

# THE BEAD HOLD'S DOUBLE VIKING KNIT

## INGREDIENTS

- 6 metres of 24 gauge wire (for a bracelet)  
OR 12 metres for a necklace piece  
OR 4 meters of 28 gauge wire for a fine bracelet
- 30cm of 22 gauge wire to match 24/28 gauge wire
- 2 end cones, a clasp
- Feature bead/s and headpin if desired

## EQUIPMENT

- A bead mat to work on
- Viking knitting tool and drawplate
- Wire Cutters
- Chain Nose Pliers
- Round Nose Pliers
- A straight pin

## MAKING THE BASE

1. Cut 2 metres of 24 gauge wire.
2. Make the initial base row just as for the standard Viking Knitting.

*NOTE:* If you would like a slightly more open weave, use 5 starting stitches, not 6. Just skip one hole on the daisy and continue as usual.

## WEAVING THE LOOPS

1. Weave the first row just as for standard Viking Knitting - take the wire and thread it underneath each loop, working from right to left.

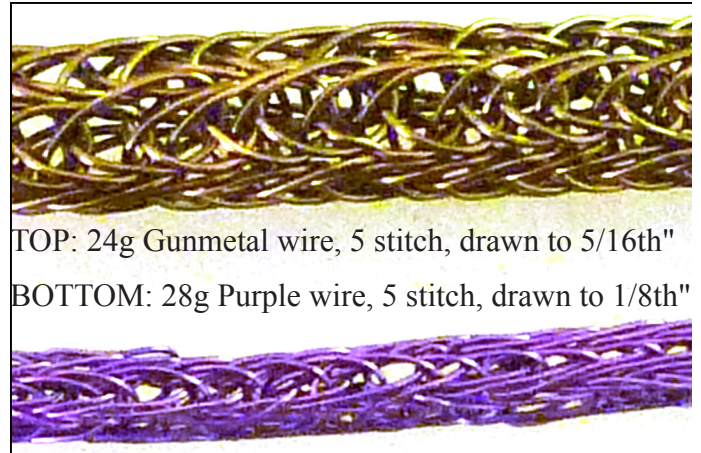
MAKE SURE YOUR WEAVING IS NOT TOO TIGHT!

2. Weave a second row, just the same as above, going behind the base row stitches a second time. Make sure you do not pull the wire too tight or you will make life harder for yourself!

*Look at your weaving. You will see the stitches that look like loops, and straight lines of wire in between each stitch. As the piece grows these lines will look like a ladder.*

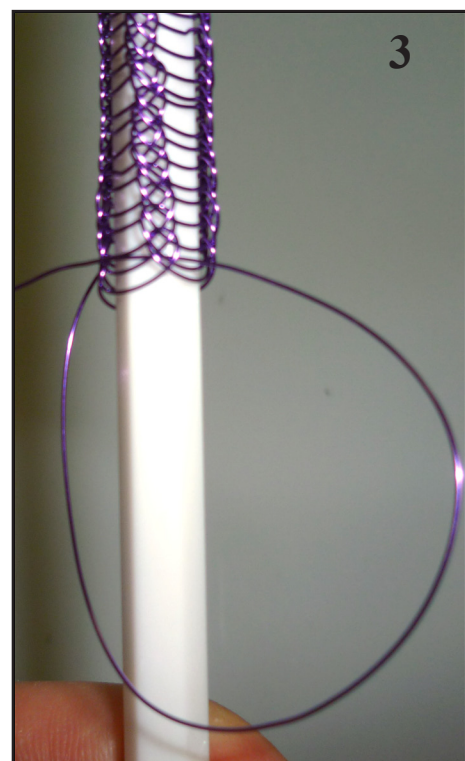
3. For the third row, take the wire and thread it underneath each second to last loop, working from right to left. The easiest way to do this is to look at the 'ladder rungs' in between each stitch. Go through just above the second to last 'rung' on the right, under the stitches and out just above the second to last 'rung' on the left. You may find you need to angle up or down slightly as you go through to come out the right gap. After this row, pull the tail of the wire out of the diagonal anchor hole and trim the wire tail close to the knitting

4. Continue around in the above fashion until you are ready to change your wire.



TOP: 24g Gunmetal wire, 5 stitch, drawn to 5/16th"

BOTTOM: 28g Purple wire, 5 stitch, drawn to 1/8th"



**TIP:** Sometimes it may help to use your pin to lift the loops off the base of the tool a little to make it easier to get the wire through.

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## ADDING WIRE

1. Move the last loop you made so that it is sitting over the diagonal anchor hole.  
(If needed, you can lift the 'daisy' top from the tool to adjust the knitting to the right place).
2. Thread a new piece of wire (2m long) down through the last loop of knitting and through the diagonal anchor hole leaving a 3cm tail.
3. Knit one row using the *new* wire.
4. Take the knitting off the tool and bring both tails of the wire together at the front of the tool.
5. Place the knitting back onto the tool and continue knitting with the new wire. For the next 3 rows you need to catch the tails of the wire into the knitting. i.e. When you go underneath the loop, also go underneath both wire tails.
6. After 3 rows remove the knitting from the tool and trim the tails close to the knitting.
7. Continue knitting until you have 5cm of wire left.

**For a bracelet:** STOP

**For a necklace:** Keep adding lengths of wire until you are happy with the length. Keep in mind that drawing the knitting will add some extra length.

*Does your knitting look terrible and lumpy and uneven . . . in fact, not much at all like the pictures?*  
Don't worry, the drawplate is like magic, it will all smooth and even out - trust us!

## USING THE DRAWPLATE

1. Take the knitting off the tool and cut the top row of loops as close to the head of the tool as possible. Give it a shake to release the daisy top and the excess wire. Leave a single wire tail sticking out of each end of the knitting.
2. Roll the knitting in a piece of felt on the table to help smooth the it - your bead mat works well too.
3. Grip one end of the knitting with chain nose pliers and pull it through the drawplate, starting at 7/16 or 3/8.
4. Pull through the first hole 2 times, then move the next next smallest hole. Pull through that one 2 times. Continue down through the drawplate until the knitting is the desired width.
5. Take one of the wire tails and thread it around and back through the loop it is coming out of to knot it. Trim excess wire. Repeat for the other end.

**Note:** The further down the drawplate you go, the more oval your loops will become.

## TIPS

- After changing your wire you may need to take the knitting off the tool to have enough room to slide under the tails as well as the stitch until you trim them.
- Try to keep your stitches a little loose - double knit is tighter than standard knit and it is harder to get under stitches a two rows back when you are pulling those stitches too tight.
- Sometimes it may help to use your pin to lift the loops off the base of the tool a little to make it easier to get the wire through.
- Double Knit can be harder to draw. Remember to draw from the *front* of the drawplate and be prepared to use your pliers to get it started.

## ATTACHING A CLASP

1. Choose an end. Take 15cm of 22 gauge wire and thread it through 2 loops on opposite sides of the knitted tube.
7. Cross the wires firm and tight to make a small loop and wrap one wire firmly around the other wire twice. Cut off ONE wire.
8. Thread an end cone down the 22 gauge wire to sit snugly against the knitting, hiding the 22g wire wraps and make a wrapped loop.
9. Use a jumpring to attach your clasp.
10. Repeat steps 5 – 9 for the other end.

### VARIATIONS:

- A feature bead can be attached to your clasp to create a fun dangle.
- Seed beads can be placed inside the knitted tube before closing off the second end, to add colour.
- Beads can be chain-linked and connected to the end of the knitted tube with jumpings.