

Filling a wooden or open slit netting needle

On one side, then the other side



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In these instructions whenever I use the word “string” I mean whatever string, cord, twine, yarn, rope, or thread you are using to net.

Wooden or open-slit netting needles have prongs at each end. Unlike the smaller metal netting needles, they do not have a hole at one end.

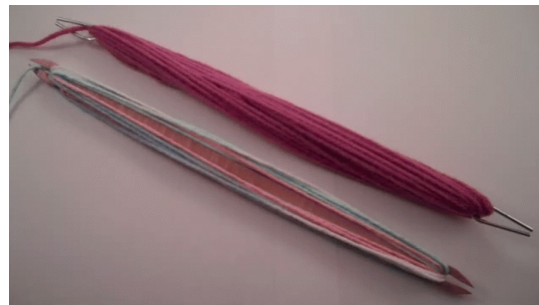


Wooden Netting Needle



Twisted-Wire Netting Needle

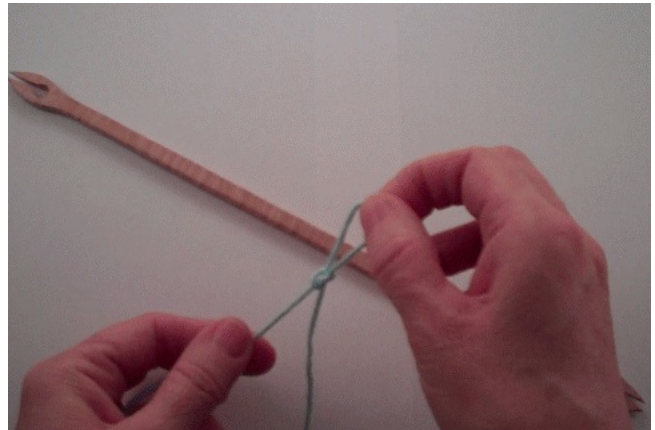
There are two ways that I know of to wrap string around this type of netting needle.



In this handout I will describe the way that wraps the string first on the one side of the needle and then on the other side.



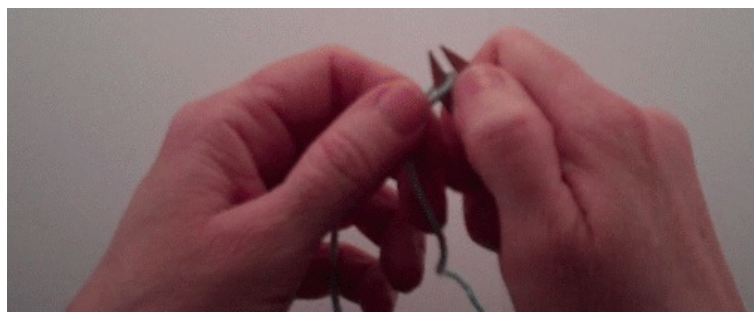
1. Tie a slip knot near the end of the string so that the slip knot slips on the working string, not on the tail.



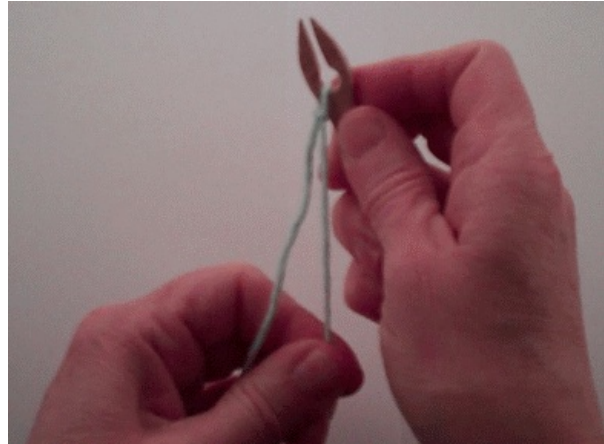
2. Hold the needle in your right hand.



3. Place the slip knot over one of the prongs of the netting needle.



4. Tighten it firmly by gently pulling on the working string.



5. With your left hand draw the string down the length of the netting needle.



6. Place your left index finger behind the slit to help support the needle.



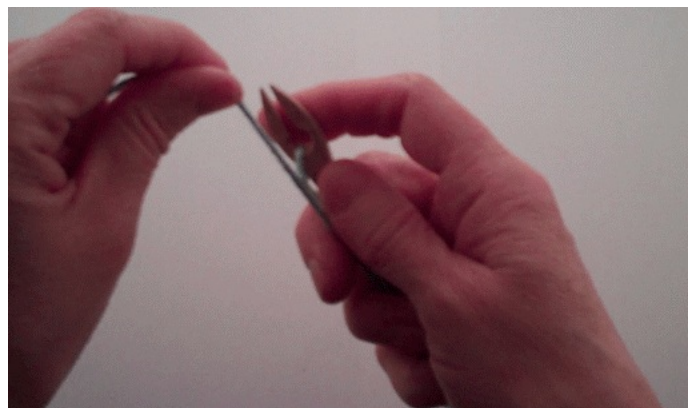
7. Use your thumb to apply pressure on the string while pushing the string away from you and through the slit from front to back.



8. Draw the string up the length of the netting needle with your left hand.



9. Place the right index finger behind the slit to help support the needle.

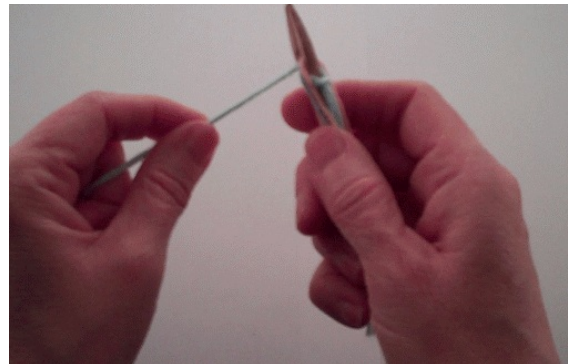


10. Use your left thumb to apply pressure on the string while pushing the string away from you and through the slit from front to back.

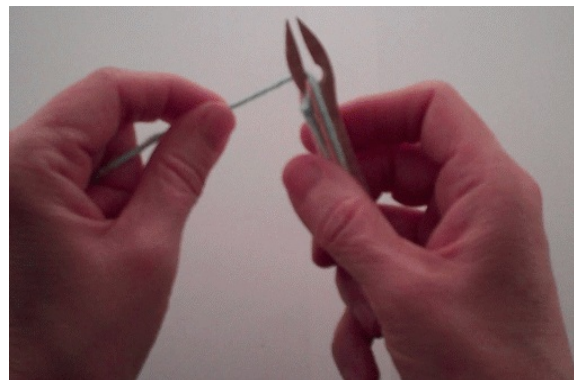


11. You repeat this filling process (steps 5 through 10) several times. The exact number of times is not important. I usually do it about 5 times.

12. Then turn the needle front to back . . .



. . . so that the string you have just placed on the left side of the needle . . .



. . . is now located on the right side of the needle.



13. Now wrap the string on this side of the needle about the same number of times as you did on the other side.
14. Continue wrapping the string around one side of the needle and then the other side of the needle until the needle is as full as you desire. The number of times the steps are repeated depends on the thickness of your string.

NOTE: Be careful not to overfill the needle to the point that it will not go through the meshes.

15. Then cut the string.

