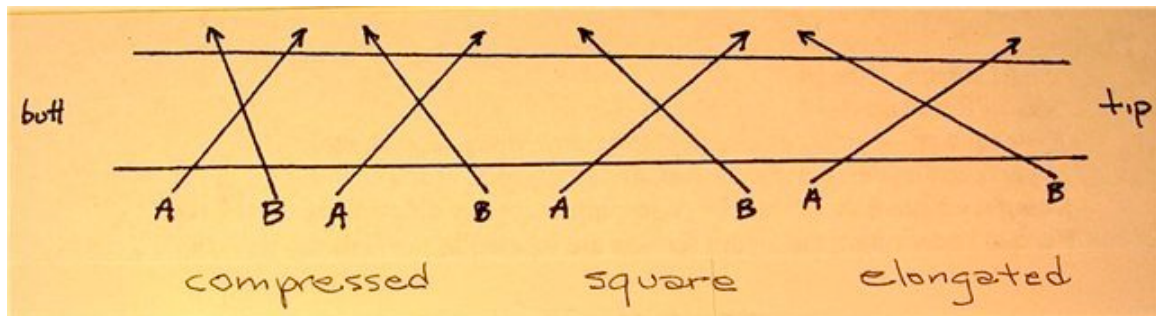


Introduction to Cross Wrap Designs Cross Wrap 11

Now the fun stuff is going to start! In the last article we described marking the rod with the axis and the spaces between patterns. When you spiral the thread up and down the rod making the crossover points (Xs) lined up on the axis, the Xs may be compressed, square or elongated. Here is an example of the types of crossovers:



If you are using a tapered blank the angle of the Xs will always be different, similar to the above example. Actually when you do a closed wrap on a tapered blank you will have an initial layout, which looks like the above example.

So, go ahead and wrap that initial layout thread up and down the rod forming that series of Xs from which you will build your design.

From this point on you are going to learn how these designs are created. Finally, bet you thought that we would ever get here!

Once the initial layout and the first threads have been placed what are our choices placing the next threads? They are (1) the direction of successive threads from X. (2) The color choices for up and down the rod and (3) the sequences that the threads are placed. All three of these choices are important in the formation of the design. Here is a very important thing to remember: whenever two threads cross, there will be one thread on top and one on the bottom. **THE TOP THREAD IS THE ONE THAT ALWAYS SHOWS IN THE DESIGN.**

The basic design in cross wraps is the chevron. Every design is built from chevrons and how they are combined together. Every chevron starts with the standard X and every design is built from a series of Xs. The explanation of the designs that we cover will be from the basic X showing directions, colors and sequences of the threads. All of our designs will start from an X diagram.

Take home lesson: The top thread is always the one that shows!