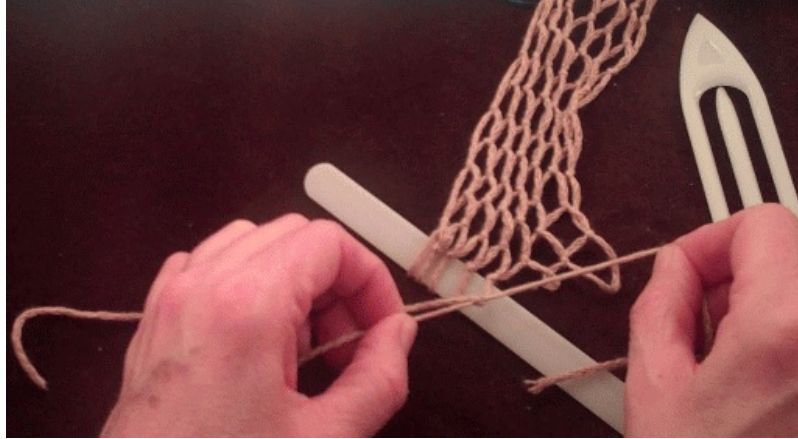


# Adding New Thread



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<http://www.nettingnook.com>

NOTE: In these instructions whenever I use the word “thread” I mean whatever string, cord, twine, rope, yarn, or thread you are using to net. The word shuttle is used to represent either a netting needle or a netting shuttle.

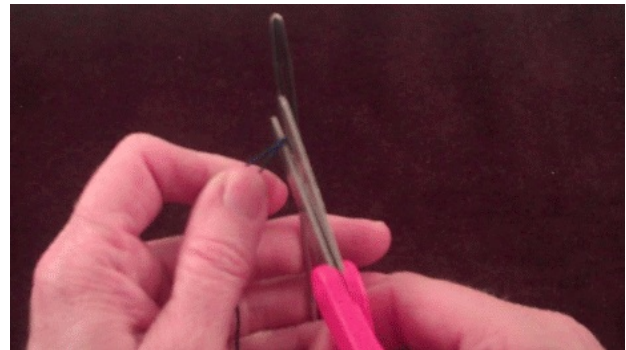
When the thread on your netting needle or netting shuttle becomes too short to tie another knot, it becomes necessary to refill the needle or shuttle.

To do this:

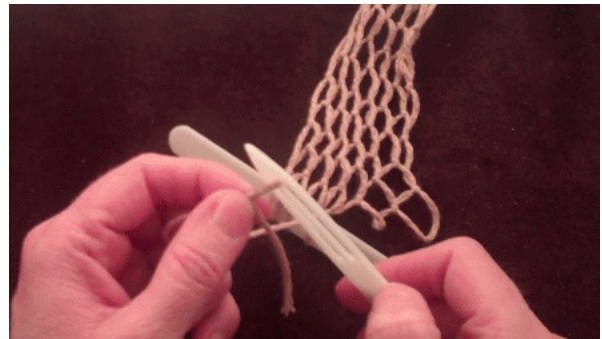
1. Remove the thread from the needle or shuttle by untying or . . .



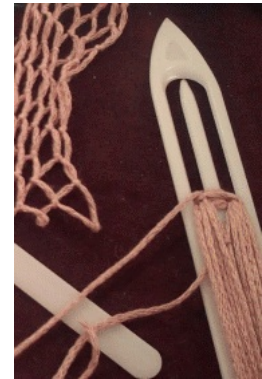
. . . cutting the knot holding the thread to the needle . . .



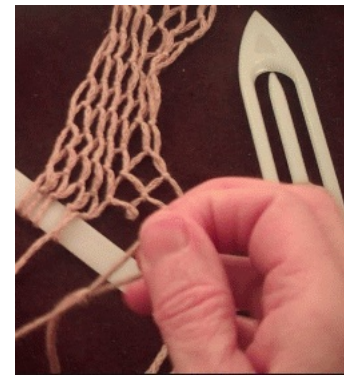
. . . or sliding the slip knot off the prong of the shuttle.



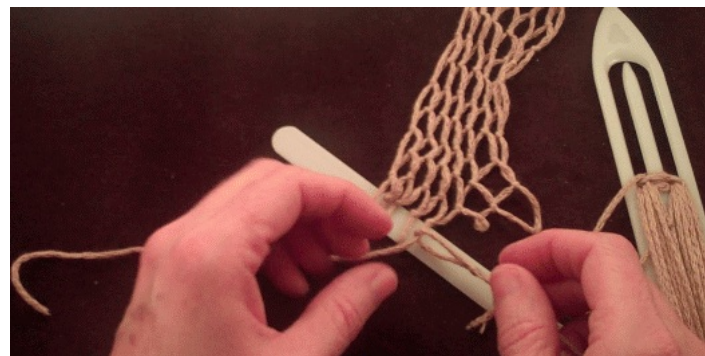
2. Fill the needle or shuttle again with new thread. Once it has been filled and the thread cut, you are ready to attach the two thread ends, one from the netting and one from the needle.



3. Make a slip knot in the thread from the needle or shuttle.

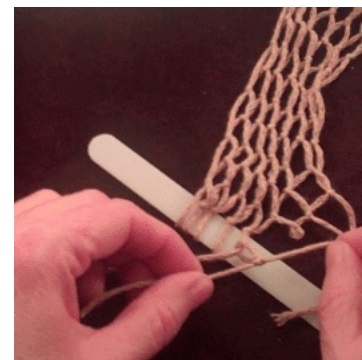


4. Put the thread hanging from the netting through the slip knot. Place the slip knot close to the netting, but leave a little bit of slack to be taken up in the new knot.



5. Take hold of the thread from the needle, one hand on either side of the slip knot.

6. Slowly pull your hands in opposite directions to make the slip knot tight.

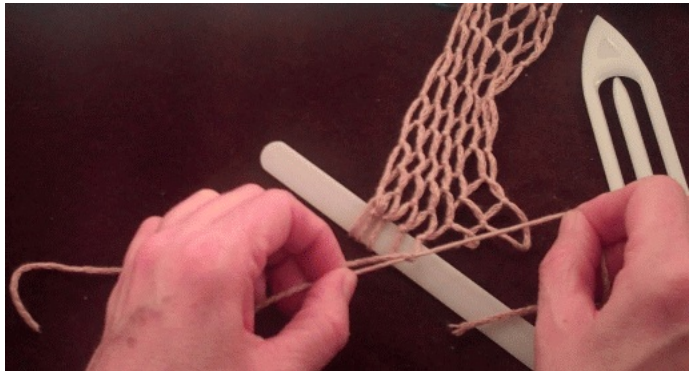


7. You should feel or even hear a slight "pop" when the slip knot pulls over the other thread.

**Success! A new netting knot (or weaver's knot) is tied.**



To make sure the knot is secure, I pull the netting and the shuttle in opposite directions.



Sometimes, in addition, I tie an overhand knot, using the short ends of the netting knot that joined the threads.



As I tighten the overhand knot I force it right up against the knot that joined the threads.

