

Introduction to Twists



Twists

This tutorial assumes you know how to
set up a flat warp
work interlinking sprang:
plain stitches
right-edge
and
left-edge stitches
finishing techniques

For more information on these techniques
Refer to the instruction book
Sprang Unsprung
or the DVD ***Introduction to Sprang***

Twists

The setup



Set up a flat warp of 28 loops
(56 threads)
in three colors
4A, 4B, 4C, 4B, 4C, 4B, 4A

I place a bead on the first and last thread of the warp when working an interlinking stitch. This helps me to keep the edge thread at the edge, important in some finishing techniques. It also helps me distinguish braiding row from follow-up row.

I tied the beginning and end of each color section together. I made a “shoelace knot”. That way I am able to adjust the tension in each section ... should that be necessary.



During warping it may seem that the threads cross over, but this will work itself out, after a row or two.

Here is a photo taken at the bottom of my frame after working several rows.

When I finish, I will probably use the “Leader, Follower” technique outlined in my DVD. I will attach each end to the next-color neighbor (green and blue, blue and pink, pink and blue, and so on) and move the knot a few rows away from the edge.

Work several rows
in plain interlinking stitch.
End at the completion of
a Follow-up row,
and ready for a braiding row.

The first row of the pattern will create
slits dividing the color groups and
forming tabs (the same thing happens
on the fifth row).

Several rows of plain interlinking stitches.



A diagram summarizing the pattern follows on page 5,
after the row-by-row instructions.

Pattern Row 1

Begin the pattern, creating slits
dividing the color groups and forming tabs.

Right-edge stitch, 1 plain stitches.
Then work six times:
left-edge stitch, right-edge stitch, plain stitch.
End the row with a
left-edge stitch.



Row 2:

The follow-up row
lengthens the tabs
Plain stitches all



Row 2 lengthens the tabs

Before working Row 3,
you need to adjust the threads.

Take each color B tab,
front and back threads,
and twist the tab around:
the back threads come to the front,
and the front threads go to the back.

Re-set the position of the B color threads.



B-colored tabs have been twisted.

Color A and C threads remain unchanged.

Row 3 unites the tabs.

Right-edge stitch
25 Plain stitches
Left-edge stitch

Row 4 continues the united cloth
28 Plain Stitches

Row 3 unites the tabs in their new positions.



Row 5: Create tabs again
Right-edge stitch, 5 plain stitches.
Then repeat 4 times: left-edge stitch,
right-edge stitch, 1 plain.
Work 4 plain stitches
and finish with a left-edge stitch

Row 6: continues the tabs
28 Plain stitches



View after row 6

Before working row 7,
you need to adjust the threads.

Take each color C tab,
front and back threads,
and twist the tab around:
the back threads come to the front,
and the front threads go to the back.

Color A and B threads remain unchanged.

Re-set the position of the C-color threads.



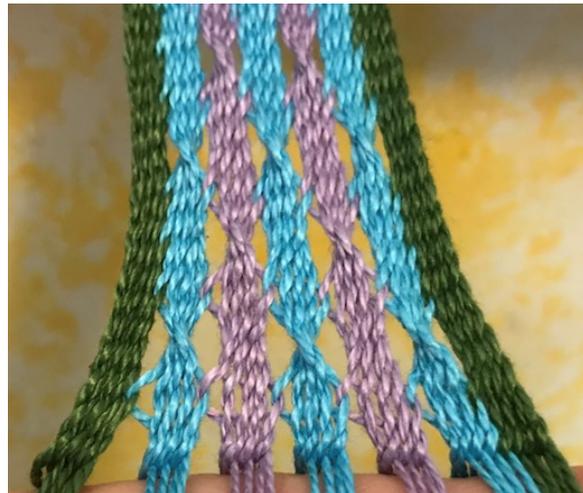
Row 7 reunites the tabs in their new positions.



Row 7 reunites the tabs
Right-edge stitch
25 Plain Stitches
Left-edge stitch

Work Row 8
28 plain stitches.

Row 9
Repeat the directions
starting again at row 1.
Create slits dividing the color groups
and forming tabs.



Several repeats complete

The Pattern for Twists



Right-handed workers,
please read from right to left

(EL,1P, ER)x6, EL, 1P, ER ← Row 1

28P ← Row 2

Twist the B colored Tabs

EL, 25P, ER ← Row 3

28P ← Row 4

EL, 4P, ER, (EL,1P, ER)x3, EL, 5P, ER ← Row 5

28P ← Row 6

Twist the C colored Tabs

EL, 25P, ER ← Row 7

28P ← Row 8

Repeat from Row 1

Legend

			Plain Stitch
			Right-edge Stitch
			Left-edge Stitch

 Indicates a Hole

 Turn tabs over

Legend

EL Left-edge Stitch
ER Right-edge Stitch
P Plain Stitch

