

How Full to Fill Your Netting Needle or Netting Shuttle



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NOTE: In these instructions whenever I use the word “string” 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.

You need to fill your netting shuttle before you start netting. That means you don't have any netting available to pass the filled shuttle through and see if it is filled too full. It's rather difficult to pass a filled netting shuttle through a non-existent loop of netting to see if it will fit.

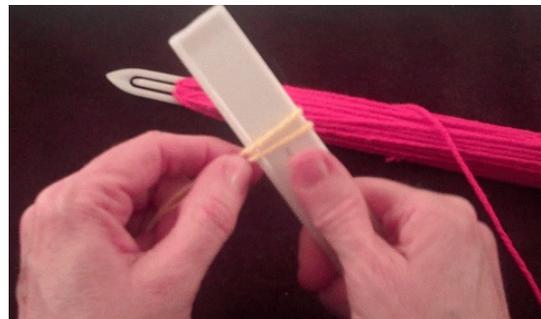
Here is a way to solve this dilemma. Fill your netting shuttle as full as you think it should be.



If you are going to make plain diamond mesh netting,

... with all the meshes the same size, wrap the string twice around the mesh stick you will be using. This is because the diamond mesh is two rows tall.

Pinch the tail and the working string together at the top of the mesh stick.



While continuing to pinch the string together, remove the mesh stick.

A loop is formed below where your fingers are pinching the string together.



The netting shuttle should be able to pass easily through this loop. As you can see in this example there is plenty of room for the shuttle to pass through the loop.



If you will be using different size mesh sticks, while the shuttle is still full,



. . . wrap the string around the smaller mesh stick.



If you have to struggle to get the shuttle through the loop, it's filled too full. You will be struggling to the same extent with the netted loops.

This shuttle is almost too full for this size mesh stick.

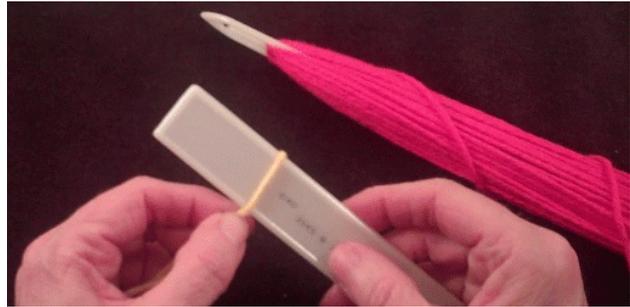


Now, if you're like me and don't like to join strings together frequently, you may be willing to put up with a bit of a struggle for a few rows, but that's your choice whether or not to remove some of the string on the filled shuttle.

If you will be increasing, while the shuttle is full,

. . . wrap the string only one time around the mesh stick instead of twice.

This is because a closed increase loop is only one row tall.



This shuttle is obviously too full to pass through the loop.

In this case, I would certainly remove some string from the filled shuttle until it would pass through the loop easily.

