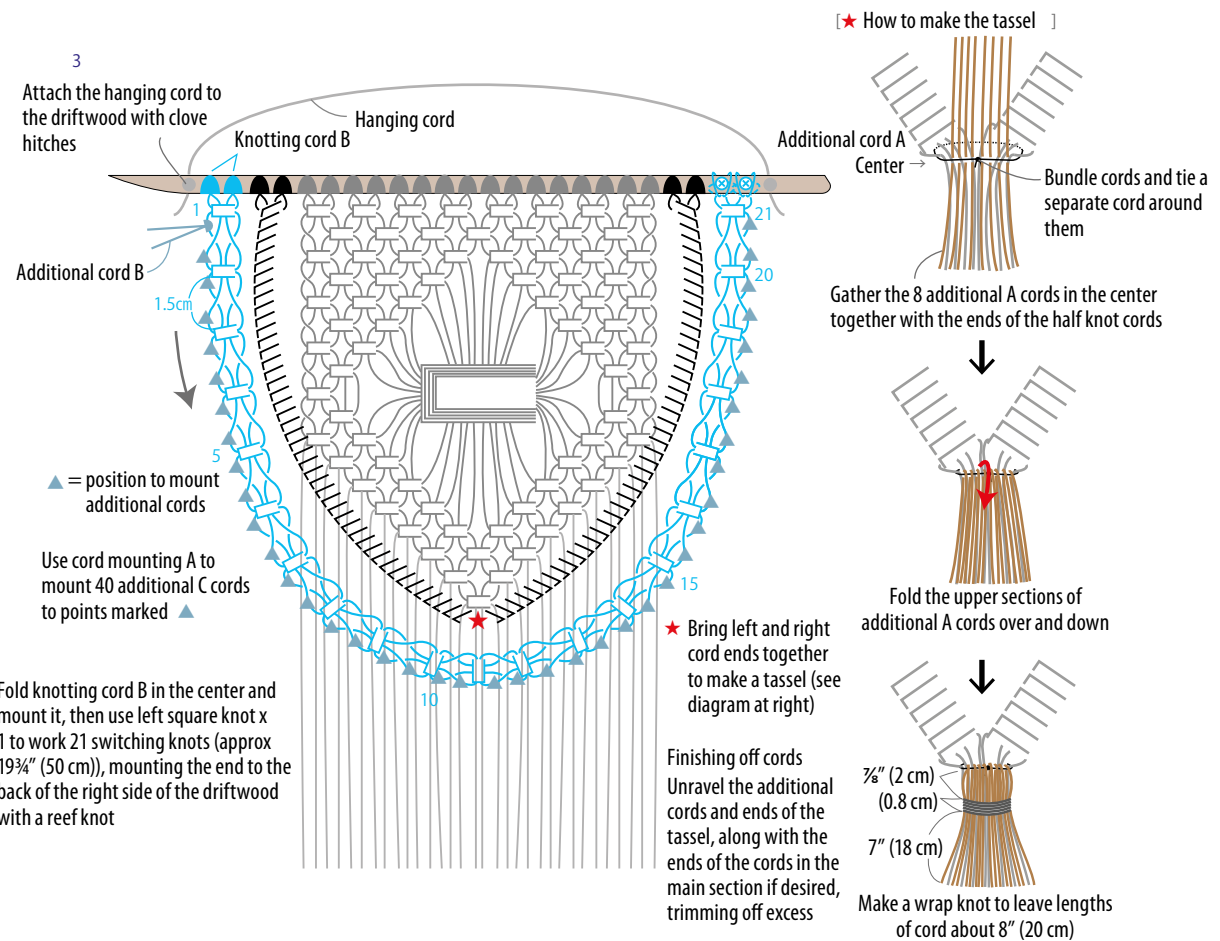
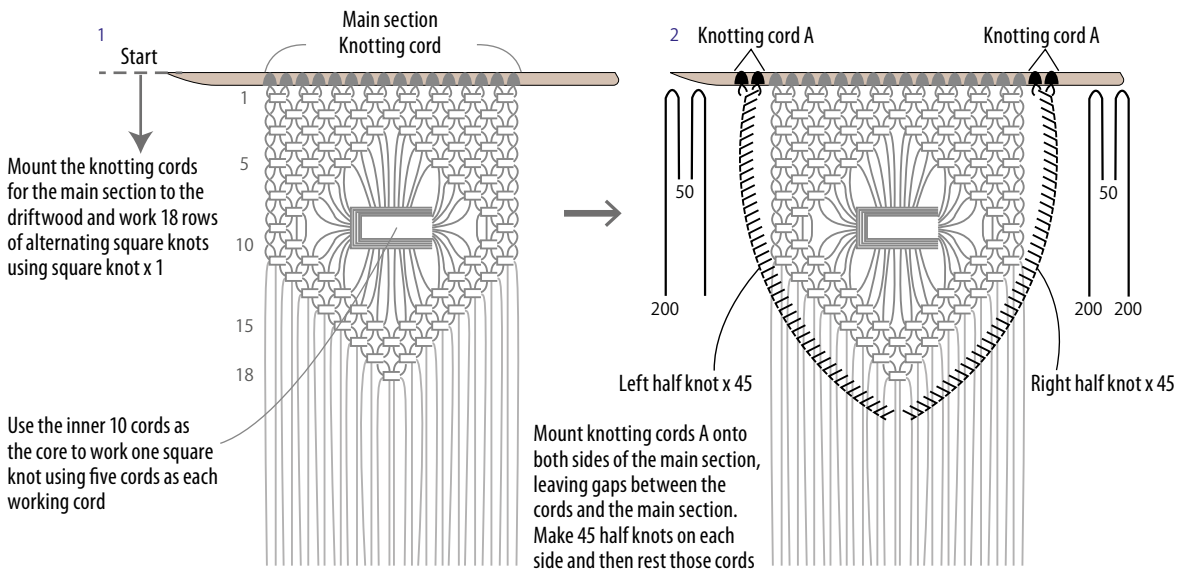
### • Symbols



pages 50, 53; switching: pages 42, 44; reef knot (for finishing off cord ends): page 2; wrap knot (for finishing off tassel): page 41

### • Instructions

- 1 Refer to the knotting methods and knotting diagrams to make the main section.
- 2 Make A. Mount cords on either side of 1 and make half knots, then knot the cords from each side together to form a tassel.
- 3 Make B. Mount cords to the left of 2 and make switching knots, then tie the cord ends to the right side on the driftwood and trim off the excess.
- 4 Once additional cords are mounted to 3, align the lengths of the cords from all steps and trim. Unravel the cord ends from 3 and the additional cords and finish the work by trimming them into shape.





# Knotting Symbols

In this book, the various knots are indicated with the following symbols. If you're unsure of how to make particular knots, take another look at the pages on which the instructions are located and proceed to work.

## Symbols Index



Left square knot  
»» page 12



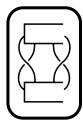
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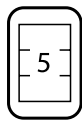
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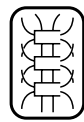
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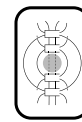
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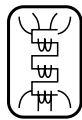
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Fishbone b  
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Picot: holding  
cord picot  
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Parallel square  
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Parallel square  
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Cord mounting B  
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Mounting clove  
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fringe) »» page 40



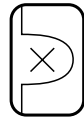
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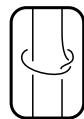
reef knot  
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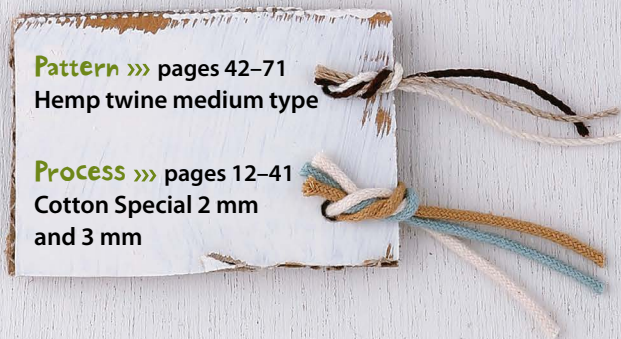
Braid  
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\* For knotting symbols that appear multiple times, the pages with the explanations that best represent them are listed.



# Cord Catalog

This is a list of the cords used in the published finished works, in the patterns for the cord and sheet formations and on the making process pages.





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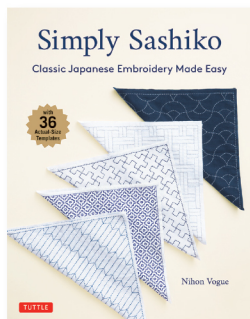


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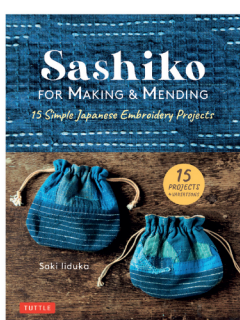
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