

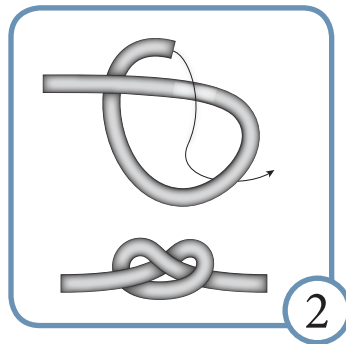
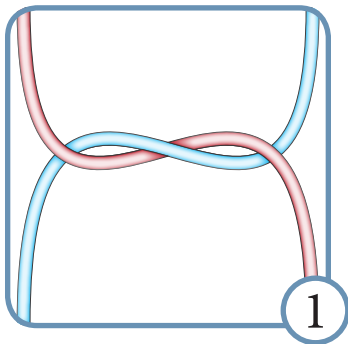
MATERIALS:

1 or +	Thread or cord
1	Scissors
1	Beading awl (optional)
...	Glue (optional)

There are many types of knots. You will find in this guide sheet those that are most often used in creating fashion jewelry.

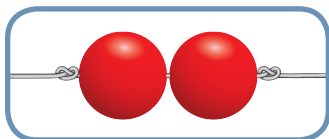


Overhand Knot :

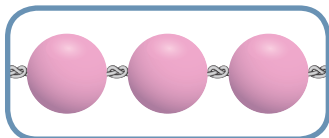


1. The **overhand knot** is easy to make and widely used, as it constitutes the basis for several other types of knots. You just need to take two ends of thread (or cord) and cross one end over the other to intertwine them. An **overhand knot** alone cannot be considered a splice in itself. It is necessary to make at least two knots, one on top of the other. The direction in which the threads of the second **overhand knot** are intertwined will determine if you have a **square knot** or a **granny knot** (see these knots below).

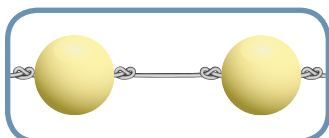
2. If the **overhand knot** is created with one thread only, it becomes a **stopper knot**. It is usually located on the end of the cord and prevents it from unraveling. It can also be used to separate sections of beads in your jewelry creation. In fact, this is the type of knot used for traditional bead threading. You only need to make an **overhand knot** where needed on your thread, and you're done!



Separated sections



Traditional bead threading

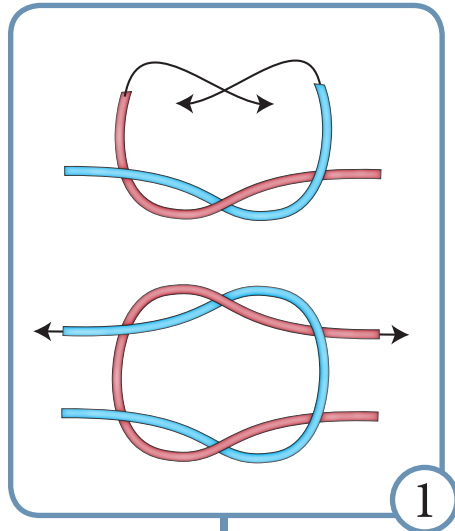


Separated sections



Stopper Knot

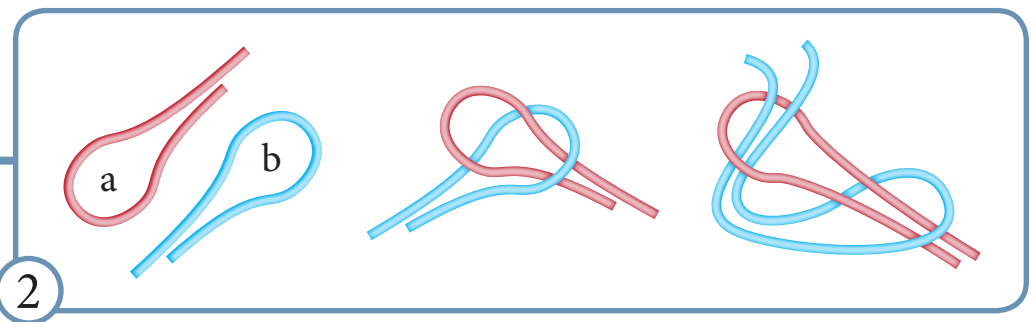
● Square Knot:



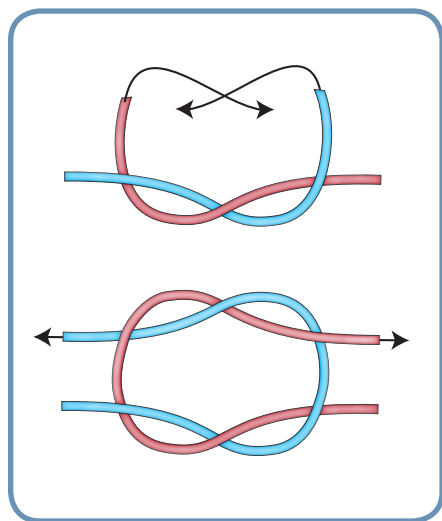
The **square knot** is very common in jewelry-making, but is often not done properly. Its main purpose is to join together two ends of one thread or even of two different threads having equal diameter. Here are two ways to create the **square knot**:

1. Make two opposite **overhand knots**. In other words, make one **overhand knot**, paying attention in which direction the threads intertwine, and make the second **overhand knot** in the opposite direction. Be careful, if the second knot is done in the wrong way, you will obtain a **granny knot** instead.

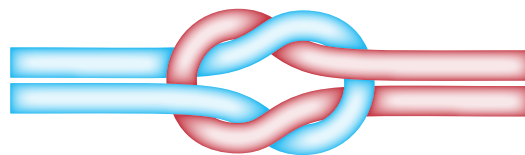
2. Making a loop with each thread can also create this knot. You just need to insert loop a) in loop b) and then slide the ends of loop b) into loop a). Finish by pulling on the ends of all your threads to tighten the knot.



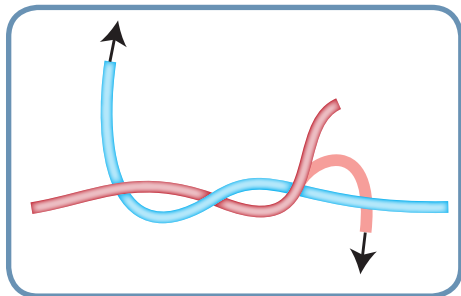
● Granny Knot:



The **granny knot** consists of two **overhand knots** having the intertwining threads going in the same direction. This knot is rarely used intentionally as it can easily come undone when pressure is applied on it. All in all, this knot is the result of an unsuccessful **flat knot**.

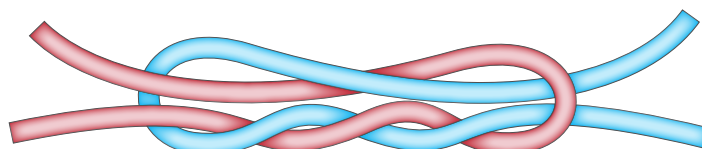
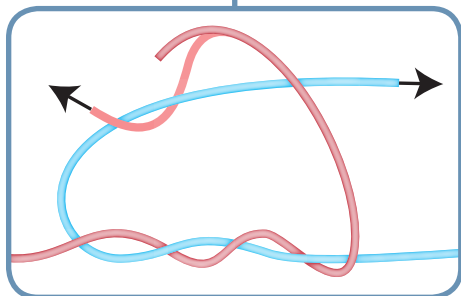


• Surgeon's Knot:



When working with smooth and thin threads such as elastic, nylon, silk or fishing threads, the **surgeon's knot** is a safe option. This knot takes its name due to the fact that it is used in surgical procedures to maintain the stitches in place.

The **surgeon's knot** is part of the **square knot** family. You simply add an extra twist to the first **overhand knot**, which will make it stronger than a standard **square knot**. Then, you need to make a second **overhand knot**, this one in the opposite direction, and tighten your knots to complete a **surgeon's knot**.

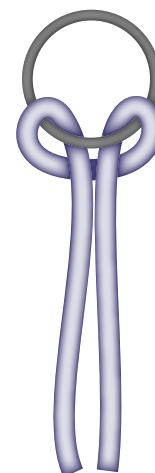
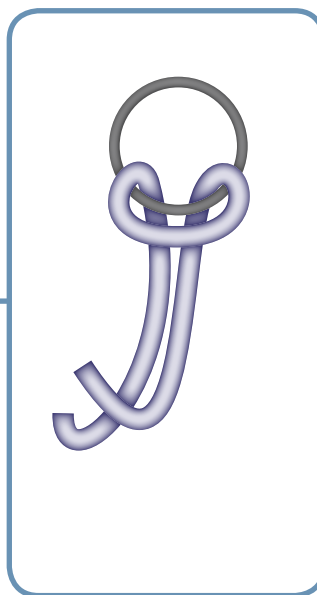
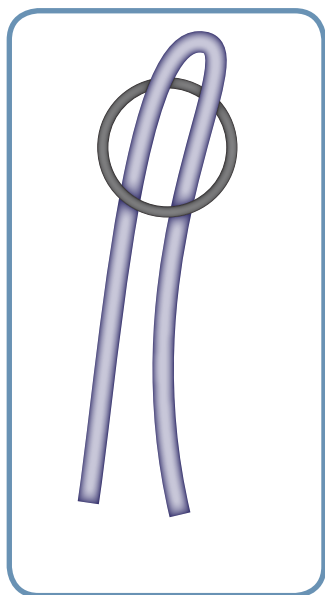


• Lark's Head Knot or Cow Hitch:

This knot is simple to create and very useful to attach ribbon or thread to a ring or an eyelet. Simply fold the thread in half and insert the folded part through the ring.

Then you must bring the ends through the opening of the folded part and pull.

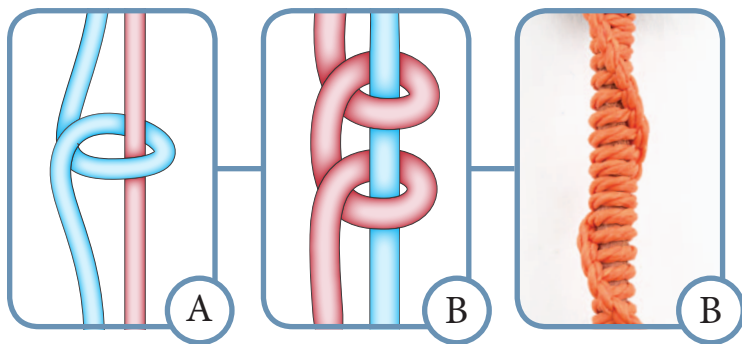
In order to secure the knot, the tension of both ends must be the same.



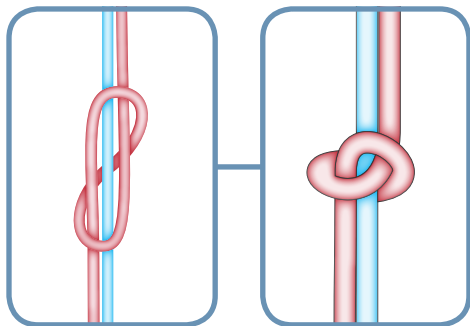
● Half Hitch Knot:

There are two options for the **half-hitch knot**: the first one is to make only one loop (**basic knot**) or several loop(s) around one or more thread(s). The knot can be simple or multiple (double, triple, etc.), based on the number of loop(s) created around the thread(s). It can also be alternating, depending on which of the two threads is used to form the loop around the other one.

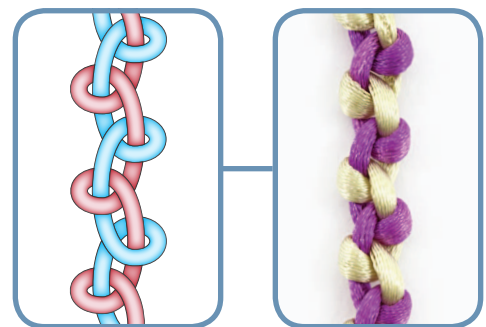
The **half-hitch knot** is very popular especially for making friendship wristbands, dream-catchers and to secure the thread for weaving projects.



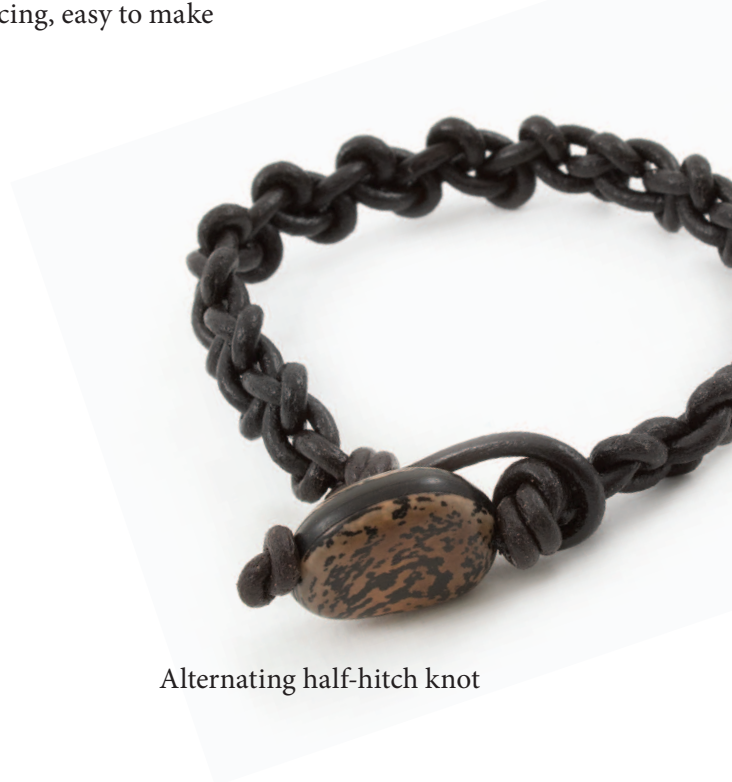
1. To create the first option for this knot, you simply have to make a loop around another thread. This is the **basic knot**, called the **simple half-hitch knot** (A). To create a **multiple half-hitch knot**, you have to make several loops around the other thread and always in the same direction. Pull to tighten your work after each loop you make (B).



2. The second option consists in making an **overhand knot** around one or several other thread(s).



Alternating half-hitch knot: To create the **alternating half-hitch knot**, you need to make several loops, alternating the threads between each loop, and you will end up with this lovely splicing, easy to make

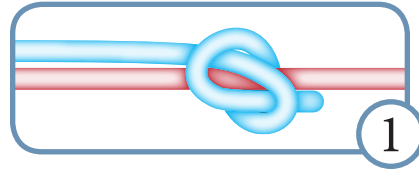


Alternating half-hitch knot

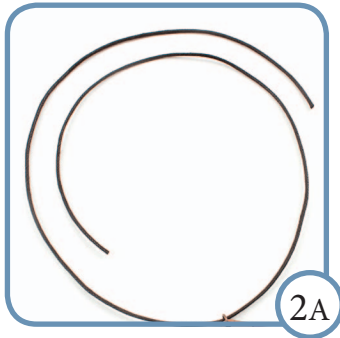
● Finishing of jewelry using cord with sliding knots:

This jewelry finishing is mostly used with smooth cords, such as cotton waxed cord, rat tail and leather. It enables the jewelry to adjust to various lengths. When using this type of finishing, no clasp is required. There are different ways to proceed, here are two of them:

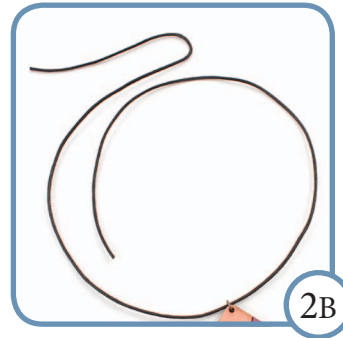
1. Form a circle with the cord, making sure to position both ends so that they overlap each other for a length of approximately 30 cm. Make a **half-hitch knot (overhand knot)** with one of the ends around the other end of the cord. Repeat the same procedure with the other end in order to complete the finishing of an adjustable jewelry creation.



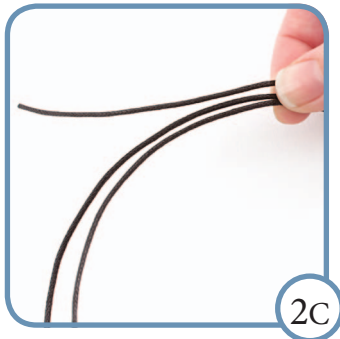
2. Here is another procedure that can be done. It is somewhat more complicated to make, but nicer to look at.



2A. Form a circle with the cord, making sure to position both ends so that they overlap each other for a length of approximately 30 cm.



2B. Measure about 10 cm starting from either one of the ends and fold the cord back over for again 10 cm.



2C. With your right hand, maintain the folded part on the cord, as illustrated.



2D. With your left hand, take the shortest end of the cord and make a full circle around the two other cords.



2E. Circle over both cords again and insert the end of your cord into the bow that was just made and also in the folded part you are holding in your right hand. Close up the knot, but not too tight so that it can move freely on the cord. Cut off any excess. Repeat with the other end to create the second knot.



Finishing:



For more solidity, add a drop of glue on the knot. We recommend applying the glue with a sharp object or a beading owl. This precaution will prevent you from putting too much glue on the knot.

If your project includes a sliding knot on a cord, make sure that there is no glue at all on the main cord so that the knot can slide freely.

For elastic thread, it is recommended to apply a small amount of BeadFix glue on the knot for more solidity. However, too much glue can make the thread easier to break. That's why you should proceed sparingly.

Square Knot



Overhand Knot



Half Hitch Knot

