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braiding and lacing for



INTRODUCTION . . .

Discover the fun and practical application of braiding, lacing and wrapping with new, exclusive, plastic Dura-Flex lace. Relaxing, and rewarding craft keeps children entertained for hours. Adults will love it too. New revised book contains everything from simple beginner's projects to more advanced braiding & lacing. Written in simple step-by-step form with every step fully-illustrated. Features latest techniques such as New 8 Plait Twist Bracelet and Smart Leather Belt decorated with colorful, Dura-Flex lace. AND, after mastering the projects in this book, you can create dozens of original projects of your own.

"Braiding & Lacing for Fun" features many illustrations done by Mr. Jeffrey E. Quin. Mr. Quin is a high school Art Teacher and has worked as a Craft Supervisor during the summer for several years. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Wisconsin and is a regular exhibitor in various Art and Craft Shows.

So, follow Mr. Quin's easy illustrations and begin right now! Just turn the page and start "Lacing and Braiding for Fun!"

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read instructions carefully and use 3/32" flat lace as specified in each project.
2. An awl, compass or any other pointed instrument is helpful for opening tight loops, as in reweaving to finish some projects.
3. Avoid twisting or wrinkling the lace when braiding. Keep smooth and flat at all times.
4. Cut the lace at an angle for easier working and for a smart look when finished.
5. Never get discouraged. It's really easy and fun.

ROUND-BRAID BRACELET

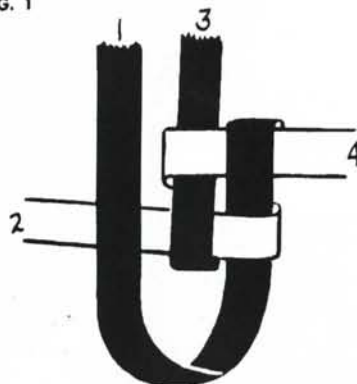
Requirements: Adults — 2 strands, 2-1/2 yards each color. Children — 2 strands, 2 yards each color.

Start this bracelet the same as the Square-Braid Bracelet on the opposite page. After doing the first 10 steps of the first project, begin with Figure 1 on this page.



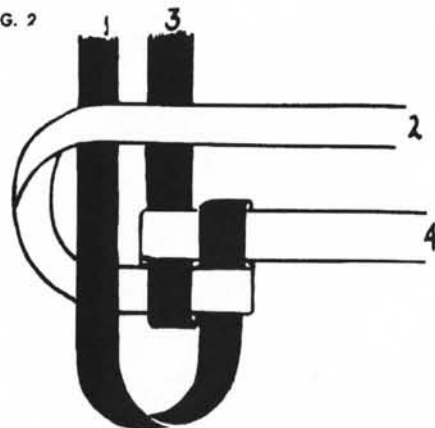
Finished braid should have an attractive round appearance.

FIG. 1



Go over strand No. 2, instead of back over strand No. 4, as you did in the first project. You will now proceed clockwise instead of counterclockwise to get a round braid.

FIG. 2



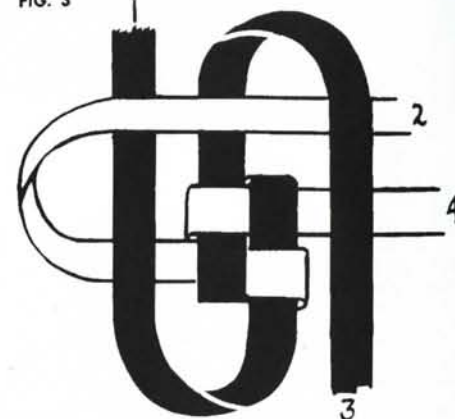
Strand 2 goes over 1 and 3.



Square or Round-Braiding can be used as handles for purses and bags.

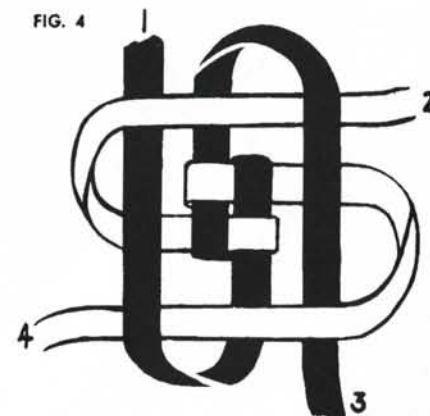
See Front Cover

FIG. 3



Strand 3 goes over 2 and 4.

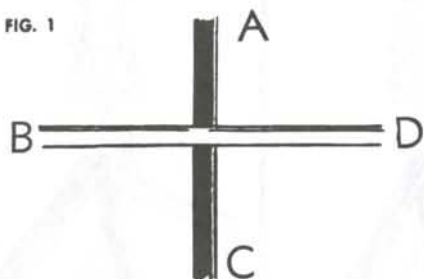
FIG. 4



Strand 4 over 3 and through the loop made by strand No. 1. Pull tight to make a square. Continue making squares, starting as in Figure 1 and you will find each square making a turn.

SQUARE-BRAID BRACELET

FIG. 1



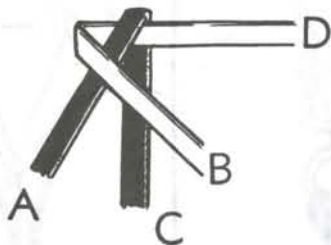
Find the center of each strand and cross them.

FIG. 2



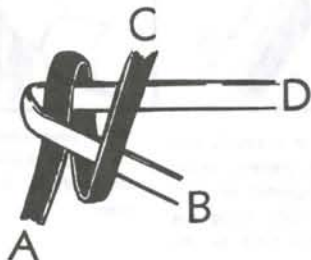
Fold A over B.

FIG. 3



Fold B over A and C.

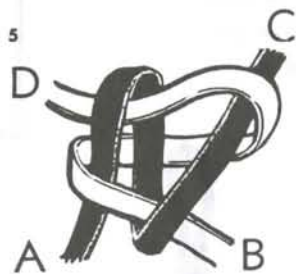
FIG. 4



Fold C over B and D. Leave loop from strand A open.

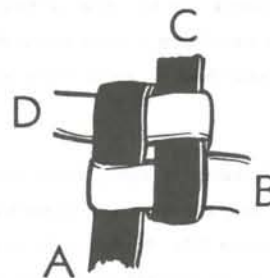
Requirements: Adults—2 strands, 2½ yards each color. Children—2 strands, 2 yards each color.

FIG. 5



Fold D over C and through loop.

FIG. 6



Pull ends A and C, then B and D until square is tight.



FIG. 11



FIG. 12

To finish, continue in the same manner to the desired length of your bracelet. Then bring the ends together as in Figure 11. Force loops on end B open with an awl or compass and reweave each strand 2 or 3 times through the loops. Pull tight, cut off ends and glue with transparent cement. You may also leave strands about 1" long cut at an angle for a decorative effect. In Figure 12, a Cross is made by combining two straight weaves.

FIG. 7



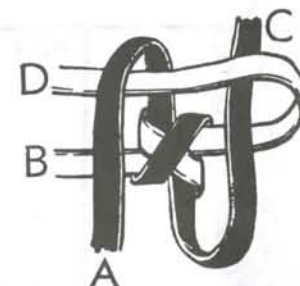
Turn square over and return A in direction it came from forming a loop.

FIG. 8



Loop C over D.

FIG. 9

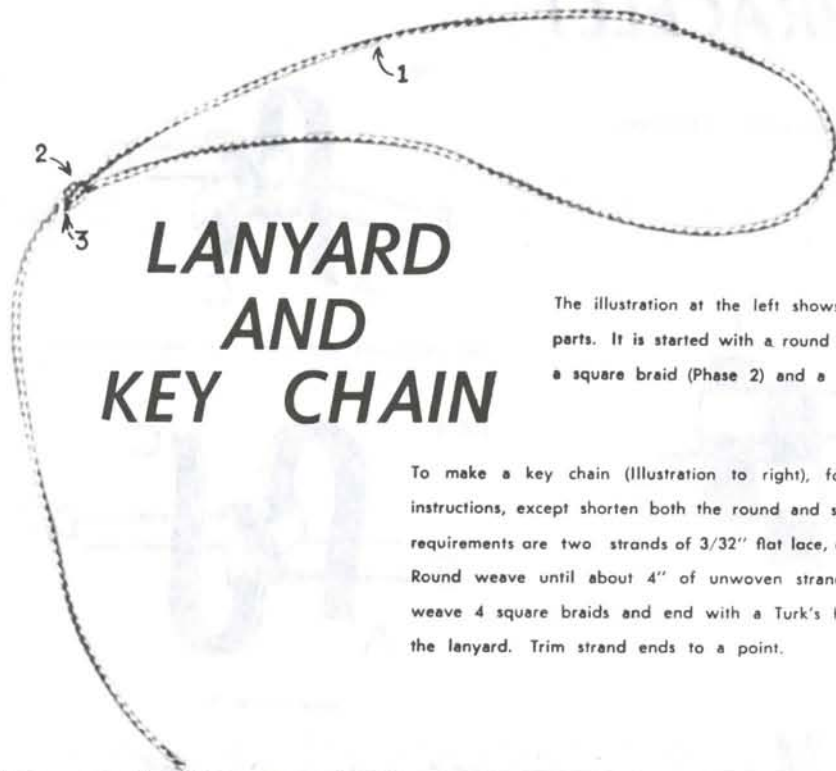


Loop D over C and through A strand loop.

FIG. 10



Loop B over A and through C strand loop. Pull tight to form square as in Fig. 6.



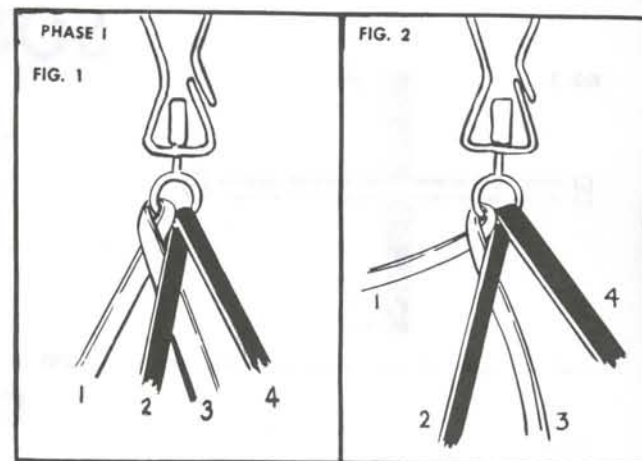
LANYARD AND KEY CHAIN

The illustration at the left shows a finished lanyard and its three parts. It is started with a round weave (Phase 1) and finished with a square braid (Phase 2) and a Turk's Head weave (Phase 3).

To make a key chain (Illustration to right), follow the lanyard instructions, except shorten both the round and square braids. The requirements are two strands of 3/32" flat lace, each 3 feet long. Round weave until about 4" of unwoven strands are left. Then weave 4 square braids and end with a Turk's Head weave as in the lanyard. Trim strand ends to a point.



Requirements: 2 strands,
3 yards each of flat lace.

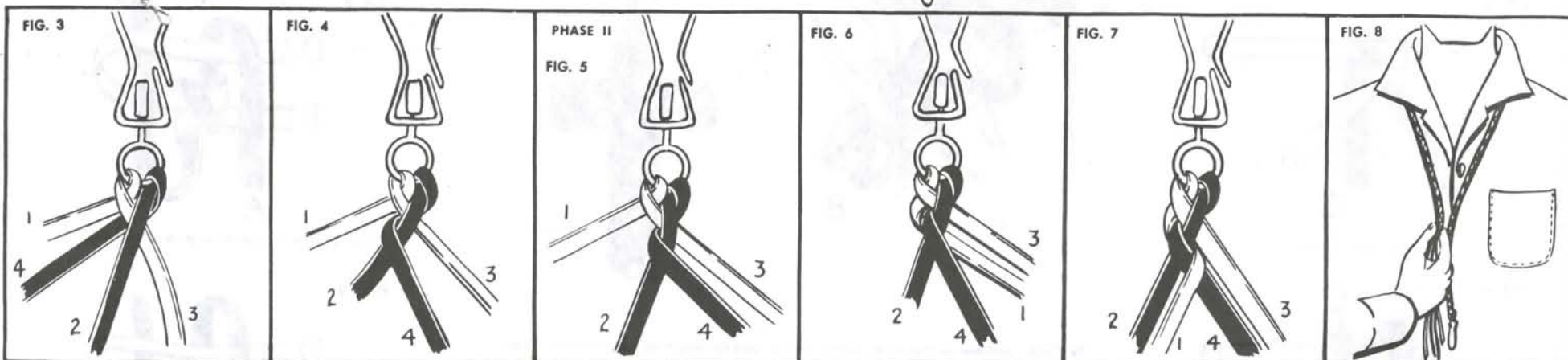


PHASE I

Cut the lace ends at an angle and push through the eye of the swivel snaps. Center the lace on the snap in the exact center of each strand. Arrange the strands as in Figure 1.

Hold the two crossed strands, 2 and 3, with forefinger and thumb of right hand.

Fig. 3 Bring strand 4 under 2 and 3 with left hand.



PHASE II

Hold center strands (No.'s 2 and 4 that are crossed) with forefinger and thumb of left hand.

Take strand 1 with right hand and

bring under strands 2 and 4. Strand 1 is now parallel with 3 and flat (not twisted).

Fold strand 1 over 4, a complete turn of the lace as in Figure 4. Strand 1 is now between strands

2 and 4, parallel to strand 2. Pull strands tight. This pattern, under 2 and over 1 is repeated alternating from left to right, using the highest strand each time as the phases alternate.

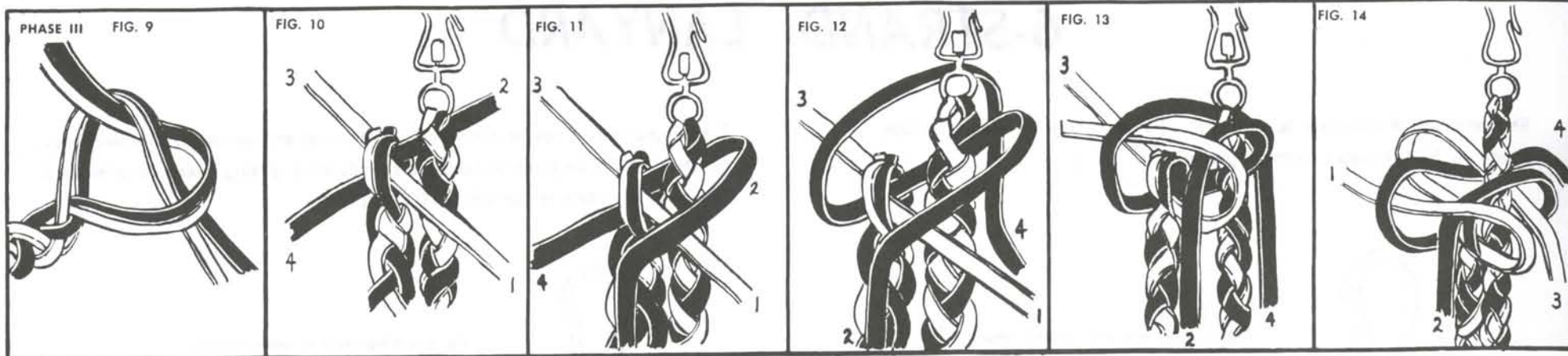
When your weave is approximately the length shown in Figure 8, you are ready for Phase 3, the square braid.

(Continued)

Make sure strand 4 is not twisted.

Fold strand 4 over strand 2, so it lies between 2 and 3. Make sure to fold or turn strand 4 completely

over to avoid a twist. (Strand 4 must wrap around the outer strands flat, as a barber pole looks). Strand 4 is now parallel to strand 3. The pattern is: UNDER 2, OVER 1.



PHASE III

To start the square braid, tie an overhand knot as in Figure 9. Keep the strands flat and side by side before tightening the knot.

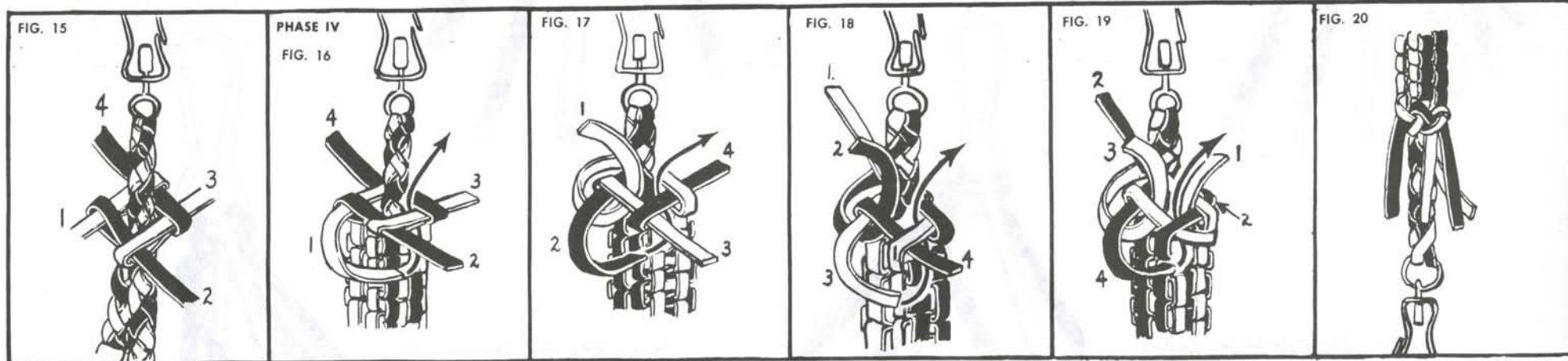
At this point begin the square braid as follows: Spread strands apart, as in Figure 10 and bring swivel end up alongside between strands 1 and 2. The swivel end will slide inside of the squares you are going to braid around it.

Loop strand 2 on this side of swivel snap and hold along the weave with the thumb.

Loop strand 4 on opposite side and hold along weave with index finger.

Push strand 1 over strand 2 and through strand 4 loop.

Push strand 3 over strand 4 and through strand 2 loop.



PHASE IV

Pull tight and continue square braid for $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1". Check after each square to see if the squares slide on the woven swivel end section.

To finish, hold square section in left hand and bring strand 1 under strand 2, then up and between strand 3 and center braided section.

Turn braid again slightly to left to follow Figure 18. Bring strand 3 under strand 4 then up and between strand 1 and center braided section.

Turn braid slightly to left to follow Figure 17 better. Bring strand 2 under strand 3, then up and between strand 4 and center braided section.

Bring strand 4 under strands 1 and 2, then up through next to strand No. 1 end.

Pull the ends tight one at a time, working around the center braided section. Test to see if it slides. Clip ends at an angle about $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, and you have a neatly finished lanyard.

6-STRAND LANYARD

Requirements: A one-piece lanyard clip. 2 strands, 3 yards each, flat lace.
1 strand, 3 yards long, contrasting color.

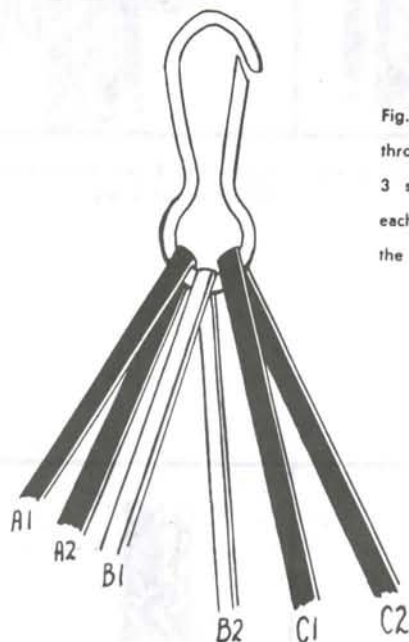
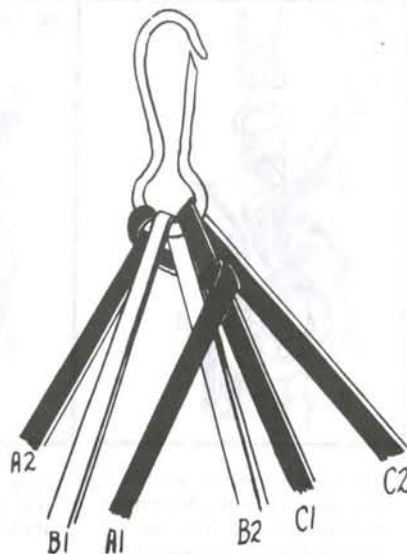


Fig. 1 — Put one end of each strand through the clip. Find the center of the 3 strands by putting the cut ends of each strand together and pulling. Arrange the strands as in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 — Bring strand A1 over strand C1 and B2. A1 is now parallel to strand B1.



This project should not be attempted until the 4-strand lanyard is relatively easy. Great care must be taken to keep the strands from getting mixed up or twisted. The general pattern is: UNDER 4, OVER 2.

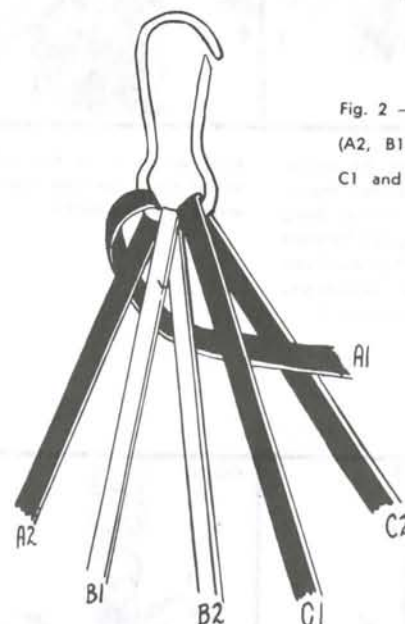
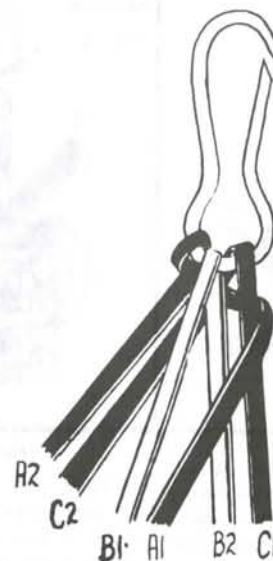


Fig. 2 — Bring strand A1 under 4 strands (A2, B1, B2, C1) and between strands C1 and C2.

Fig. 4 — Bring strand C2 under 4 (C1, B2, A1, B1).



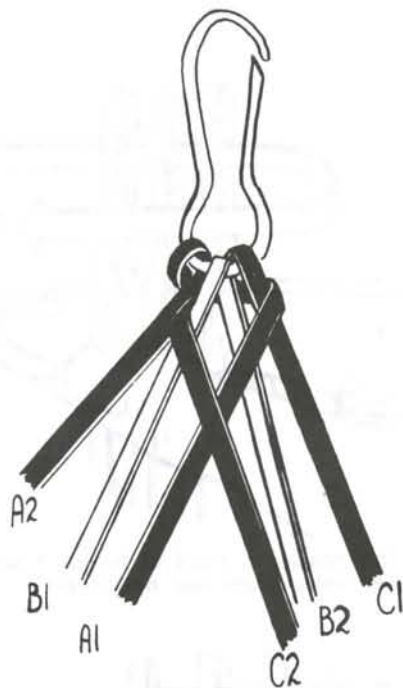


Fig. 5 — Bring strand C2 over two strands (B1, A1). Strand C2 is now parallel to B2.

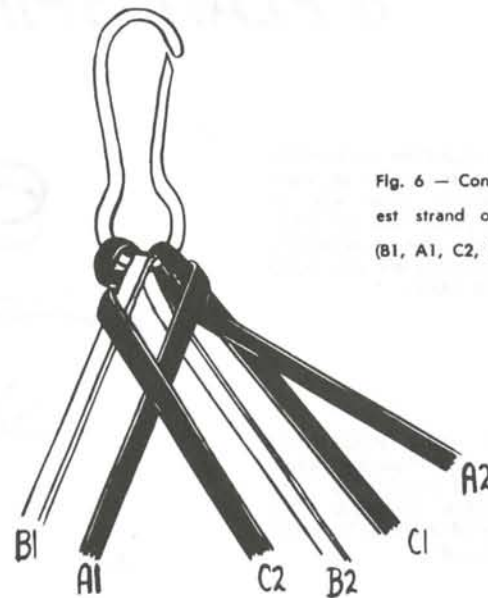


Fig. 6 — Continue by bringing the highest strand on the left (A2) under 4 (B1, A1, C2, B2).

Fig. 7 — Bring strand A2 over two (B2 and C2). Continue weaving with alternate highest strands until desired length is reached.

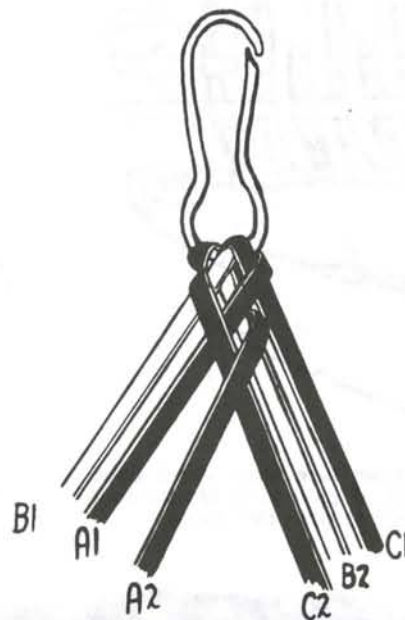
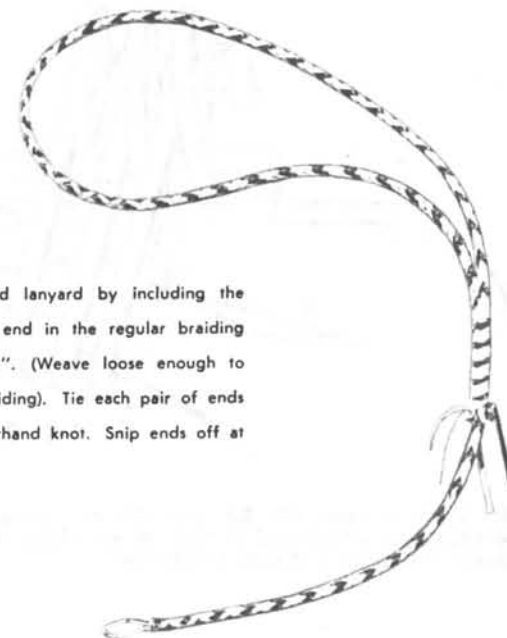


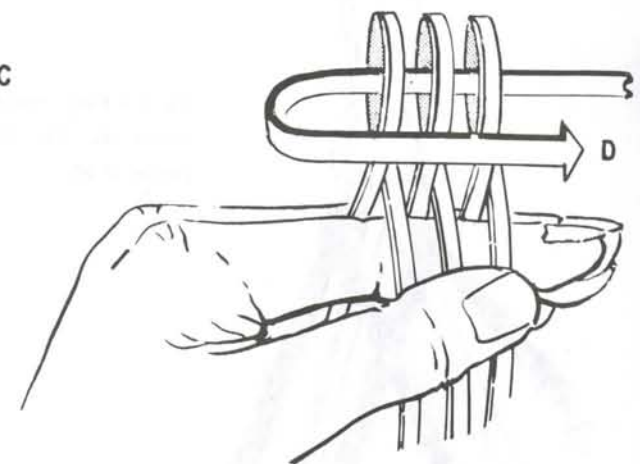
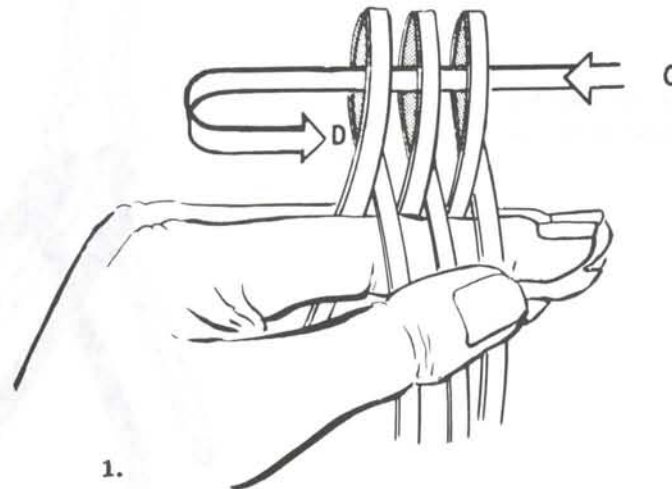
Fig. 8 — End lanyard by including the woven clip end in the regular braiding for about 1". (Weave loose enough to allow for sliding). Tie each pair of ends into an overhand knot. Snip ends off at an angle.



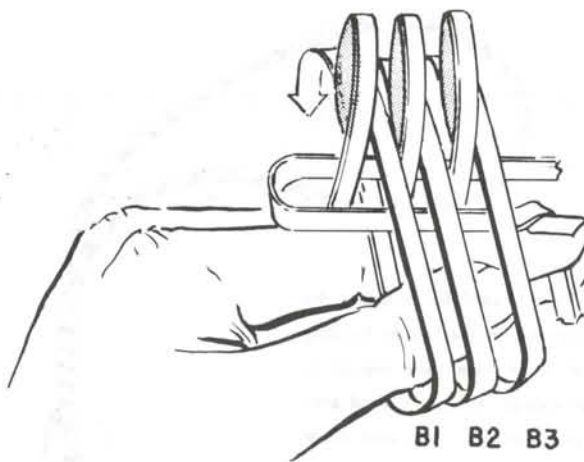
8 PLAIT SPIRAL TECHNIQUE

You will need four strands of Duraflex lace—four yards each—(any color). Fold each strand in half. Determine colors for braid—middle lace will be terminal color, wrap-around lace (C,D) will be interwoven with two side pieces of lace. The combination of "C" and each side strand respectively will form spiral around terminal—(center of braid).

1. You are now ready to begin lacing. Place three loops on index finger as illustrated—leaving equal lengths on either side. Insert strand labeled "D" and "C"—equal amounts on both sides of loops. Lace end "D" will wrap around in front of loops after passing thru each loop. See Illustration #1.

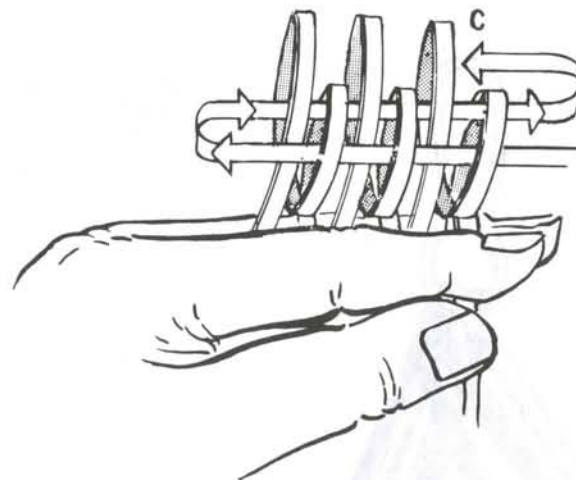


2. Lace end "D" passes in front of loops. It will then pass between index finger and next finger.

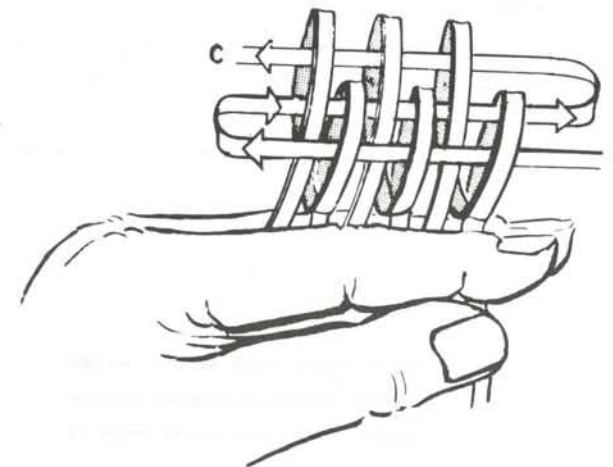


B1 B2 B3

3. Ends of lace B1, B2, and B3 will cross over wrap-around strand and to right of each loop respectively. Pull down and hold in position.



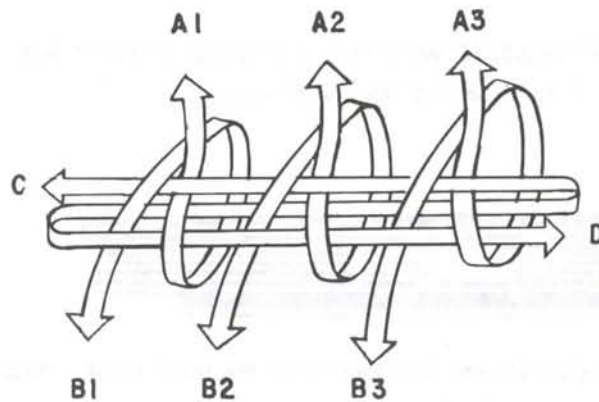
4. Illustration above shows lace ends pulled down into position to the right of each loop. Wrap-around lace end "C" is now ready to pass thru loops.



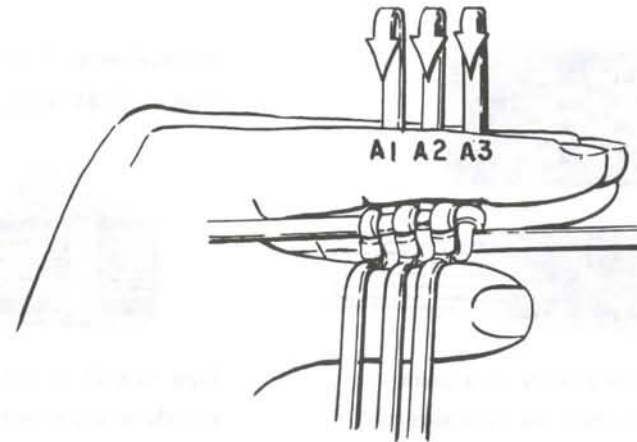
5. Lace end "C" passes thru loops—ready to be pulled tight.



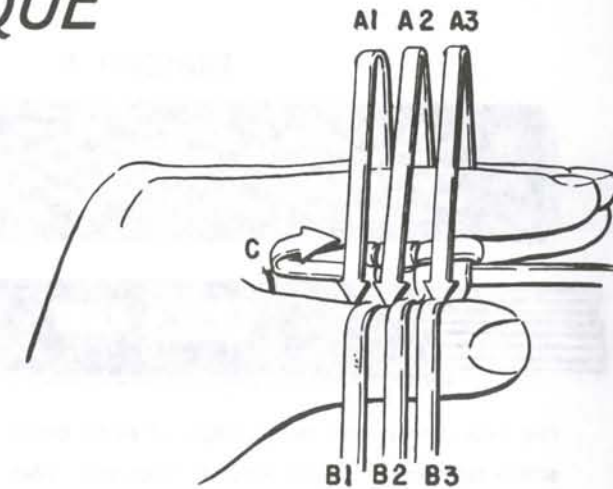
8 PLAIT SPIRAL TECHNIQUE



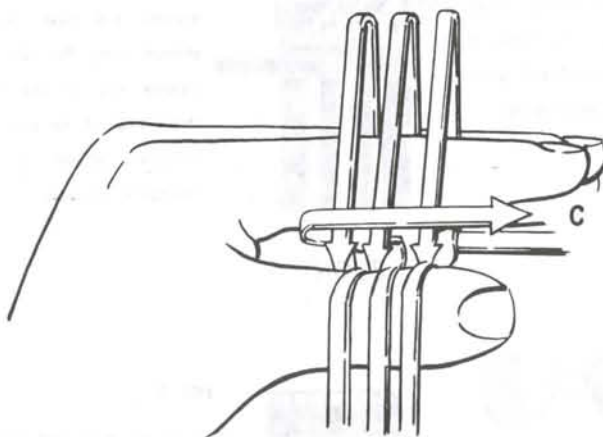
6. Pull with equal pressure on the ends A1, A2, A3 and B1, B2, B3 to form a tight braid—then pull on ends "C" and "D" to tighten in other direction. Illustration above shows procedure and movement of each lace since the start.



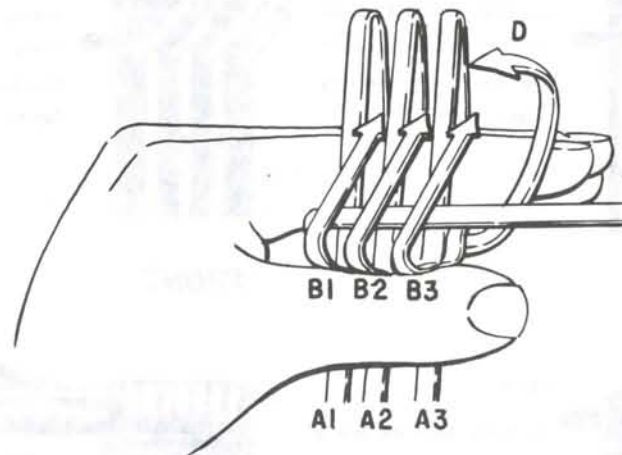
7. Above, lace is pulled tight and ready to begin second braid. Note—ends labeled A1, A2, and A3 are ready to move across index finger and be placed to the left of each corresponding strand—forming loop.



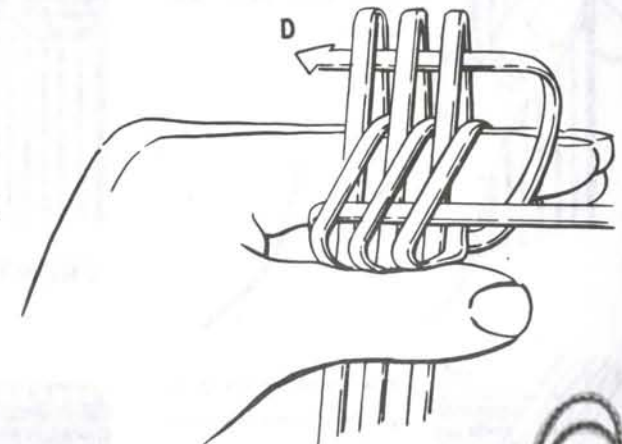
8. Ends A1, A2, and A3 are now in loop position and pulled down under thumb. Note: ends B1, B2, and B3 are on top of thumb. Pull end marked "C" to the right across tops of lace.



9. Completed action of lace end "C" to right . . .



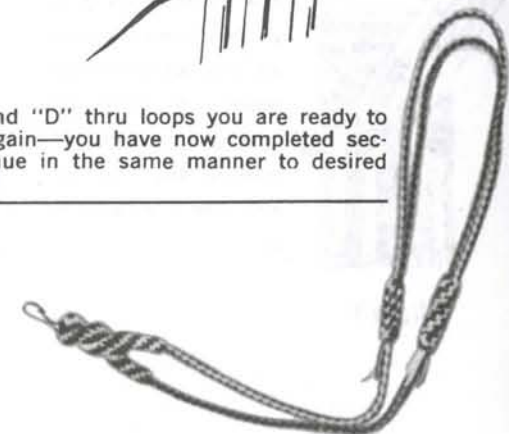
10. Illustration shows movement of lace ends B1, B2 and B3 as they pass over and to the right of each loop respectively. Note: lace end "D" is ready to pass thru loops.



11. With lace end "D" thru loops you are ready to pull ends tight again—you have now completed second braid. Continue in the same manner to desired length of braid.

8 Plait Spiral Braid should be continued for a length of approx. 2". Then you may change to any other form of braid to finish lanyard. Suggest you go from 8 Plait Spiral to round braiding (pictured on inside cover) and then to lanyard braiding—see pages 2 and 3.

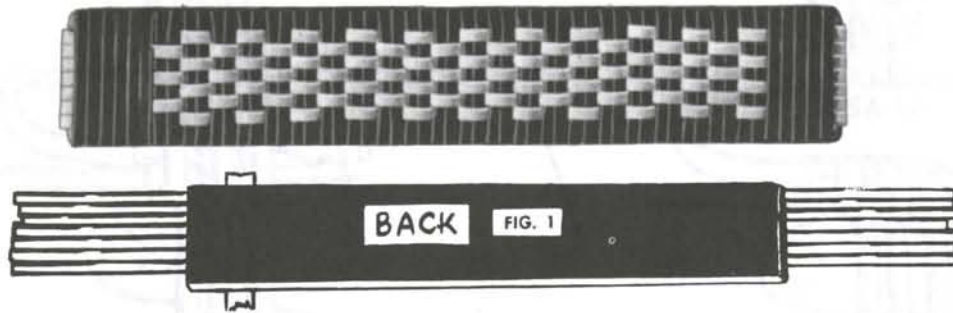
Suggested uses for 8 plait spiral are: bag handles, dog leashes, wrist and arm lanyards, and decorative lacing of all kinds and varieties.



BRACELET WEAVING

BRACELET 1

Requirements: 7 strands 9" long, 3/32" White Lace. 1 wrapping strand 11 feet long — 3/32" Red Lace. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.



File over corners and rough edges of metal band. Place strands on a piece of scotch tape one at a time about 1" from end. Make sure they are close together (Fig. 1).

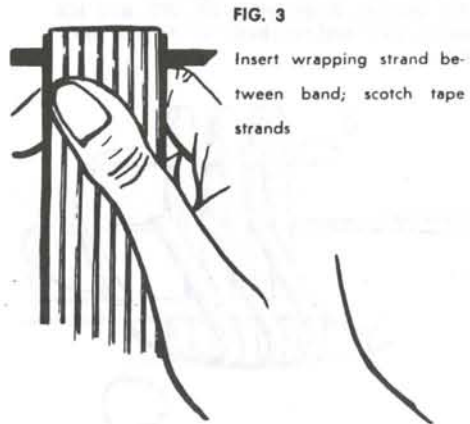


FIG. 3

Insert wrapping strand between band; scotch tape strands

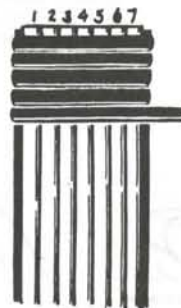


FIG. 4

Wrap about 5 times with wrapping strand. Keep the 7 strand ends in back flat and wrap tight, avoiding twists.

FRONT

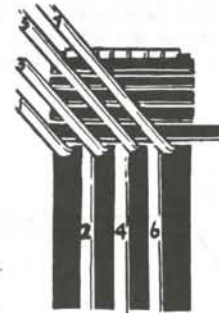


FIG. 5

Starting with the first strand, raise every other strand. You now have 4 strands up and 3 still lying flat on the metal band.

FRONT

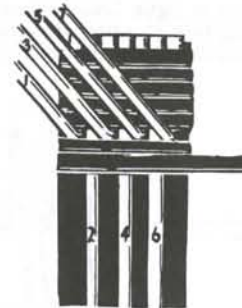


FIG. 6

Wrap twice completely around and over the 3 strands lying flat. Do not include any of the four strands raised. Be sure the wrapping strand is not twisted in the back.

FRONT

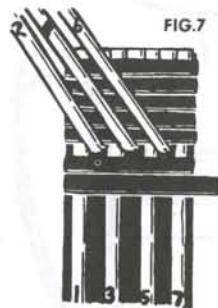


FIG. 7

Now reverse the strands, so you have 3 up and 4 down and wrap twice again. Keep repeating this raising and lowering of the strands and wrapping. Stop when you have about 5 wraps left to go.

FRONT

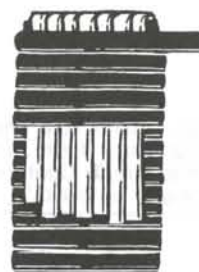


FIG. 8

To finish, have the last 5 wraps include the strand ends. Strands ends must be bent over end of the metal band and lying flat before the last 5 wraps start.

BACK

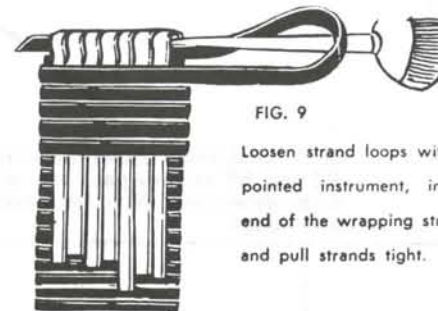


FIG. 9

Loosen strand loops with a pointed instrument, insert end of the wrapping strand and pull strands tight.

BACK



FIG. 10

Snip off the ends and form the bracelet to fit the wrist.

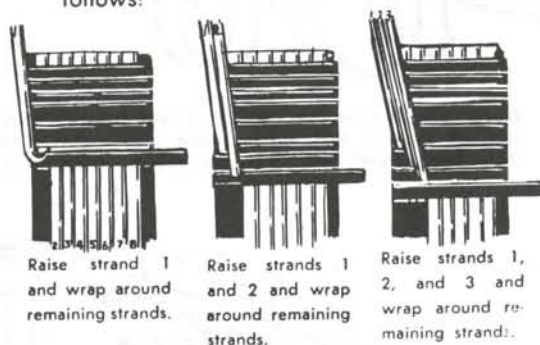
BACK

BRACELET 2



Requirements: 8 strands 9" 3/32" Yellow lace. 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, 3/32" Red lace. 1 metal band 6" x 1".

Steps 1 through 6 are the same as Bracelet No. 1. This pattern is formed as follows:

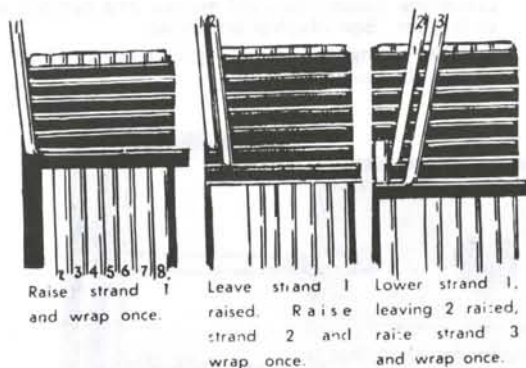


Raise strands 4 through 8 in the same manner as the first three, then lower all 8 and wrap completely around once. Start second triangle by raising strands starting on the opposite side one after another.

BRACELET 3



Requirements: Same as Bracelet 2 — Steps 1 through 6 same as Bracelet 2. Pattern is formed as follows:

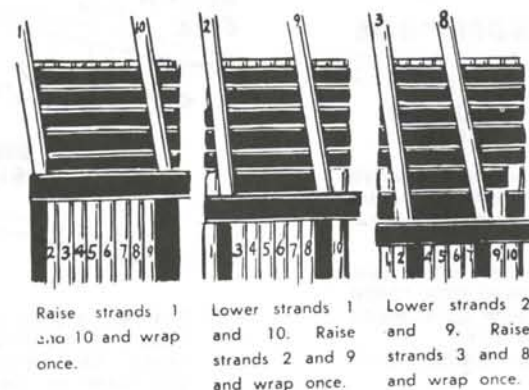


Continue pattern in same manner until you reach strand 8. Repeat entire procedure until you have 5 diagonals. Finish as before.

BRACELET 4



Requirements: 9 strands, 9" long, 3/32" Black lace, 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, 3/32" White lace, 1 metal band 6" x 1".



Continue pattern in same manner until you finish strands 5 and 6. Then repeat the entire pattern starting with strands 1 and 10 again.

CREATIVE DESIGNS

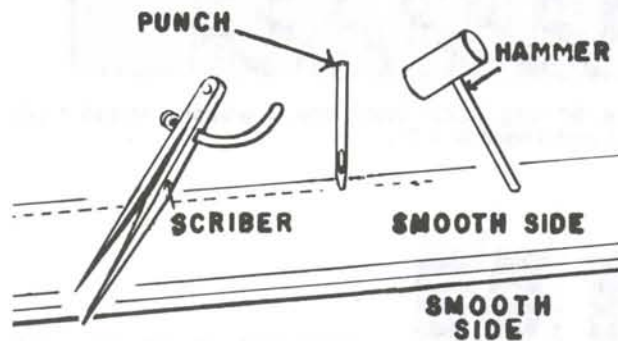


Requirements: Same as Bracelet 2

With this open-end type of weaving, an endless number of designs may be created. Use a piece of graph paper or regular paper and rule off a section 72 squares long and 10 squares high. Find the center and work out from both sides, blocking out squares. Leave 5 squares at each end to finish.

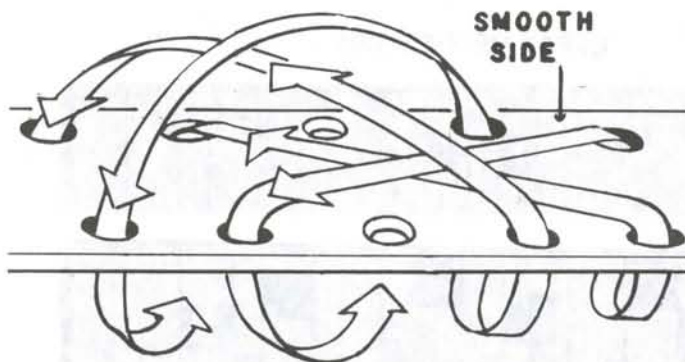
When weaving initials, the following widths for letters apply: Narrow — B, E, F, I, J, L, P, S, T, Y; Normal — C, D, G, H, K, O, Q, R, U, V, X, Z; and Wide — A, M, N, and W.

USE DURA-FLEX LACE FOR DECORATING LEATHER BELT

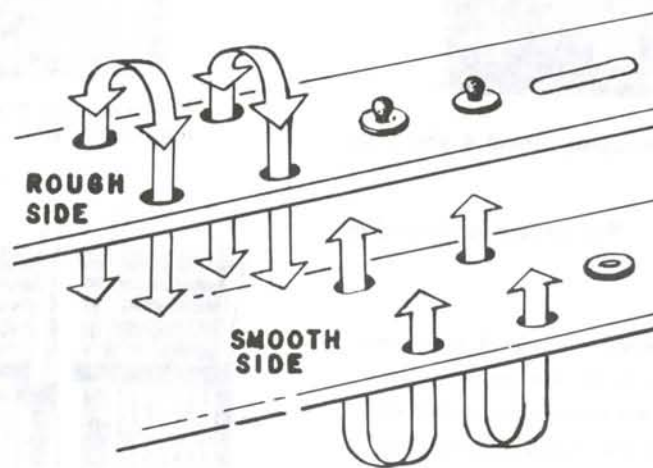


Bevel leather edges with s-126 edge beveler—burnish edges with edge slicker—and use leather finish before punching holes for lacing. If border is desired—use #18 edge cutter.

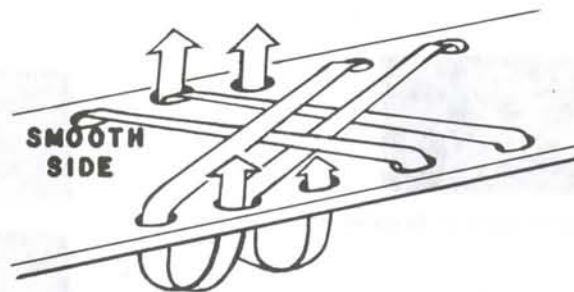
1. If border is used—punch holes for lacing just inside of border. If no border is used then scribe a line approx. $\frac{3}{16}$ " from each edge upon which you will punch your holes. Use a $\frac{3}{32}$ " punch (for round holes)—holes approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ " from center to center.



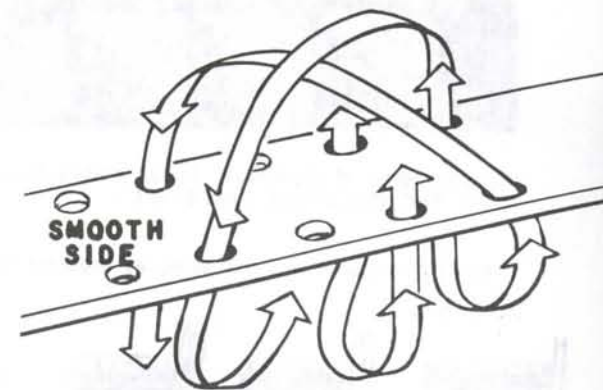
4. Now do same with next pieces of lace—cross and place ends thru third holes down on opposite sides.



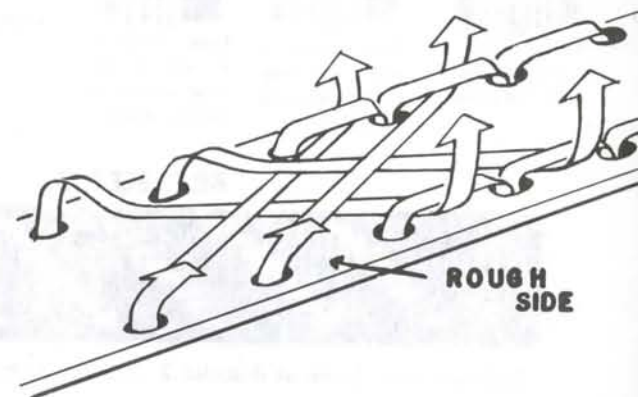
2. Cut two lengths of lace (any color)—each length should be eight times the distance of area to be laced. Start from either end of belt. Use first two holes on each edge. Insert ends of lace as shown above—pull out equal length of lace on smooth side.



5. After forming the cross, each lace end will then come back thru preceding hole. Pull each piece of lace tight and continue with rest of lacing in same manner. See illustration above.

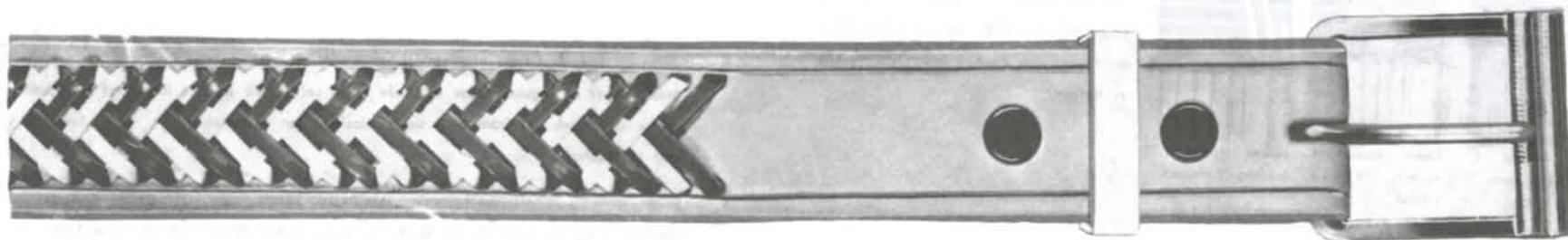


3. Working with first two pieces of lace only (smooth side of belt is up)—cross lace and insert ends thru third holes on opposite sides. (See illus.)



6. To finish lacing—place ends of all lace thru leather from smooth side. Then tuck ends under preceding loops—cup off excess and cement ends to leather. See illustration above.

After doing all lacing—punch holes thru end of belt for buckle tongue.



TWIST BRACELET

BRACELET No. 1



Requirements: 7 strands 9" long, 3/32" lace. 1 wrapping strand, 4 yards long, 3/32" lace. 1 wrapping strand, 4 yards long, contrasting color, 3/32" lace. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.

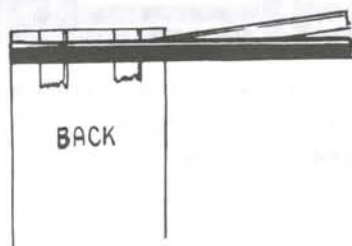
All twist patterns are made by laying two wrapping strands on top of each other and wrapping them around the metal band at the same time. The twist is made on the top side only and the top wrapping strand is always the widest and darkest in color. The short pieces and the top wrapping strand should always be the same color. Some combination to use are as follows:

TOP WRAPPERS AND SHORT STRANDS

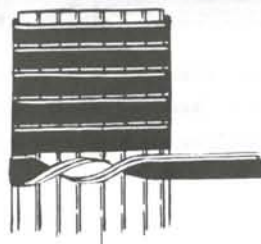
Dark or intense Blue
Dark or intense Green
Red
Black
Any dark or intense color
Black

UNDER WRAPPER

Light Blue
Light Green
Pink
Any light color
White
White



Tape strands to metal back, wide strands on top; Proceed with steps 3, 4, and 7 on page 9.



Twist wrappers twice in same direction each time they cross the short strands. Finish as described on page 9.

BRACELET No. 2



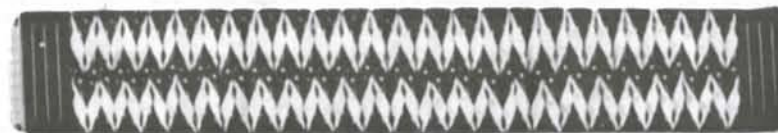
Requirements: Same as Bracelet No. 1. Directions the same until you reach the first twist. After the first twist, twist in the opposite direction the second time around. Pattern is TWO TWISTS to RIGHT, TWO TWISTS to LEFT.

BRACELET No. 3



Requirements and preliminary steps: Same as Bracelets 1 and 2. Pattern: THREE TWISTS to RIGHT, wrap around then THREE TWISTS to LEFT. Notice dark and light strands will alternate on backside in this weave.

BRACELET No. 4



Requirements and preliminary steps: Same as Bracelets 1, 2, and 3. Pattern: FOUR TWISTS to RIGHT, wrap around then FOUR TWISTS to LEFT.

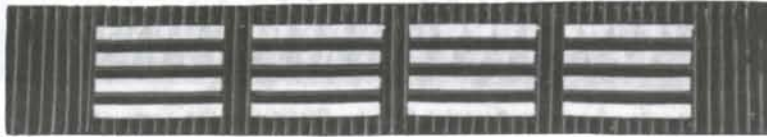
BRACELET No. 5



Requirements and preliminary steps: Same as Bracelets 1, 2, 3, and 4. Pattern: FOUR TWISTS IN SAME DIRECTION EACH TIME AROUND.

OVERBRAID BRACELET

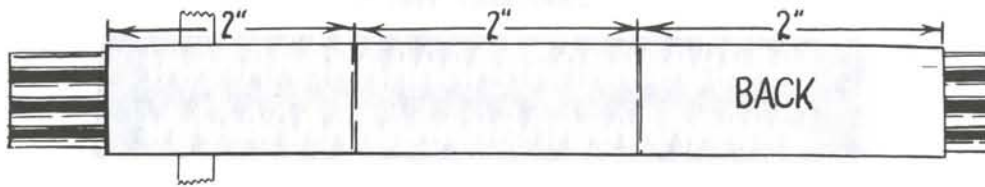
BRACELET No. 1



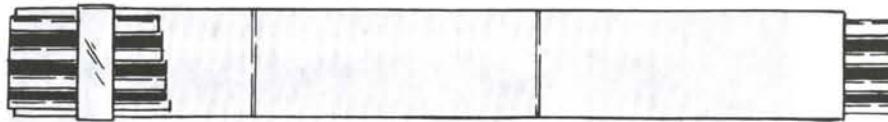
Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, 3/32" Blue — 4 strands 9" long, 3/32" White — 3 strands 9" long, 3/32" Black. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.

Overbraiding is done after the metal band has been completely wrapped with the wrapping strand. The short strands are secured at the starting end and left out of the wrapping to be braided at the end. The ends of the braid are covered by unwrapping the wrapping strand 5 times, and rewrapping with the wrapping strand as in the other bracelets.

The first bracelet is not braided but shows the system of laying the short strands over the wrapping band.

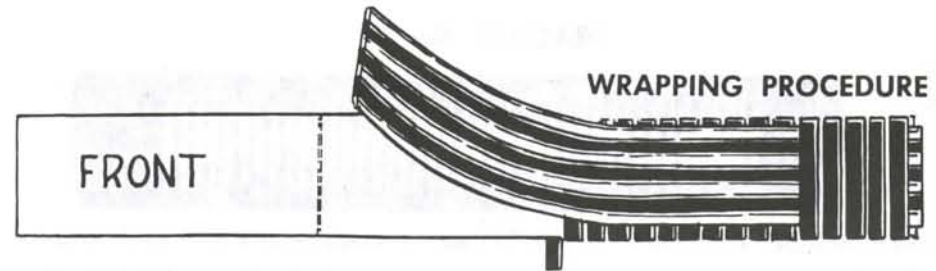


Lay out short white and black 9" Strands alternately, on a piece of scotch tape. Place metal band on top of the strands with 1" of strands sticking out. Mark band at 2" intervals, as shown, with a pencil.

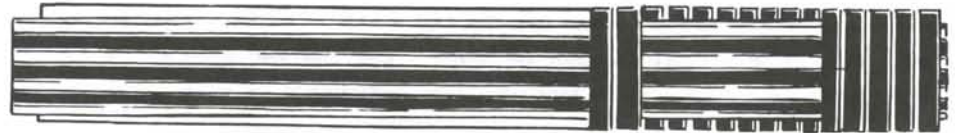


Bend strand ends over metal and tape down.

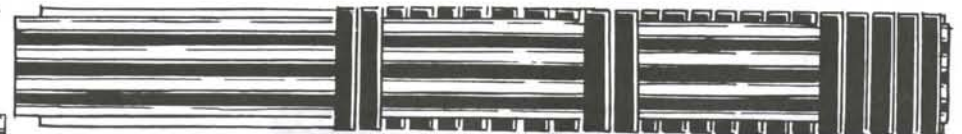
WRAPPING PROCEDURE



Insert wrapping strands as in all previous bracelets, and wrap 5 times. Now lift short strands and wrap to first 2" mark on metal band.



Lower the center strips, wrap the Black wrapping strand around entire band twice, including center strips.

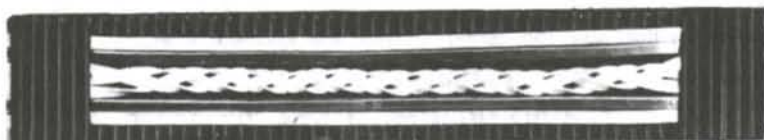


Raise center strips, wrap metal band again up to second 2" mark. Lower center strands and once again wrap twice. These two double wraps are only to hold center strips in place. In next bracelets, they are eliminated because the overbraid will hold them in place.



To finish, wrap center strands until 5 wraps from the end. Fold center strips over end of band and finish off as in previous bracelets.

BRACELET No. 2



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, 3/32" black — 2 strands 9" long, 3/32" white — 2 strands 9" long, 3/32" gold — 3 strands 15" long, 3/32" white. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.



Place the three 15" white strands on a piece of scotch tape. Alternate gold and white 9" strands on either side of the 3 center strands. Tape all strips to metal band; insert wrapping strand and wrap 5 times.

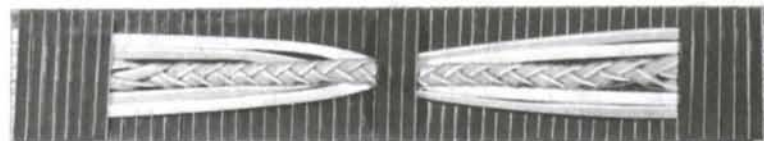


Raise all the center strips, wrap to the end and tape or tie wrapping strand. Tie two side strands off with overhand knot, leaving center strands free to be braided.

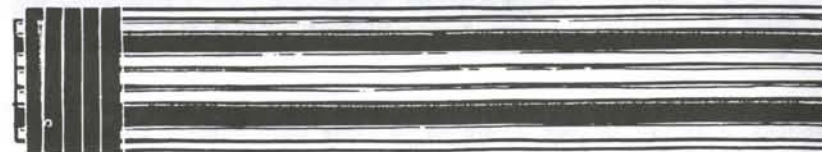
Begin braiding—Place strand 1 over strand 2; strand 3 over strand 1; strand 2 (on left now) over strand 3. Center strand is always crossed by alternating side strands.

When braid reaches end of band, unwind wrapping strand 5 times and bend unbraided ends over the metal band. Untie the strips and lay them flat along each side of the braided strands then bend over end of band. Wrap all center strands and finish off as in all previous bracelets.

BRACELET No. 3



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 3 yards long, 3/32" wide — Black. 2 side strands 9" long, 3/32" wide—Black. 2 side strands 9" long, 3/32" wide—Pink. 3 center strands 15" long, 3/32" wide—Pink. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.



Tape the three 15" center strips to center. Tape one Black and one Pink 9" strand on each side. Tape all strands securely to band, insert wrapper and wrap 5 times. To finish, the procedure is the same as Bracelet 2. Braid the 3 Pink laces and finish off as before.

BRACELET No. 4



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, lt. blue, 4 side strands, 15" long, blue, 2 side strands, 15" long, gold, 2 center strands, 9" long, gold, 1 center strand, 9" long, black.

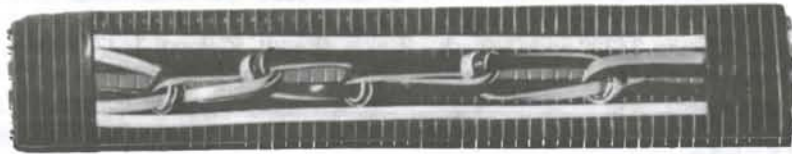
Place the single 9" strand of black lace in the center of a piece of Scotch Tape. Place the two gold 9" strips on either side. Lay the three 15" strands, alternating colors, on either side of center strands. Tape all strips to metal band, insert wrapping strand and wrap 5 times. Raise all center strips; wrap to the end and tape or tie wrapping strand.

Braid each group of three 15" strands to the end of band and secure all strands as before.

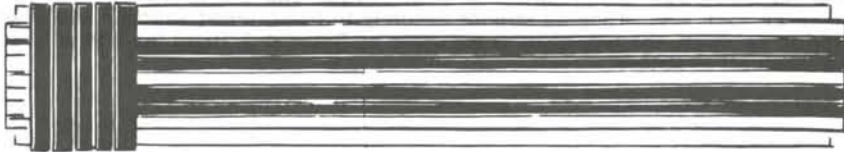
6, 7, and 8 STRAND

These bracelets are basically the same as the overbraided bracelets on the preceding pages. They only

6 STRAND HALF HITCH BRACELET No. 1



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds, long, 3/32" Dark Blue lace. 2 strands, 9" long, 3/32" White Lace. 2 strands 15" long Light Blue. 2 strands 15" long, dark blue. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.



Begin by taping the short strands to the metal band as in the preceding pages on Overbraided Bracelet No. 1. Use the pattern as shown: one White strand in center; 2 strands of 15" long, drk. blue & lt. blue lace on each side. Place white 9" strands on the outside as shown. Tape them to the back, as before, bend them over the end and wrap 5 times.

Leaving the center strand on the band, raise all other short strands. Wrap the center piece and band to the end and tape or tie.



Tie the two side strands in a simple overhand knot in the back to get them out of the way. Then divide the 4 strands into groups of two (Left)

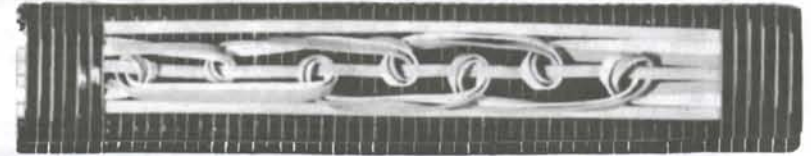
Begin overbraiding by making a half hitch around the right group with the left group (Figure on right). Now alternate half hitches, left around right, etc. until you have 5 half hitches.



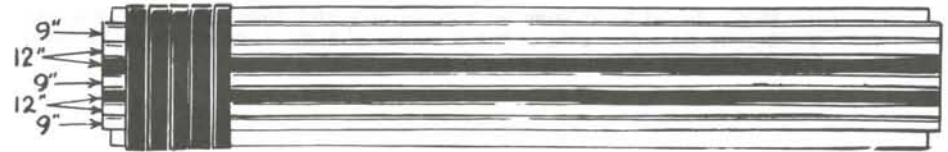
Unwind wrapping strand 5 times, fold center strands over the end and finish off as shown in Woven Bracelet #1, Page 8, Figure 8.

differ in the way the center strands are knotted or braided.

7 STRAND HALF HITCH BRACELET No. 2



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. Black lace. 1 center strand 9" long, Yellow lace, 4 strands 15" long, (2 Blue, 2 White), 2 side strands 9" long, Yellow, 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.



Lay out strands as shown; tape to the metal band and bend them over the end. Insert wrapping strand and wrap 5 times securely.

Raise all short pieces and continue wrapping to the end. Secure wrapping strand and tie short strands behind once again.

Start the half hitches the same as Bracelet No. 1, using two outside strands to half hitch around the one center strand. (Left). Next half hitch strands on the opposite side around the center strand. Continue alternating half hitches until you have 7.

Unwind wrapping strand 5 times, fold center strands over the end and finish off as shown in Woven Bracelet #1, Page 8, Figure 8.

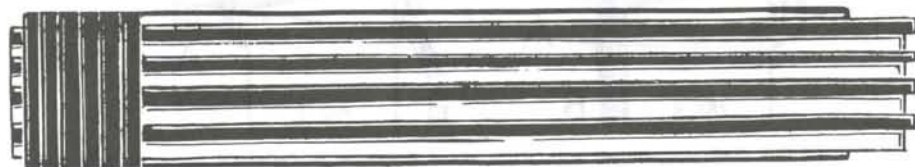
Always take care to wind the strands fairly tight to make a trim neat looking bracelet. CHECK THE BACK OCCASIONALLY FOR TWISTS.



8 STRAND BELT WEAVE BRACELET No. 3

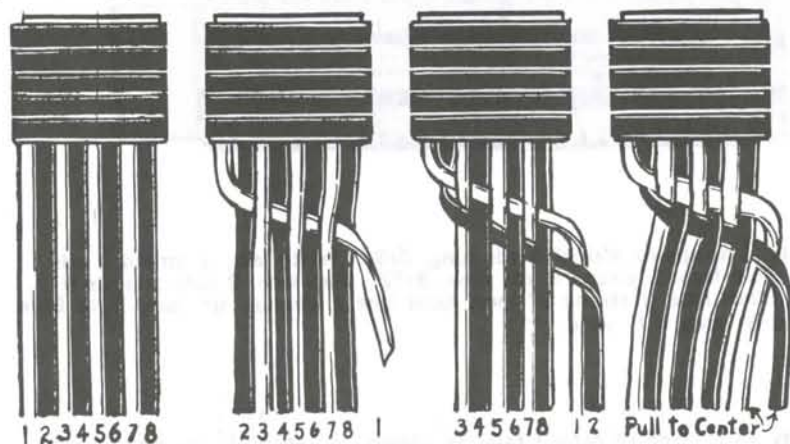


Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, 3/32" Red lace. 4 strands 15" long, 3/32" Black lace. 4 strands 15" long, 3/32" White lace. 1 metal band 6" x 1".



Lay the 15" strands, alternating colors, in the center of a piece of 2" scotch tape. Tape to the band; bend over the end. Insert wrapper and wrap 5 times. Raise all short pieces, wrap to the end and tape or tie wrapping strand securely.

CENTER BELT WEAVE



To weave the center, lift strands 3, 5, and 7. Take strand 1 and pass it over the Black strands. Now lift strands 4, 6, and 8 and pass strand 2 over the White strands. Bring strand 1 under strand 2 so it is parallel with and between strands 8 and 2. Strand 3 will become the next end strand on the right. Continue weaving, in and out from left to right until you reach near the end of the band. Unwind the wrapping strand 5 times, lay all strips on the band. Wrap and finish as usual.

6 STRAND DOUBLE HALF HITCH BRACELET No. 4



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds. long, 3/32" White lace. 2 strands 9" long, 3/32" Blue lace. 4 strands 24" long, 3/32" Yellow lace. 2 strands 24" long, 3/32" Blue lace. 1 metal band 6" x 1".

FIG. 5



FIG. 6

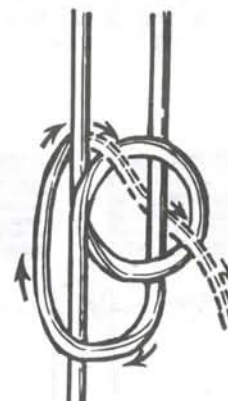


FIG. 7



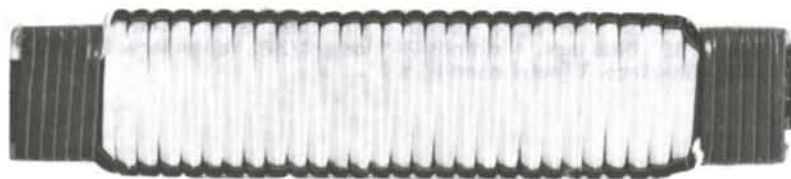
Proceed in the same manner as Bracelet No. 1 on opposite page until you reach the part where the 6 center strands are separated and ready for braiding. Tie the two center groups of lace exactly as shown in Figure 5 and 6. Make a loop with one group as shown in Fig. 5. Bring the other group under the loop over the bottom strands, around the upper strands, then over, under and over, as shown in Fig. 6. When pulled fairly tight, knot should look like Fig. 7. Make 3 knots and finish as usual. Always allow a little leeway for stretching when bracelet is bent to fit the wrist. Continue to experiment or at least try an idea of your own if you haven't already done so. Many designs besides the ones shown can be easily invented with the experience you already have.

LOOP KNOT BRAIDING AND OVERBRAIDING

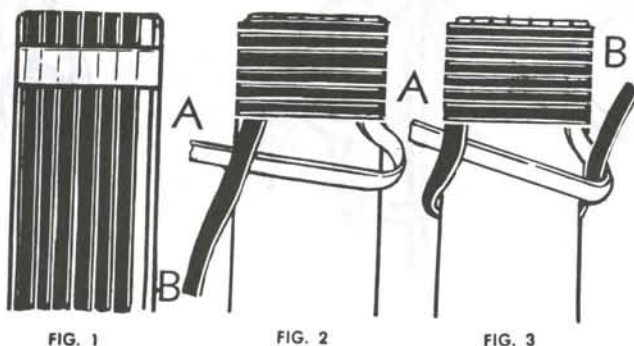
All the loop knot bracelets are nearly the same. Bracelet No. 1 gives the basic technique of side-tying. The difference in the rest of the bracelets, as in regular overbraiding, comes in the center

braided section. Thousands of different designs are possible with this loop knot bracelet technique. The colors given here are only suggestive.

BRACELET No. 1



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds long, 3/32" Blue Lace. 5 strands 9" long, 3/32" Black lace. 1 strand 3 yds long, 3/32" Black lace. 1 strand 3 yds long, 3/32" White lace. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.



Lay out strands on scotch tape and fasten to the band as in Fig. 1. Insert wrapping strand and wrap 6 times. Raise the two side pieces, 3 yards long, (one White, one Black) and wrap the five 9" strands to the end of the band. Secure wrapping strand as in other bracelets.

Fig. 2 — The loop knot now begins with the Black 3 yard long piece used on the back and the white piece on the front. Starting with the White strand (A), form a loop and bring the end across under the Black strand (B).

Fig. 3 — Bring the Black strand behind the band and up through the loop made by the White strand (A). Pull snug.

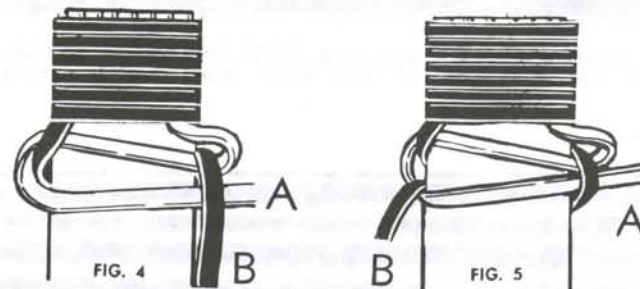


Fig. 4 — Form a small loop on left with White strand A. Bring White strand across to right and under Black strand B.

Fig. 5 — Make sure the Black strand is over the White strand. Now bring the Black strand behind and through the loop made by the White strand. Pull snug. You have now finished the first loop knot. Continue until the entire band is covered, except for 6 wraps. Unwind the wrapping strand 6 times, trim other strands to same length and finish as usual.

BRACELET No. 2



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds long, 3/32" White lace. 1 strand 3 yds long, 3/32" Gold lace. 1 strand 3 yds long, 3/32" Blue lace. 2 side strands 9" long, 3/32" Black lace. 1 strand 9" long, Gold lace. 2 strands 9" long Light Blue. 1 metal band 6" long x 1" wide.

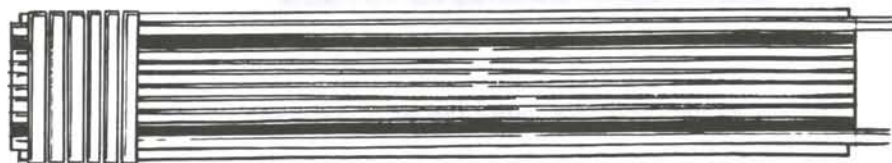
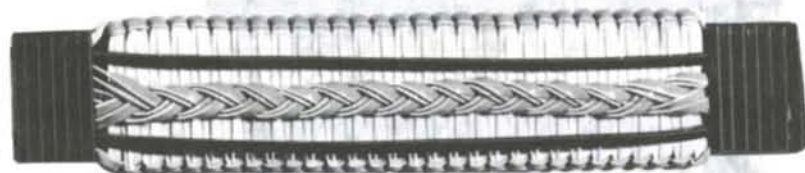
Place strands on a piece of scotch tape as shown in Figure 1 on Left ; lay short gold strand in center; place one short blue strand on each side of the gold; then place one short black strand next to the blue strands. Finally lay the long (3 yds) gold and blue strands (one each) on either side of the shorter center strands. Tape strands to metal band. Insert wrapping strand and wrap 6 times.

OVERBRAID BRACELETS

Cont. from p. 16

Raise all strands, including 3 yard strands, and wrap to end of band. Tie all 9" strands behind band to keep them out of the way. Loop-tie side 3 yard strands as in bracelet No. 1 to end of the band except for 6 wrappings. This completes the loop tying. Unwind wrapping strand and 9" strands. Flatten out all strands, bend them over the end and finish as usual.

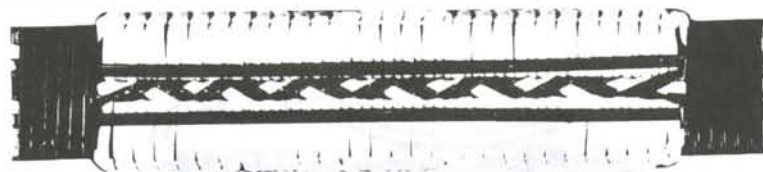
BRACELET No. 3



Requirements: 1 wrapping strand 4 yds long, 3/32" Brown lace. 2 side strands 9" long, 3/32" Black lace. 6 strands 15" long, Tan lace. 1 strand 3 yds long, 3/32" Tan lace. 1 strand 3 yds long, 3/32" White lace. Metal band 6" long x 1" wide.

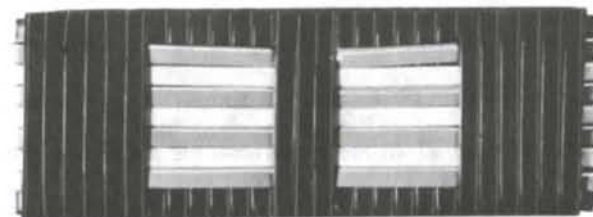
Lay 11" Tan laces on a 2" piece of scotch tape, Next lay a strand of 9" Black lace on each side, and a strand of 3 yd lace on each side. Tape all strands to metal band, insert wrapping strand and wrap 6 times. Proceed with instructions at top of this page for Bracelet No. 2. Continue by braiding the center 6 strands as we did in bracelet No. 2 with "Overbraid Bracelets." Finish as usual.

BRACELET No. 4



Requirements: Same as Bracelet No. 3. Follow the directions exactly the same, except the band in the middle is made by reversing the side 3 yard strands. Bring the one that was on the back to the front and the one in the front to the back. Continue knotting in the same manner for 1", then return to the original pattern. (Notice center weave same as Bracelet No. 3 except for 3 strands of alternate colors.)

KERCHIEF SLIDES



KERCHIEF SLIDES — All the preceding bracelet designs can be applied in making Kerchief Slides. Use the same techniques except as follows: Use a 3" long by 1" wide piece of metal.

BARRETTE AND TIE CLASPS

The Barrette and Tie Clasps shown are all made on metal bands about 2-1/2" long x 5/8" wide. The Barretteback, Tie Clasp wire, Bar Pin backs, other

findings are available at AMERICAN HANDICRAFTS CO. and many good hobby shops. A wrapping strand of 3/32" lace one yard long is used.



FIG. 1

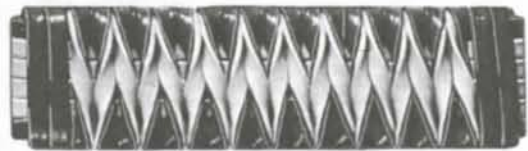
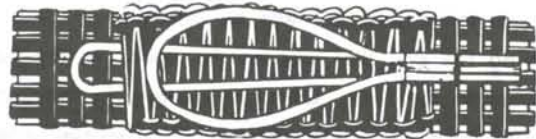


Figure 1 shows how to insert the tie clasp after the weaving is finished. Figure 2 shows the lace woven around the back at the same time the pattern on the front was woven. Scotch tape the Barretteback to the metal after starting the project and making the first 2 wraps.



FIG. 2



Almost all the previously shown bracelet designs can be used on these projects also. See how many combinations of colors and types of laces you can use to make up new designs.

DECORATIVE LACING

LACING TIPS

1. This is shown with the outside towards you.
2. Keep checking the inside of the article for twists in the lace.
3. Cut the end of the lace at an angle for easier lacing.
4. Enlarge tight, small holes with an awl, ice pick or compass.

Fig. 2 — Pull the other end so the loose end is snug between the two pieces of leather. Now start looping over and over all the way around the article until you return to the starting point. Go through the corner holes twice (Fig. 3). End your lacing the same way you started. You may also push the lace through to the inside of the article and glue or turn the article inside out and tie an overhand knot up tight.

SINGLE WHIP STITCH

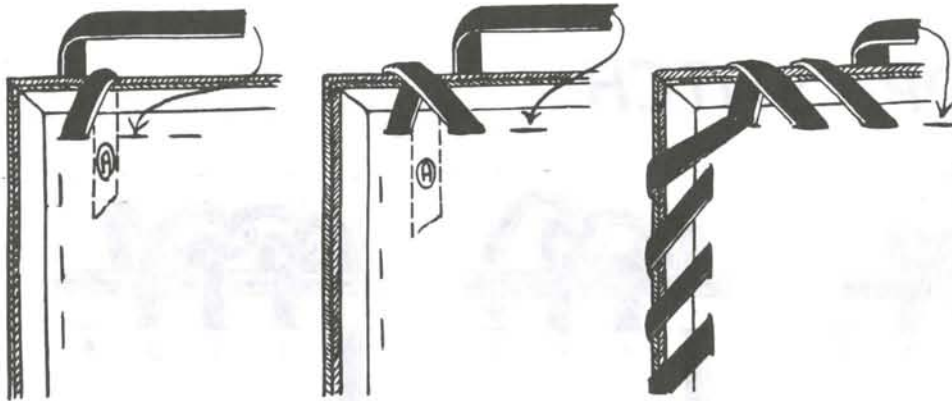


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

Length of lace needed is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the distance to be laced. The single whip stitch is best used as a decorative effect on articles with fairly smooth, narrow edges that must be covered. It can also be used to bind more permanently two pieces of leather that have been cemented together.

Fig. 1 — Start lacing by pushing the lace through both holes, then bring end (A) down and in between both pieces of leather.

'V' STITCH

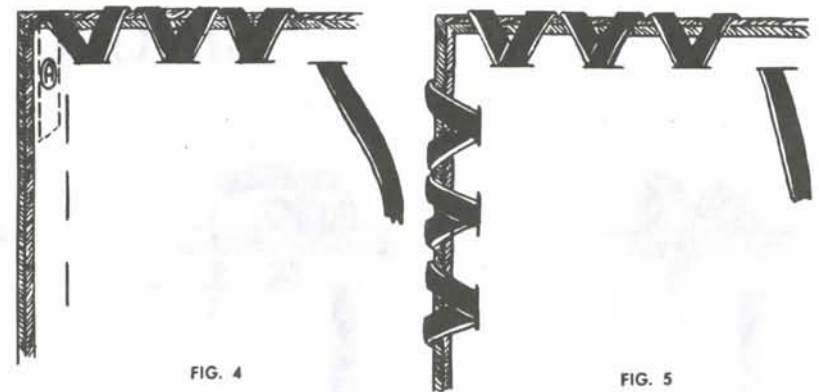


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

Lace should be about 5 times the distance to be laced. The "V" stitch is used when you want to cover up more of the edge than the single whip stitch. The method of lacing is the same as the single loop stitch, except you go through each hole twice. Go through each corner hole only two times, as shown in Fig. 5. Once again, use a pointed instrument to open up the holes. A variation of the "V" stitch is to go through the holes once with one color, then go back through the opposite direction with another color.

CROSS LOOP STITCH



FIG. 6

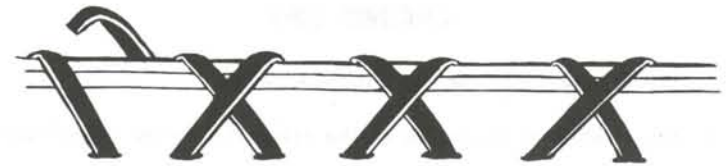


FIG. 7

Lace needed is about 6 times the distance to be covered. This stitch is very popular because of its simplicity and striking effect. It is especially attractive on coasters, coin purses and belts.

To lace, go through every other hole to the end of the article, then return in the opposite direction through the skipped holes as in Figures 6 and 7. Try two different colors. Start and finish same as the double loop stitch.

SINGLE LOOP STITCH



FIG. 8



FIG. 9



FIG. 10



FIG. 11

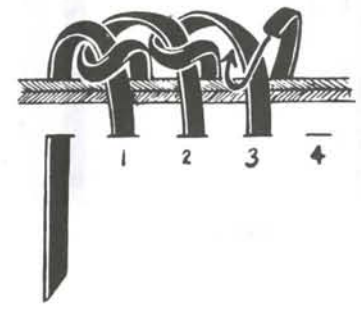


FIG. 12

Lace required is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the distance to be covered. The basic use of this stitch is the same as the single loop and double loop stitches; to bind two cemented edges together as in billfolds, and wallets. The single back-loop stitch is a little more decorative however, as the lacing end goes back through each loop formed instead of going directly onto the next hole.

Start as in Fig. 8 with a regular loop. Go back through the loop formed before going on. See that the lace is not twisted before pulling tight. Continue as in Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12 until you reach the corner hole.

CORNER LACING



FIG. 13

When you reach the corner hole, go through twice, doing the regular stitch each time through. Repeat the same procedure on the next hole, then continue the regular stitch.

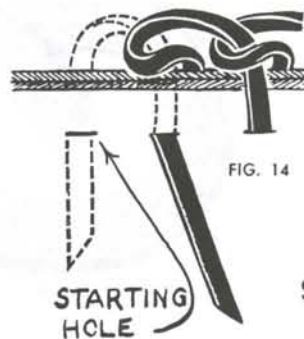


FIG. 14

STARTING HOLE

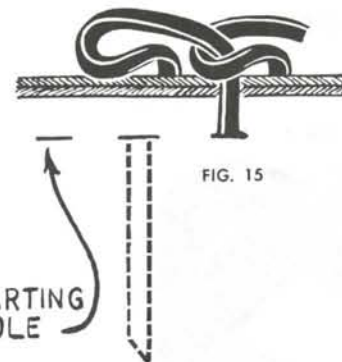


FIG. 15

STARTING HOLE

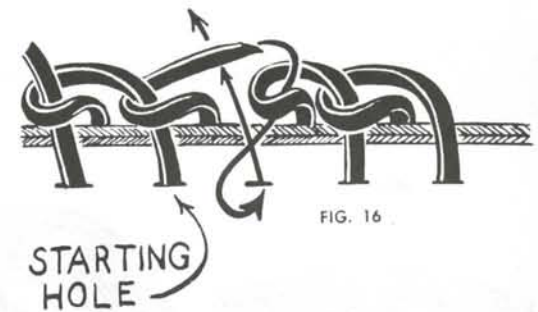


FIG. 16

STARTING HOLE

When finish end reaches the now open starting hole, push it through the loop just formed and in the hole of one piece of leather only. Pull the end down inside with the starting end and tighten the last stitch.

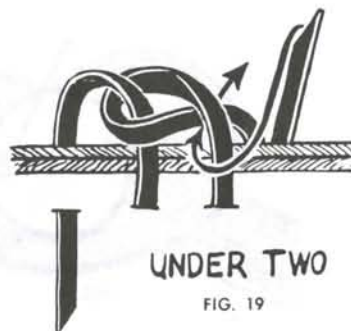
DOUBLE-LOOP STITCH



FIG. 17



FIG. 18



UNDER TWO

FIG. 19

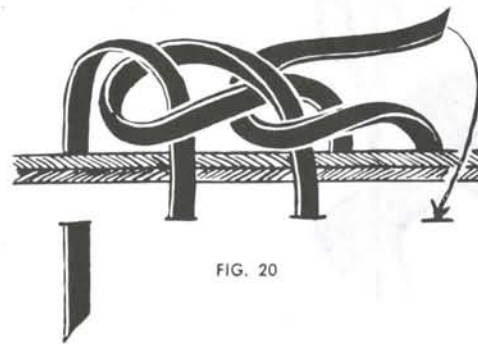


FIG. 20

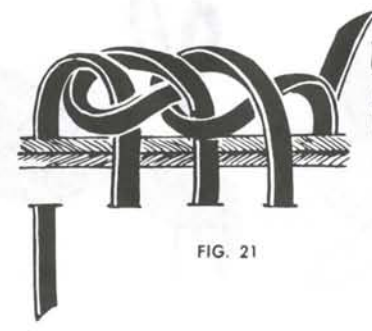


FIG. 21



Lacing needed is about 7 times the distance to be covered. This stitch is the most popular of all and is used for all lacing except very thick edges. It is most popularly used on billfolds, ladies' bags, belts, book ends, and camera cases.

Start the same as the single back-loop stitch, (Fig. 16 and 17). In Figure 18 notice instead of just going through the loop formed (as in single stitch), you include the other loop or strand just under it going in the opposite direction. Continue as in Figures 19 and 20.

When you reach the corner (Fig. 21), go through the corner hole and the following holes twice, weaving as usual each time. Continue to the end, finishing the last stitch inside between the two pieces of leather as in the single back-loop stitch.

10 STRAND EARRINGS

Requirements: 10 strands 10" long, 3/32" flat lace.

FIG. 1

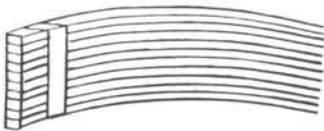
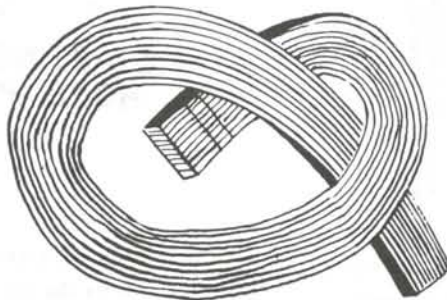


FIG. 2



Tape the strands together tight, one on top of the other with scotch tape. Lay the strands on a flat surface. Make an overhand knot with the taped end by passing behind and through the loop. Allow the loosely held strands to adjust as they are bent, but at the same time keeping them in their right order.

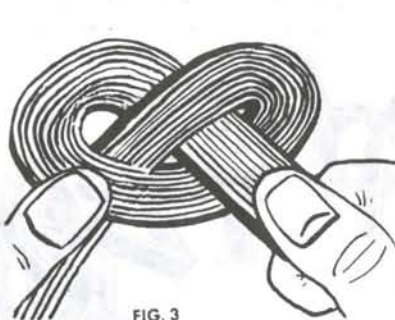


FIG. 3

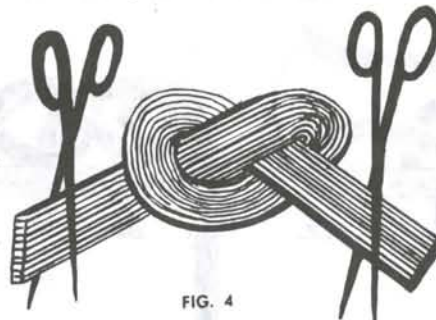


FIG. 4

Hold the knot with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and pull the loose ends with the right hand. Reverse this procedure and continue alternating until the knot is tight and neat looking. Use lacquer, clear dope or nail polish on the back of the knot to help hold it in place. Trim off the long ends as shown in Figure 4.

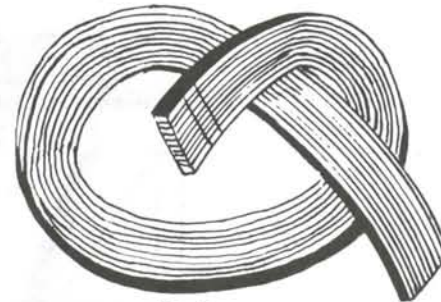


FIG. 5

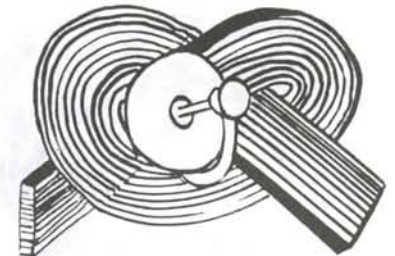


FIG. 6

Arrange the remaining strips as in Fig. 1 to make the second earring. Tie the second knot just the opposite way you did the first. Pass the taped end over the front of the loop and through. Finish as before.

Allow the backs to dry thoroughly. Apply a latex rubber base cement, such as Goodyear's Pliabond or Walter's Goo to the earring cups and press gently in place. Do not touch for 6 hours.

BROOCHES AND SCATTER PINS

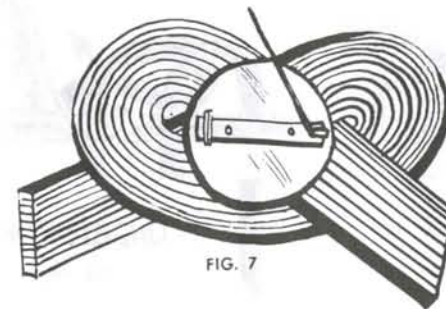


FIG. 7

Brooches and scatter pins can be made the same way as earrings, by using 14 strands to make them larger. However, scatter pins can remain the same size as the earrings if desired.

Figure 7 shows how to attach the pin backs. First cement a plastic disc to the back. (Available at Cleveland Crafts and most hobby shops.) Then cement the pin back to the disc.

BOUQUET EARRINGS

FIG. 1

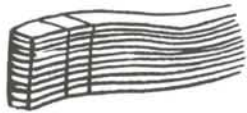


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

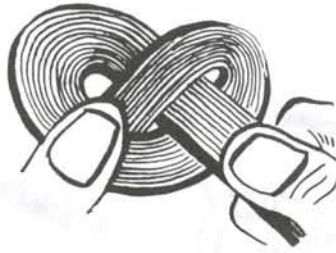


FIG. 4



FIG. 5



Requirements: 2 strands 8" long, 3/32" flat lacing.

Figure 1 — Tape 10 strands together, one on top of the other, with scotch tape. Do the same with the other 10 strands.

Figure 2 — Lay the first group of strands on a flat surface. Form a loop by passing the taped ends over the other strands. Continue through the loop to tie the first knot. Keep all strands flat and in their place.

Tighten the knot by holding the strands with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand and pulling the untaped ends with the left hand. Reverse this procedure and continue alternately until the knot is tight and flat.

Figure 4 — Use lacquer, clear dope or nail polish on the back of the knot to help hold it in place.

FIG. 6

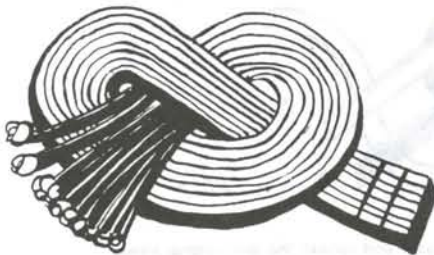


FIG. 7



FIG. 8

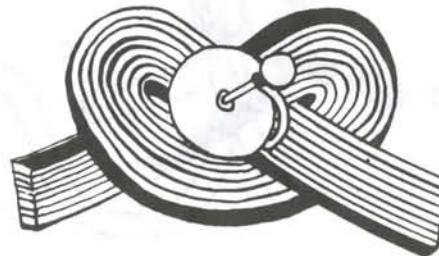


FIG. 9



Figure 5 — Show the loose ends before the buds are formed. Take one strand at a time and form an overhand knot. Push the knot to the edge of the tie section before pulling tight. After all the strands are knotted, trim as shown in Figure 6. Lacquer each bud immediately to keep them from loosening. Figure 7 — Tie the second knot just the opposite way you did the first.

Pass the taped end over the front of the other strands and downward through the loop. Tighten, lacquer and trim the same as you did with the first knot.

Figure 8 — Allow the backs to dry thoroughly. Apply a rubber latex base cement such as Goodyear Pliabond or Walter's Goo, to the earring cups and press gently in place. Do not touch for 6 hours.

COAT HANGER COVERING

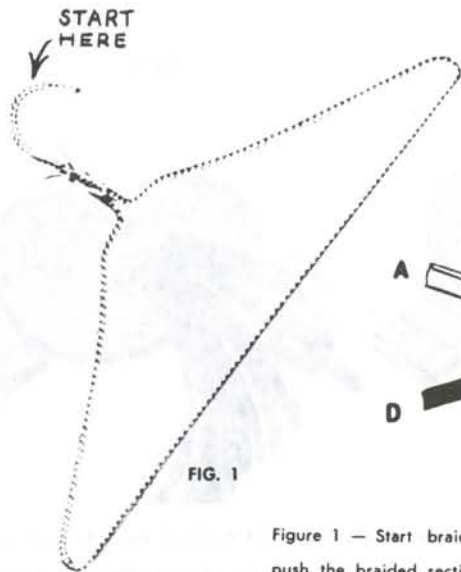


FIG. 1

Figure 1 — Start braiding in the center of the hook. You will push the braided section down to the end of the hook later.

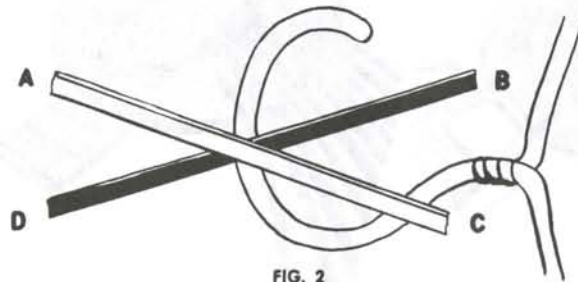


FIG. 2

Figure 2 — Find the center of each lace, and place them across the center of the hook.

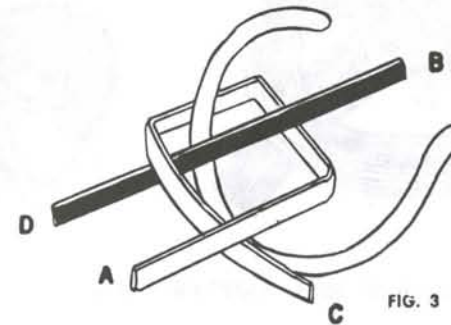


FIG. 3

Figure 3 — Begin by bringing strand A around the hook, under strand B and over strand C. Be sure lace A is wrapped around or is folded over so it will lie flat when tightened.

Figure 4 — Pull lace up snug, but not too tight.

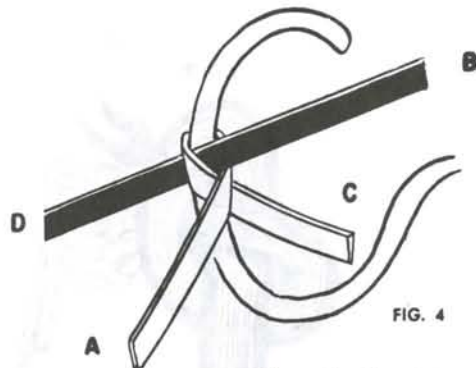


FIG. 4

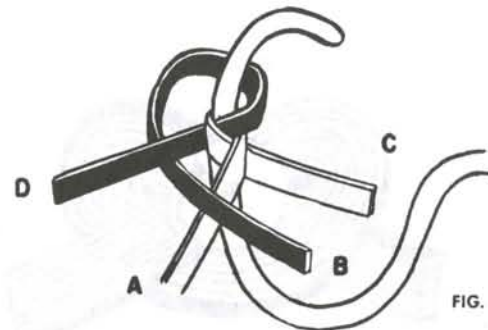


FIG. 5

Figure 5 — Now bring strand B around behind the hook, under D and over A. Be sure to turn lace in as you come around so it will lay flat.

Figure 6 — Strand D is now brought around behind, under strand C and over strand B. Pull snug.

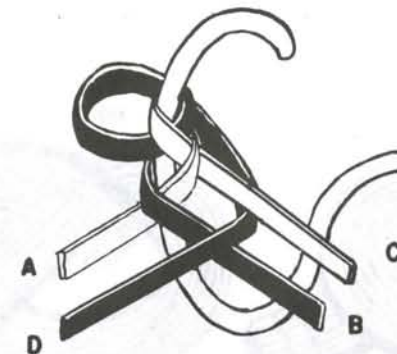


FIG. 6

We now start with strand A again and repeat the preceding steps. When 8 or 9 stitches have been made, put the braid down to the end of the hook. Continue to weave around hanger and back up to the neck where you can either finish by tying a low knot or reweaving the end strands back in as you did with the square braid bracelets.

BUTTON BRAIDING

Buttons covered with lace can be used in many ways. The drawings at the right show earrings, cuff-links, pins and barretts. You will find other uses as you work with various sizes and shapes of buttons.

Requirements: A roll of lacing (lace) the size of the button you're using. An edging lace strand 3 times the length of the roll-core piece. For example: earrings and cuff-links take about 12" of rolled lace for the core. The edging lace would be 36" long for these projects.



FIG. 1

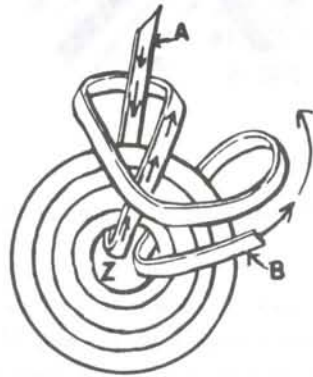


FIG. 2

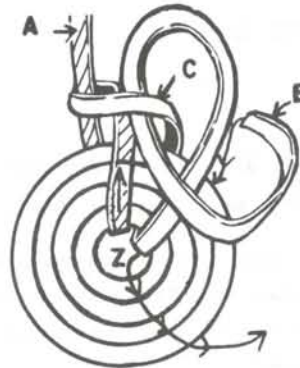


FIG. 3

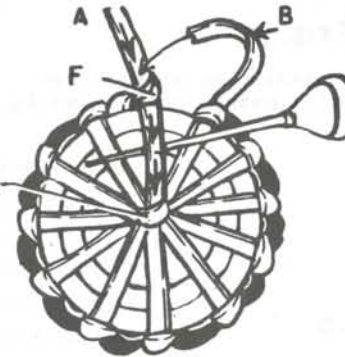


FIG. 4

Figure 1 — Lay a 12" piece of 3/32" lace on a flat surface and roll into a core. Lay half the core over a piece of scotch tape as shown. Lacquer the core and leave to dry thoroughly.

Figure 2 — The edging strip is made with a buttonhole stitch or the single or double back-loop stitch. The single back-loop stitch is shown. Insert the 36" strand through the center of the core and allow a standing end (A) of about 2". Put the long or running end (B) around the standing end, in front of both and down behind through hole (Z) again.

Figure 3 — Pull the first loop around the standing end (A) tight. Pass the running end (B) through the loop marked (C), around the

front and then behind and through hole (Z) again. Pull tight. Continue around the button until you reach starting point again.

Figure 4 — This is the back view. With an awl or a pointed tool, pull strand (A) out of the loop marked (F). Push end (B) through loop (F) from the top and pull tight. Trim off strand (A) and push (B) end through hole (Z) from the back side. Finish by tying end (B) in an overhand knot and slipping strand (B) under nearest strand and trim.

Button at lower right is done with round cord and a pearl button is glued in the center.



8-STRAND BELT

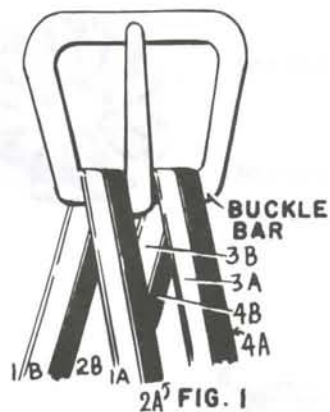


FIG. 1

Arrange strands on buckle as shown above . . .
Change design of belt by arrangement of colors. Fig. 1.

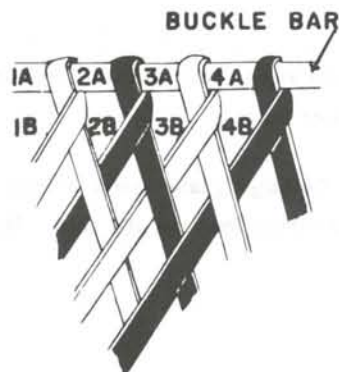


FIG. 2

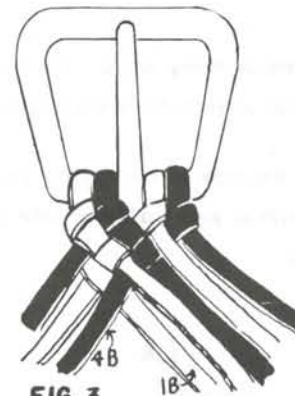


FIG. 3



FIG. 4

Requirements: 1 3/4" buckle. 2 strands 3 yards long, flat lace, White.
2 strands 3 yards long, flat lace, Black.

Arrange strands as shown, with center of strands on buckle bar. Start by weaving the back of the 4 strands as follows: Bring the back of strand 1B over the front to the left. Bring the back of strand 2B across the front and under the front strand of strand 1A. Continue with strands 3 and 4, weaving over and under.

Figure 3 — Continue by folding strand 1B (back) under and weaving. Then fold strand 4B (front) over and weave. Continue alternating sides making sure to fold under on left and over on the right. Finish by weaving each strand back along itself. Pull strands tight, trim ends and glue.

Choose from 21 beautiful colors of Dura Flex lace.
Stretch proof lace assures easier braiding. Positively guarantees flat plait!

FIG. 5



To finish belt — loop lace back over itself, and weave enough to make secure. Trim ends that show. See Fig. 5.

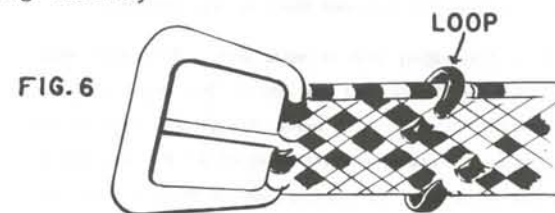
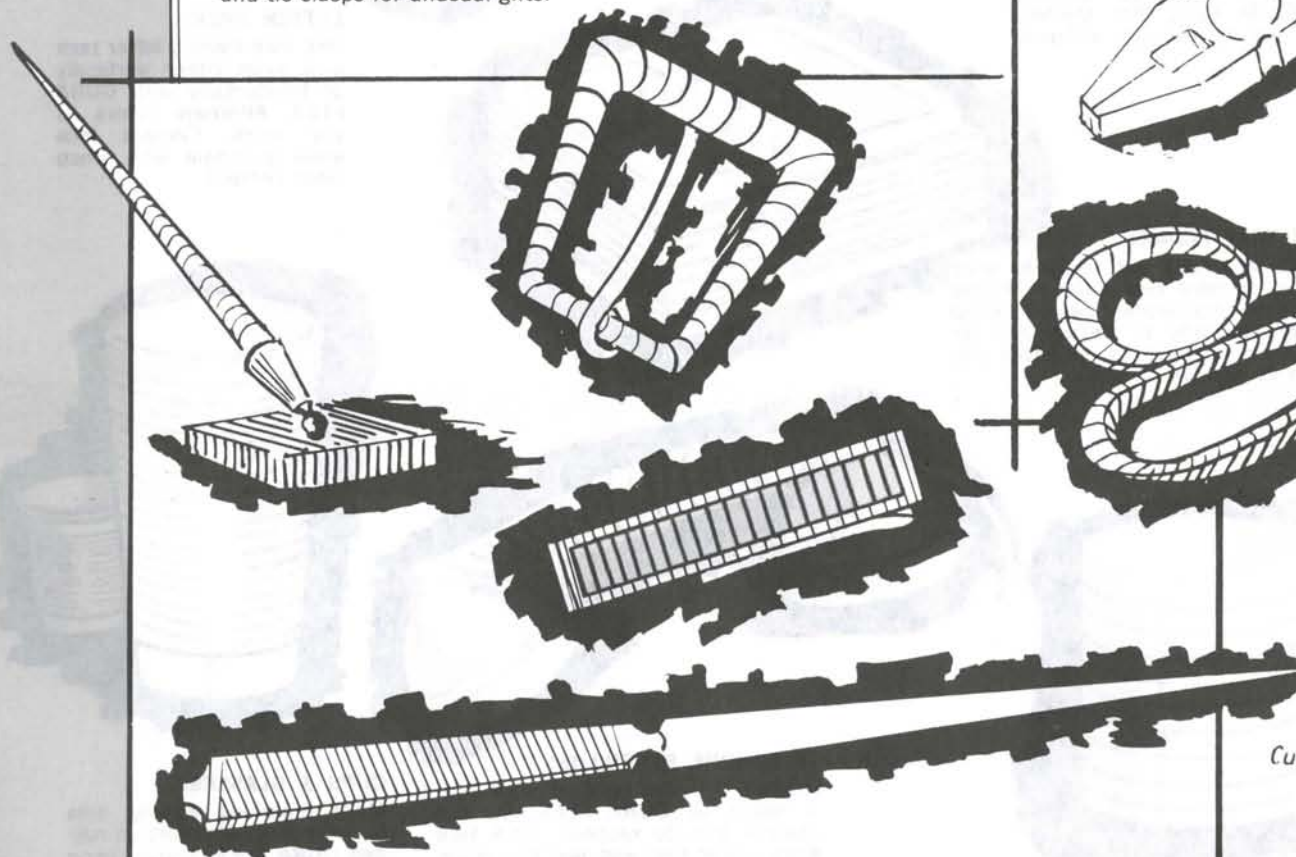


FIG. 6

Form a loop on belt — by using 1 strand of Dura Flex lace and tucking both ends under weave on underside of belt, 3 inches from buckle. Glue in place. See Fig. 6.

Wrap Household Accessories With DURA FLEX

Add new beauty to ordinary household hardware with exclusive DURA FLEX. Wrap handles of scissors, pliers, can openers, knives, letter opener, all your tools & utensils. Choose from 21 beautiful lace colors. Stretch-proof, heat resistant DURA FLEX assures lasting protection. Goes on in a jiffy. Retains its beauty. Also, try DURA FLEX on buckles and tie clasps for unusual gifts.



For wrapping handles of pliers, scissors, letter openers, etc., work with lace directly from the spool. Cut off lace AFTER you've finished wrapping. To begin, tuck lace end under first 2 or 3 wraps at tip of handle. Apply small amount of Amco transparent cement. Continue wrapping, covering the entire handle. Snip lace off and tuck about 1" under last 3 wrapped strands and cement with Amco clear cement.



Follow this same procedure for buckles and tie clasps. For buckles try Single Loop or Double Loop stitches featured on pages 20 and 21. To change colors simply splice lace by tucking ends under last 3 wrapped strands and continue wrapping.

Use economical DURA FLEX Lace to "dress up" household accessories you use every day. Make ordinary home tools and utensils last longer, look better. Easy to apply, DURA FLEX Lace lies flat, stays tight.

Low Cost Way To "Dress-Up" Tools, Utensils

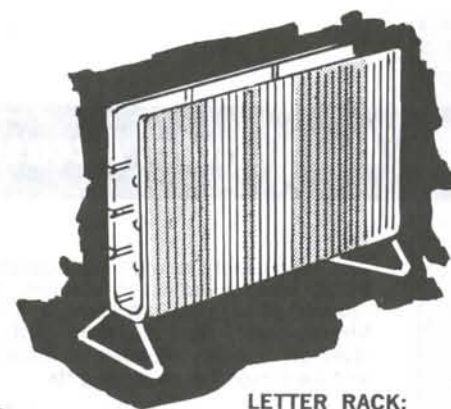
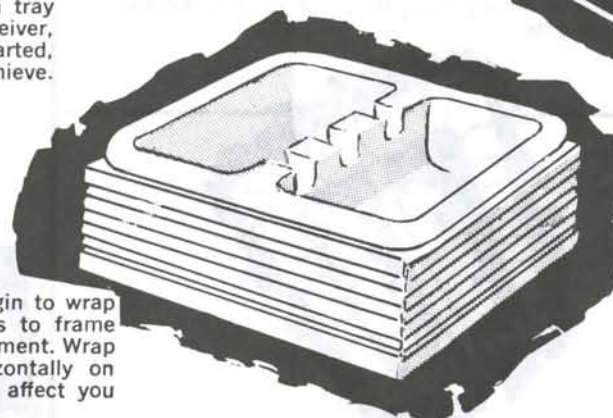
More Accessory Ideas, Easy To Do With Modern DURA FLEX Lace . . .

Inexpensive DURA FLEX Lace lets you add a decorator's touch to ordinary home accessories. Make unique serving sets by wrapping glassware in matching colors of DURA FLEX. Add more brilliant color to ash tray holders, letter racks, even your telephone receiver, by simply wrapping with DURA FLEX. Get started, and there's no end to the variety you can achieve.



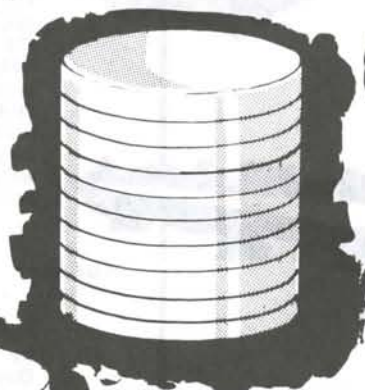
ASH TRAY FRAME:

Select lace color and begin to wrap frame. Cement lace ends to frame with Amco transparent cement. Wrap either vertically or horizontally on the frame depending on affect you want to achieve.



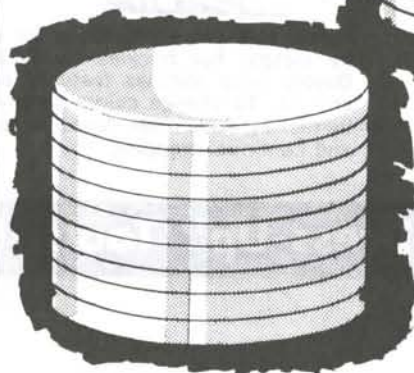
LETTER RACK:

Use wire framed letter rack and wrap either vertically or horizontally with DURA FLEX. Alternate colors as you work. Cement lace ends to frame with Amco clear cement.



CANS & JARS:

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Dramatize your receiver with 2 or 3 colors of DURA FLEX. Do not cement lace to receiver. Tuck lace ends under first and last few wrapped strands. Wrap center portion of receiver for even, smooth effect.



CUPS & GLASSES:

Make matching serving sets by wrapping glassware in rugged DURA FLEX. Snip lace off and tuck about 1" under last 3 wrapped strands.

EASY PROJECTS • FUN TO DO

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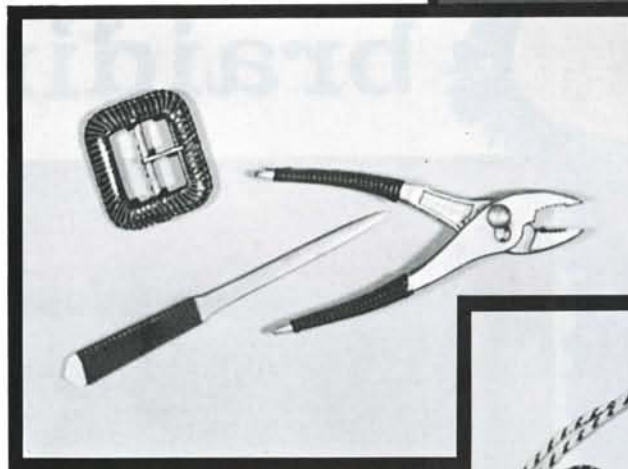
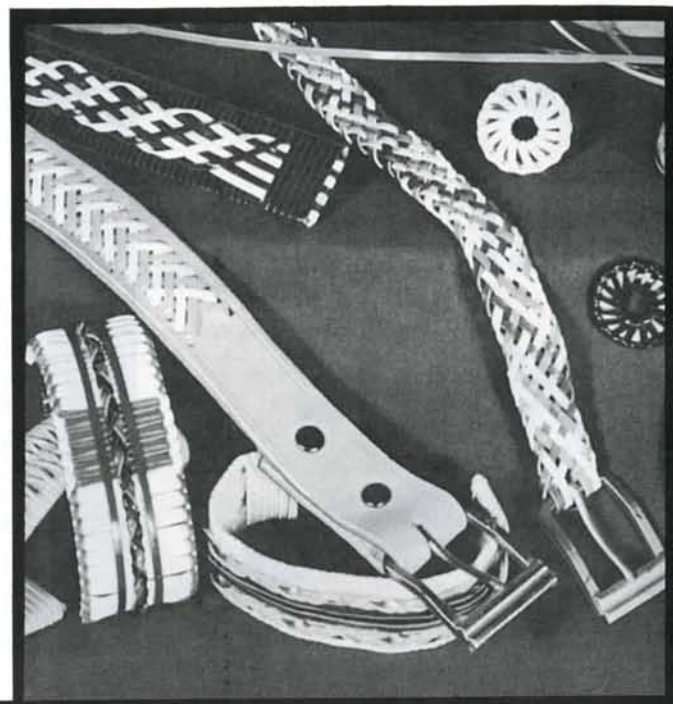
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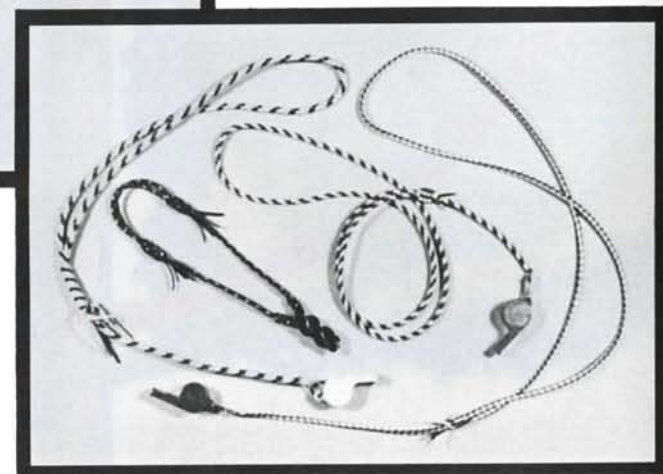
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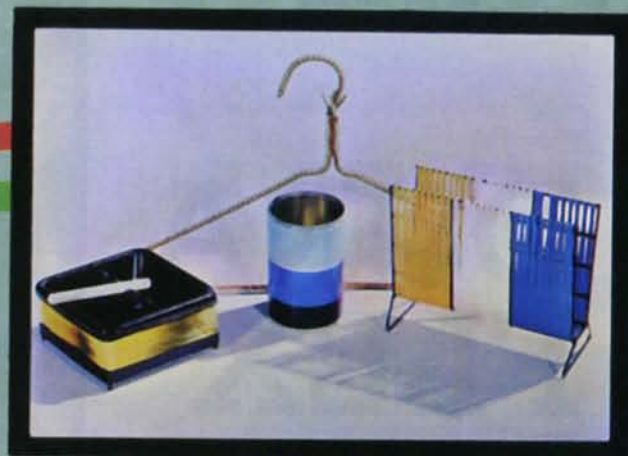
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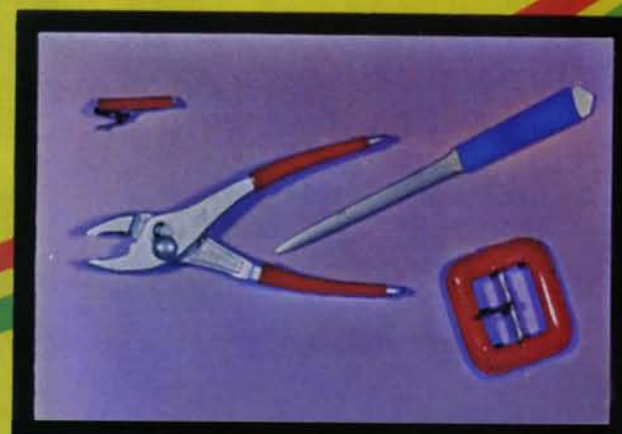
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