

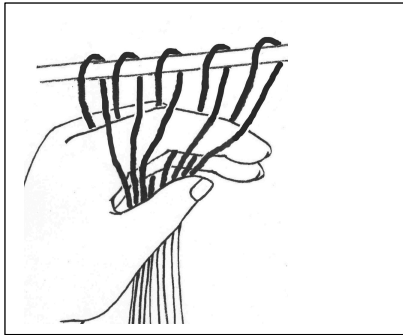
Interlacing

for an even number of threads

Interlacing is a structure that lends itself to the sprang technique. Braided interlacing structures can look like woven cloth.

These instructions are intended for a warp composed of an even number of threads. You will work the first row crossing threads Z-wise, pinch-scissor.

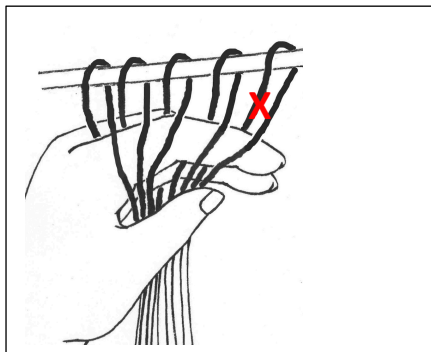
On the second row you cross threads S-wise, scissor-pinch. Alternate these two rows to create an interlaced structure.



The rightmost thread comes from under the stick, and then goes over your index finger.

The index finger divides the threads into 2 groups: front threads and back threads.

Threads held between index and thumb are front threads. Threads that are between index and ring finger are back threads



One by one, you will move threads from the left hand to the right hand.

The manner in which you move the threads will create the structure.

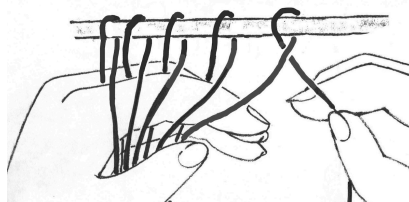
The thread marked with the **X** will be the first to move.

One-one interlacing
For an even number of threads

Row A Pinch - Scissor

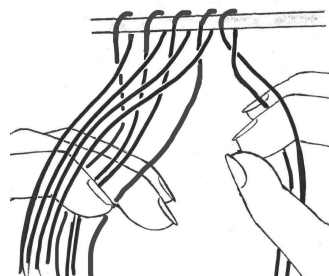
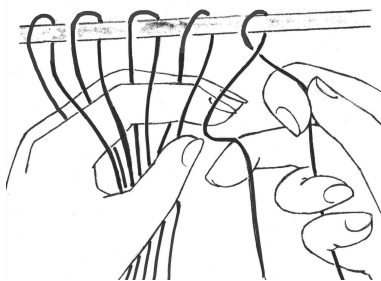
Step 1

Take the first back thread with a pinch grab.



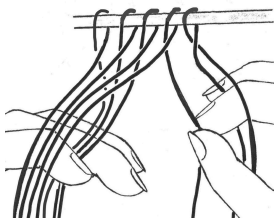
Step 2

The right hand takes the front thread in a scissor grab.



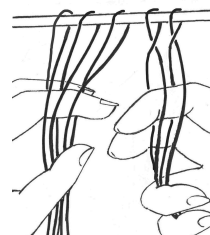
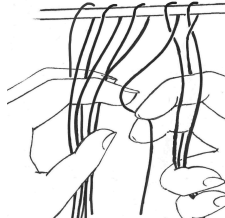
Step 3

Pinch a back thread



Step 4

Scissor a front thread

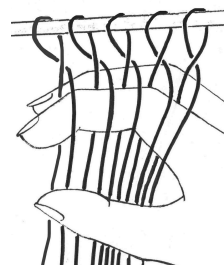


... all the way across the row

Step 5

The completed first row.

All threads have crossed with a partner thread,
changing position from back to front
or front to back.

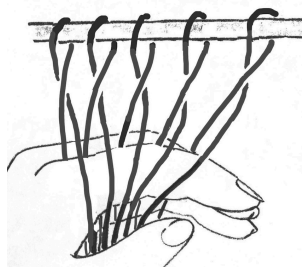


One-one interlacing
For an even number of threads

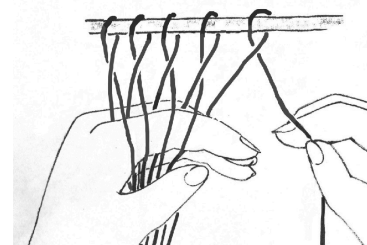
Row B

Scissor - Pinch and Bachelors

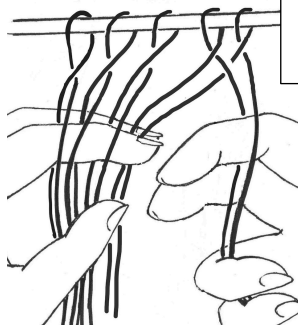
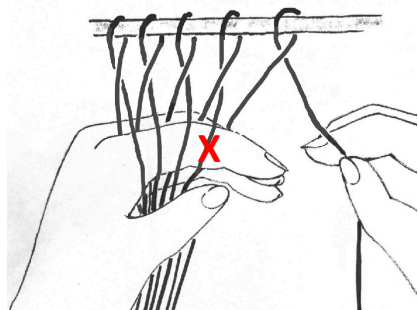
Step 6
Transfer threads
to your left hand



Step 7
Right hand takes
the first front thread
from the left hand.
It remains in front position
and does not have a partner.
It's a bachelor thread.

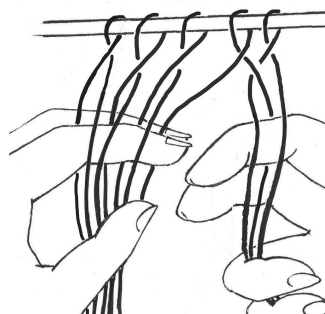
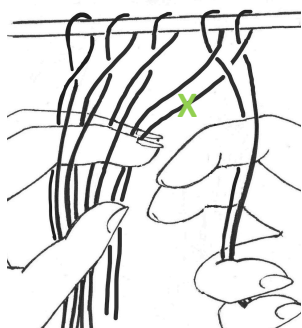


Step 8
The second thread to move is marked with an **X**



Take the first front thread in a scissor grab.

Step 9
The third thread to move is a back thread, marked with an **X**



Right hand takes this back thread with a pinch grab
crossing with the thread from Step 8.

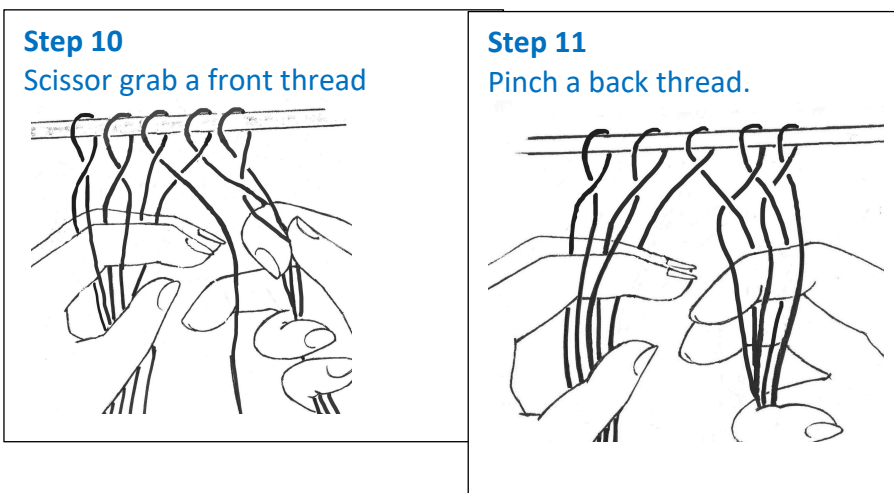
One-one interlacing
For an even number of threads

Row B continued

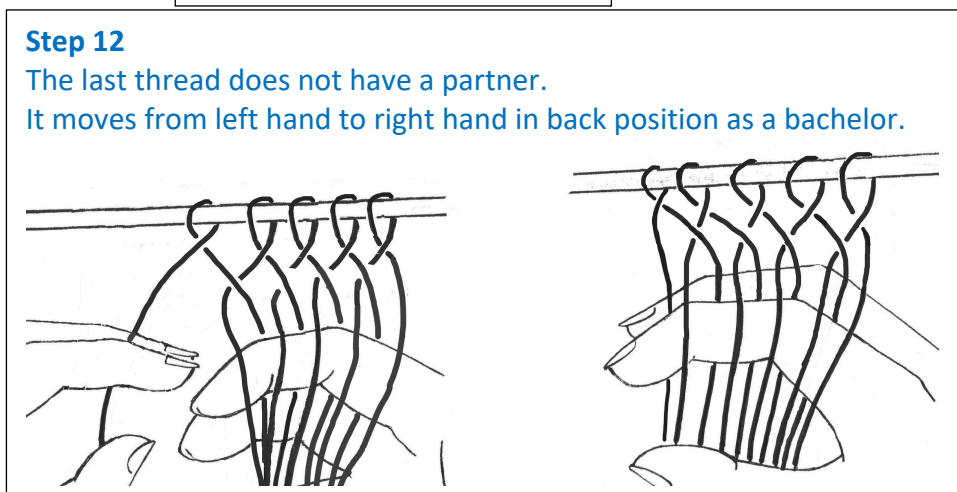
Proceed across the row:

Scissor grab a front thread
Pinch grab a back thread

or “Scissor – Pinch”, crossing threads in pairs.



At the end of each row, transfer threads from your right hand to your left hand.
Row B has a “bachelor thread” at either edge.



One-one interlacing

For an even number of threads

In summary, create this one-one interlacing structure by repeating two different rows:

Row A has threads crossing in the / direction, also called Z-lean.

On this row, you work your way across with pinch-scissor movements.

All threads have partners on this row.

Row B has threads crossing in the \ direction, also called S-lean.

On this row, the first and last threads pass from left-hand to right-hand without changing front or back position, and without a partner. All other threads have partners, crossing to a rhythm of “scissor-pinch”.

Alternate Rows A and Row B to create an interlaced structure.

For an even-tensioned cloth you may need to turn your work over, side to side, or end to end, every couple of rows.



Neckscarf featuring the one-one interlacing structure.