



Macramé PATTERNS

The Newest Book for Beginners and Advanced, with
40 Gorgeous Macramé Projects and Ideas Illustrated
to Create Your Unique Handmade, Knots, and Modern
Decoration for Home & Garden



CATHERINE LUDEMBERG

Macramè Patterns

*The Newest Book for Beginners and Advanced,
with 40 Gorgeous Macramè Projects and Ideas
Illustrated to Create Your Unique Handmade,
Knots, and Modern Decoration for Home &
Garden*

Catherine Ludenberg

© Copyright 2020 by Catherine Ludemberg -

All rights reserved

The work, including all its parts, is entirely protected by copyright
law

No part of this book can be reproduced in any form without the
author's express permission; nor can it be transmitted, or copied for
public or private use.

Table of Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1:

What is Macrame and What is its Origin

Chapter 2:

The Benefits of Learning Macramé

Chapter 3:

Getting Started

Chapter 4:

Basic Macramé Knots

Chapter 5:

Macramé Patterns

Conclusion

Introduction

If you are looking to make different macramé patterns and knots that you can use to create and design your own macramé tapestries, for practical use or even to apply to your furniture for a classy, out of this world appearance, you are at the right place.

And if you wish to make a special perfect gift for a friend or loved one and are short of ideas but are looking for something that will not only wow them but ooze elegance and practicality, keep reading...

You've probably seen on social media (Facebook, YouTube, Pinterest, and Instagram perhaps) or in different homes or shops, knotted patterns that cascade down in a swath of nubby texture. Perhaps you've been curious to know what it is all about and discovered all that is all because of the lost art of macramé, which is making a strong comeback.

Yes, Macramé was widely spread from North Africa to Europe then to Spain around the 15th and 16th centuries. Unfortunately, macramé suddenly died down in the 20th century until its resurgence in the 70s. And thanks to social media, macramé is now fully back with a bang!

Now it is a must-have for any boho or contemporary space. Macramé is not only a break from the monotonous posters, but it also adds a delicious texture to a place.

And this book is about to teach you what macramé is all about and how you can create your very own pieces that will inspire and wow you every time you look at them.

The book covers:

The basics of macramé, including what it is all about, how it has evolved over the years

Why it is worth learning macramé, even if you don't consider yourself the creative type but love beautiful things

Important knots that will help you get started in the macramé without feeling lost whenever you encounter different patterns

The lingo used in macramé that you need to be aware of as you get started

Breathtaking projects that will help you get started

And much more!

So whether you wish to create out of this world pieces for your own use or wish to gift someone the pieces, you can bet that there is something for every manner of purpose in this book!

Let's begin!

Chapter 1:

What is Macrame and What is its Origin

Macramé is a kind of textile made using multiple knots. With macramé, you can complete a project by simply using your hands and a mounting ring to hold your piece steady as you work.

So how did macramé come about?

History of Macrame

Recently, there has been a craze for macramé; however, this is not its first appearance. Macramé was first adapted by the Arabic countries around the 13th century. Weavers from this area used different types of knotting techniques to create rugs and shawls. Further, creating decorative pieces like wall hangings using knots can also be traced back to third-century China.

Thanks to the Arabic artisans, macramé spread through Europe. The practice had spread as far as England by the late seventeenth century, where Queen Mary II, ladies in waiting adapted the craft.

The beauty of macramé was that it was not practiced by women only; sailors knotted as well for practical reasons. However, when they embarked on drawn-out voyages, knotting worked as a method of warding off boredom and staying engaged, which ultimately aided in spreading the art all through Europe. When they docked on new ports, they turned to merchants and traded out the macramé designs they had been making through their voyage. Some common pieces included belts, hammocks, and hats.

Eventually, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Victorians would knot textiles until the Industrial Revolution when sewing machines overtook the practice. However, during the late 1960s and 1970s, hand-knotting made a comeback, but by the 1980s, it quickly fell out of fashion.

With that out of the way, let us now see how you stand to benefit by learning macramé.

Chapter 2:

The Benefits of Learning Macramé

Learning the art of macramé is great because it offers you several great benefits. Here are some of the top reasons why you should try macramé.

1. It makes you more creative

Macramé knots are like little lego building blocks; once you know how to tie them, you can arrange them in magnificent patterns with great ease. Being able to arrange those knots without the aid of any prepared designs or patterns can open up your mind creatively.

Everyone is creative; all you need is to trust and believe in yourself to unlock that part of your brain. You are free to express yourself in what you make, and therefore this allows you to engage your creative side and make breathtaking macramé pieces.

2. It helps you grow

The art of macramé is great because just like any other art, it is a wonderful way to meet people and learn more about the world around you. It motivates you to get out of your comfort zone and try new interesting skills. It challenges your thinking and makes you become better.

Once you are out of your comfort zone, growing with each day, you start to grow and become a better person. Learning macramé allows you to live an active, healthy, and connected life, as you spend time learning what other people are doing, get inspired by their crafts, find ways of improving or customizing them, and more.

3. It gives you time and permission to learn a new skill

People are always looking to learn new beneficial skills. By learning macramé you build a new skill that is not only fun but also very beneficial to you.

It is always challenging to try something new because you're not used to the change. Therefore, to make it more interesting and fun, you need to try something that challenges you while at the same time being interesting.

Macramé offers just that – the perfect combination of challenges and fun as you slowly become better knot by knot. Once you create something nice, you'll feel quite happy and satisfied that you'll love engaging in macramé.

4. It allows you to make amazing works of art

Macramé is a great form of art that allows you to create beautiful works of art. There are many things that you can make from macramé, such as wall hangings, jewelry, clothes, or even sandals. Being able to create something just the way you want it is good because you'll be satisfied and content with it.

These amazing works of art can be used to decorate homes or even offices. They add a great touch to the vibe and general look of a place. You could even gift your loved ones and impress them with your skills and thoughtfulness.

5. It is a way to make a living easily

If you've been looking for a way to make a living by doing your own business, then macramé is the way to go. People are always looking for ways to decorate their offices and homes. And with the fact that you can create unique pieces that inspire and ooze elegance, you could easily sell your crafts to people. People love beautiful things, irrespective of how the

economy is performing! So if you can perfect this skill, you could make it your little side hustle, which could easily pay some bills for you. And if you are serious about it and become a pro at macramé, you could even turn it into a full time business, as you make breathtaking works of art that people will not say no to.

Chapter 3:

Getting Started

This chapter will focus on what you need to start any macramé project.

Essential Macramé Tools and Supplies

Mounting cords

Rings for holding mounting cords

Macrame board

Cording

Pins

Measuring Tape

Scissors

In addition to having the above tools, you will also need to acquaint yourself with some commonly used macramé terms:

Common Macramé Terms

Below are some terms you will come across as you create your patterns:

Sinnet (or Sennit): In these designs, the knots are created one at a time to form a chain.

Knotting/working cord: Refers to the cord that you are using at the moment for tying your knots.

Fillers: Cord(s), which remain in the middle of your design where the knots are wrapped around. They are also referred to as core or knot bearing knots.

Weave: To weave cords is placing them in such a way that they cross over or under one another.

DDH: It's an abbreviation for Double half hitch, which means tying two half hitch knots adjacent to one another.

Standing end: The cord end, which is mounted on a board for macramé or another work surface. It isn't used in the making of knots

SK: It is the short form of a square knot, which is made by knotting two cords over one cord or more.

Picot: These are loops that are standing out on the edges of a project. They are common in the early designs.

Hitch: A knot, which is frequently used in attaching cords onto other materials.

Crook: The area which is curved on a cord loop.

Finishing knot: A knot, which you tie to secure the ends of your cords; thus, preventing them from coming undone (unraveling).

Fringe: Ends of cords which are left hanging instead of being knotted.

Scallops: They are several loops of knots made along the sides of a macramé project.

Interlace: It's a design where you intertwine and weave your cords together to connect different sections.

Segment: Refers to particular sections of a design, cord, or knot.

Alternating: This is where you tie a knot using one cord then swap to a different cord to form the exact knot.

Findings: Fastenings and items apart from cords, which can be used to make attachments, closures, and any other decorations or functional settings in macramé designs. For instance, clasps and ear wires.

Bar: A knot series, which creates an area that is raised on your design. We often use half hitch knots to make the bars. They can run vertically, diagonally, or horizontally across your design.

Combination knot: This is where you use 2 knots or more at the same time to create a new design element or a new type of knot. Also referred to as fusion knots.

Body: Used to refer to the main area of your design, which you are currently working on.

Bight: A narrow section on your cord that is folded, which you push through other knot parts.

Macramé Tips

As you get started with macramé, below are some tips to make the whole process easier.

Use good quality rope

Home and craft stores have a wide range of nylon, acrylic, twine, and cotton cords that incorporate a rope-like twist, which is ideal for macramé. If you are uncertain which rope to use, you can start by using a cotton rope with a diameter of not less than 3mm. There are two kinds of cotton rope; twisted and braided. The braided rope made of cotton is six or more pieces, which are braided to create one rope. With the three-piece rope (occasionally referred to as three-ply), the pieces are twisted all-around one another.

Maintain equal tension all through

This calls for practice. The invariability of the size of the knots is affected by the strength you use in tightening them. Continue practicing again and again until you achieve a rhythm and your knots appear consistent. You will need to find a balance between loose and knotting to avoid your design looking shoddy and instead have your knots looking nice and tight.

Begin small and simple

In macramé, we have a wide range of various knots, which are used, and we will learn more about this in the next chapter. A nice first knot to begin learning is the easy square knot. This knot can be executed in two ways: the plain square knot and the alternating one. For many of the macramé designs available out there, the square knot is the core foundation. Also, this knot is a simple knot for a beginner to attempt.

So why is it advisable to begin with a small practice project

A small practicing project offers you the chance to get familiar with the various knots for macramé, what they are called, and how to tie them.

Upon the completion of the practice design, you are either going to be really pleased with yourself and enthusiastic to try out new designs, or you may realize that this is not your thing at all.

When you finish this small design, it gives you the self-assurance you need to invest your money and time into this craft by taking the next initiative to your first “actual” design for macramé.

So, what type of small macramé designs can you get started with:

Key chain, bookmark, plant holder, wall hanging, and jewelry such as bracelets or choker necklaces

Bigger designs that you can try out once you are familiar with this craft include: bunting or garland, headboard, rug, light fixture, table runner or hammock (but save this one for later as it’s really big).

Enjoy yourself and get involved

As you start, enjoy yourself and if you can, find a community. You can become part of a community of macramé partisans where you share macramé knowledge, get answers to any questions you may be having, and even be inspired. One of the most amazing things about this journey is being able to express creativeness via macramé.

Let us now learn some basic macramé knots that you will come across:

Chapter 4:

Basic Macramé Knots

Macramé projects are usually created from a combination of some distinct basic knots. When you become well acquainted with the basic knots, you can make any macramé design you wish. Let us learn some basic knots:

Square Knot (SK)

This is the most basic knot that we use in macramé. You can make many patterns and variations using only this knot or in conjunction with other knots. You can use this knot to create sennits, which simply means tying one after the other in a chain.

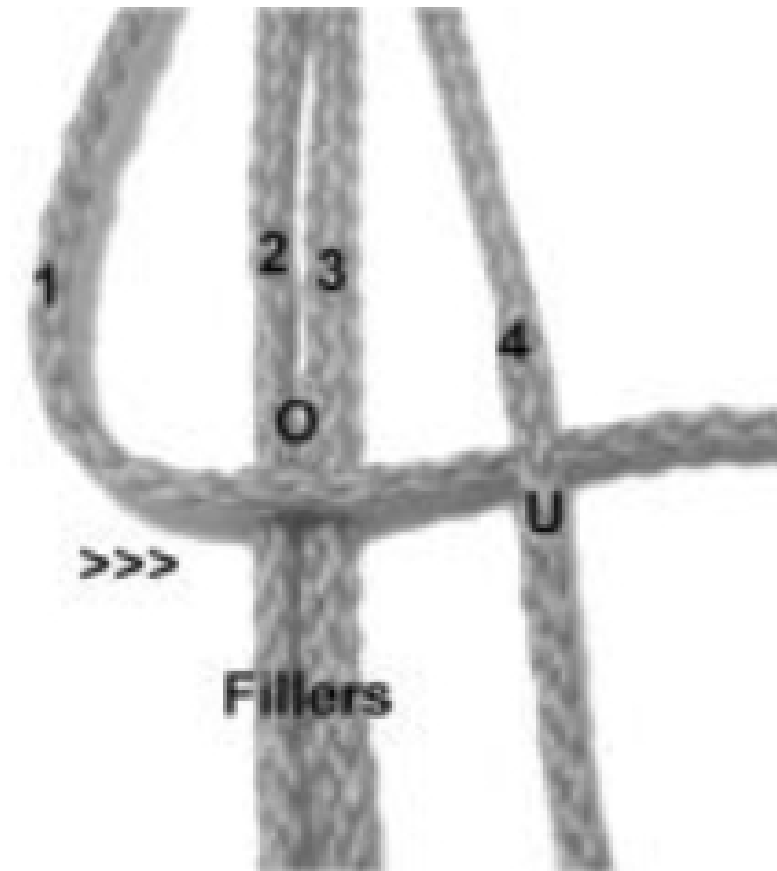
The square knot may also be used in rows that are horizontal with diagonal or straight edges.

For practice purposes on creating the square knot, you will need two cords that have been folded in half then attached to the project board. This way, you will have four strands to create the design. Number your cords mentally 1 to 4. Cords 2 and 3 are going to be the fillers while cords 4 and 1 will be your working cords.

Making the knot

Step 1

Heading towards the right, bring cord 1 above the filler cords three and two. Cross it below cord 4. If you move the working cord on the left first, your knot's head is going to be facing left and vice versa.



Step 2

Bring the cord numbered 4 to your left, crossing below the two fillers and above the working cord 1. While holding your fillers firmly, make the knot tight by yanking either working cords.



Pro tip: You have just completed a half square knot, which is at times referred to as a half knot, mostly in vintage patterns.

Step 3

Both your working cords have exchanged positions. Bring the cord numbered 1 to your left, crossing it above the filler cords then below cord 4.



Step 4

Bring cord four to your right, crossing it below your filler cords and above working cord one.



Step 5

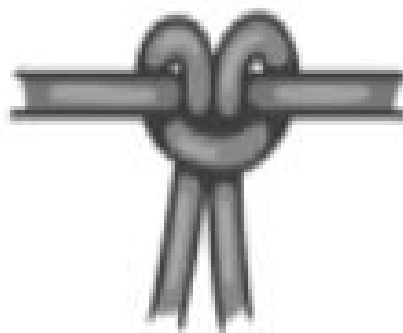
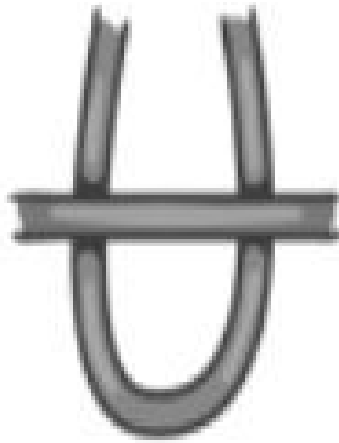
While firmly holding your filler cords, tug on your cords for working to make the left square knot tight.



Lark's Head Knot

This knot is also referred to as “cow hitch.” It is commonly used in the process of mounting since it is a “hitch”. The mounting process entails attaching one cord onto a purse handle, dowel, or ring onto another cord.

How to create larks head knot



Bend your cord into equal parts then position your loop below the horizontal line for holding from above to below.

Reach below your loop, then over the holding line, and hold the two loose strands. Bring them below through your loop.

Yank to make the knot tight.

Reverse Lark's Head Knot

This knot is used when you require turning a knot, especially in the presence of double half hitches, as it is going to blend in just fine.

Making the knot

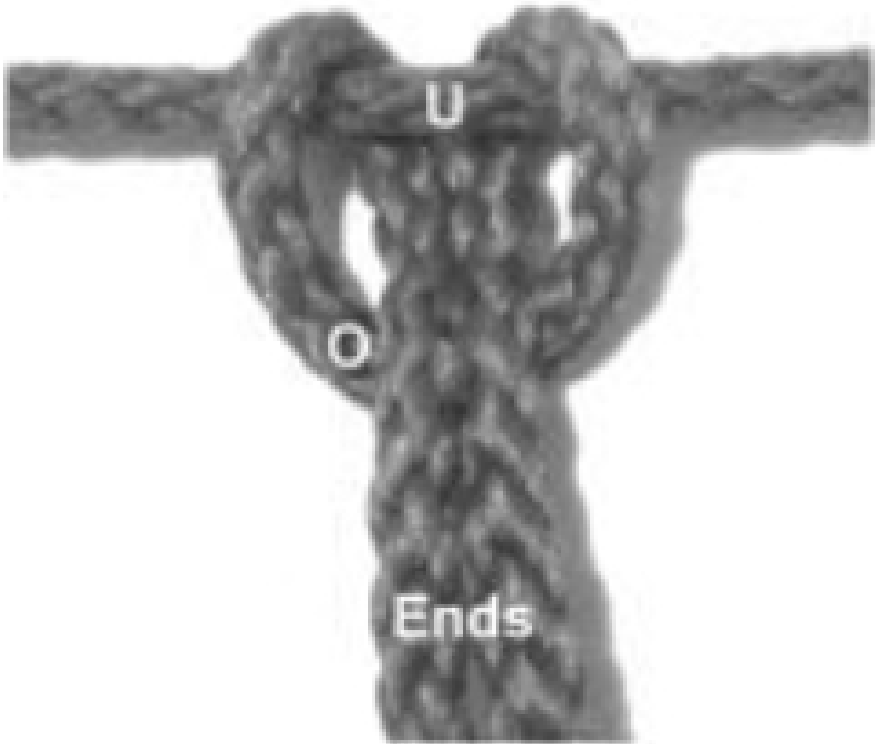
Step 1: Horizontally attach your holding cord to the board.

Bring your working cord that has been folded in half on top of the cords for holding. The section that is folded should be on the front and the tips headed behind your board.



Step 2: Passing below your holding cord then above the section of your working cord that has been folded, bring either halves towards yourself.

To make the knot tight, firmly pull them.



Switch Knot

It's a square knot design that is created by swapping the working cords and fillers every time you create a new knot. It is very crucial that you leave out sufficient space in between your knots to clearly see the cords that have been crisscrossed.

Like the square knot, you will need four cords for practicing. Using two colors is going to be quite helpful. Arrange your cords in such a way that two cords of similar color are adjunct to one another with the remaining cords on each side.

Making the knot

Step 1: Using cords 4 and 1 create a left square knot like the one above.



Step 2: Separate the filler cords 3 and 2.

Take both your cords for working and bring them over the fillers, so that they are now resting in between both cords.



Step 3: Using cords 4 and 1 as the fillers and cords two and three as working cords create a right square knot. Tighten your knot so that it's resting not less than an inch under the initial square knot.



Pro tip: In many macramé patterns, you will not be instructed on the direction your knots should be facing. It is entirely your call whether you wish to alternate the right and left square knot or not. Ensure that you maintain an equal distance in between your knots all through the Sennit.

Step 4: Bring your working cords two & three above then in between cords one & four, so that they become the next filler cords.

Using cords one and four create a left square knot.



To proceed, rework steps 2 to 4

Half Hitch

Step 1: Begin by knotting the Lark's head



Step 2: Bring one of your cords to form the number 4



Step 3: Take that cord, then loop it through the hole in the 4 and yank taut.



That's it; you just created the half hitch.



Double Half Hitch

This knot is made by simply repeating the half hitch once more.

Making the knot

Step 1: Begin by knotting the Lark's head.



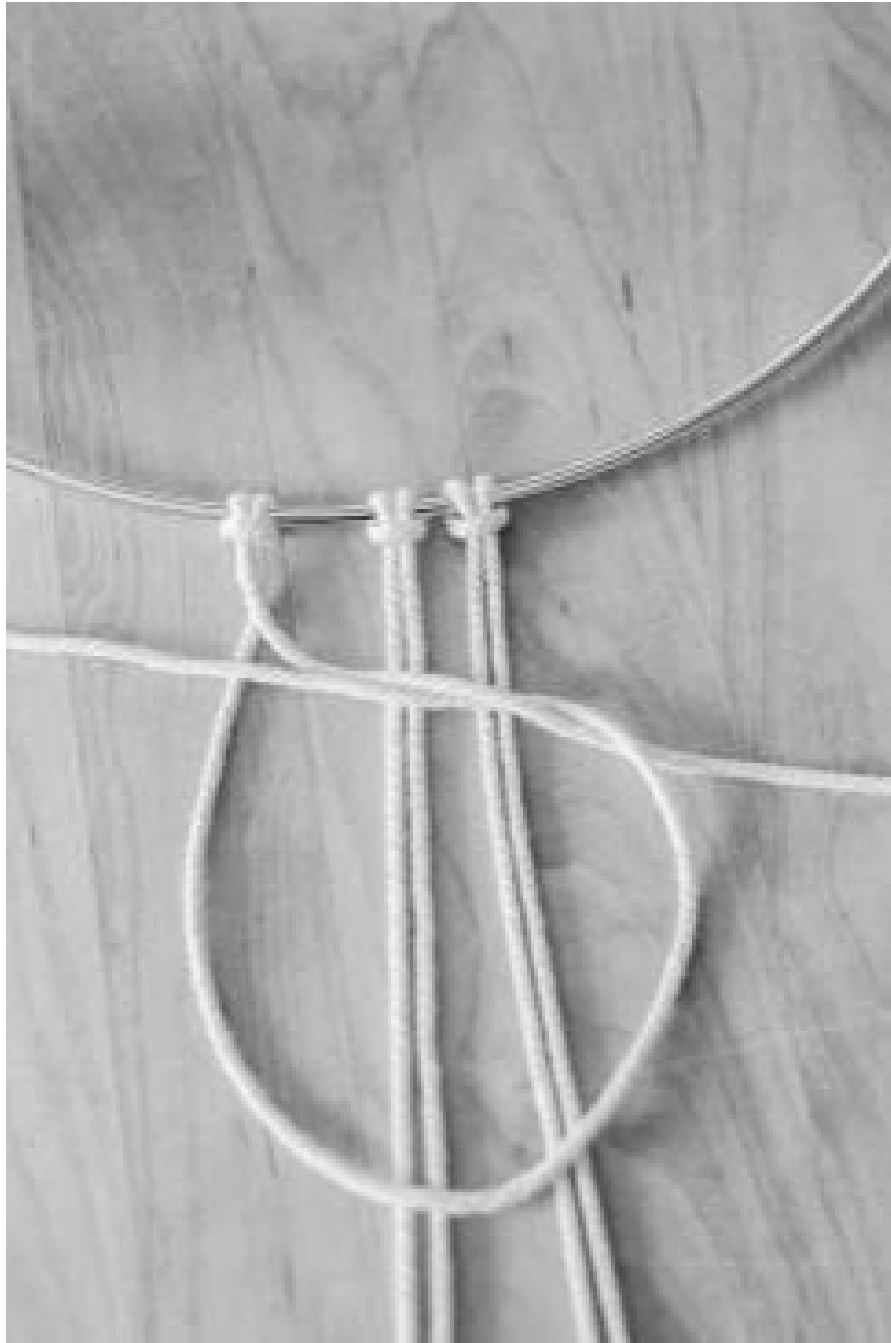
Step 2: Create the number 4 using one of your cords.



Step 3: Take the cord you used and loop it through the hole in the 4, then pull taut.



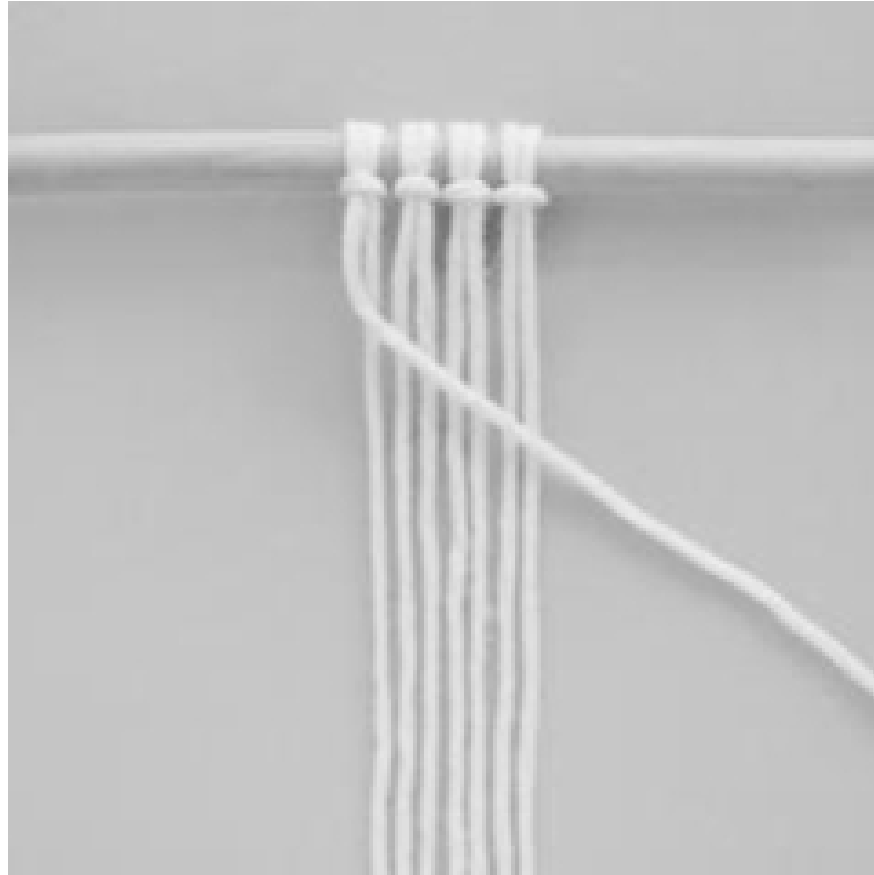
Step 4: Using the cord you used earlier, create one more number 4



Step 5: Bring the loop through the hole in the 4 then yank taut.

Diagonal Double Half Hitch

Step 1: Take your holding cord (yarn strand that's on the furthest left side) and bring it over every other strand (the cords for working) diagonally from the left side to the right. The angle and direction of the half hitch knots are going to be determined by how you position the working cords.



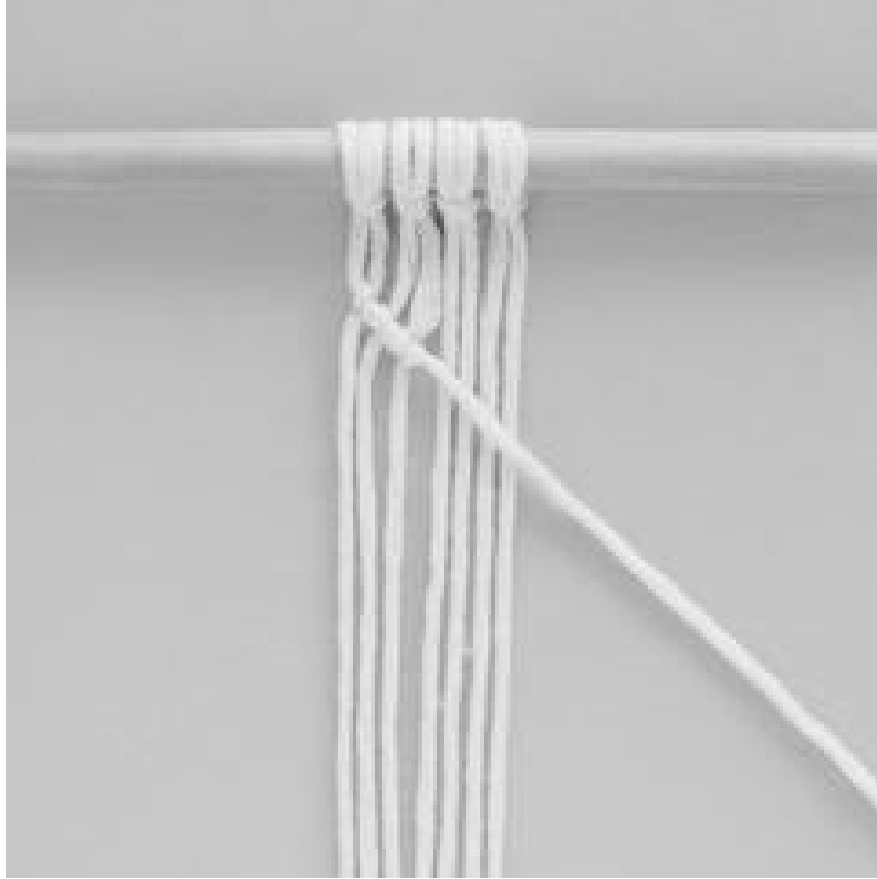
Step 2: Advancing from the left side to the right, use cord two to create a half hitch. Cross cord two above and below your holding cord then over itself to make a loop. Yank your knot tight, then reposition it to the place where you would like to start from.



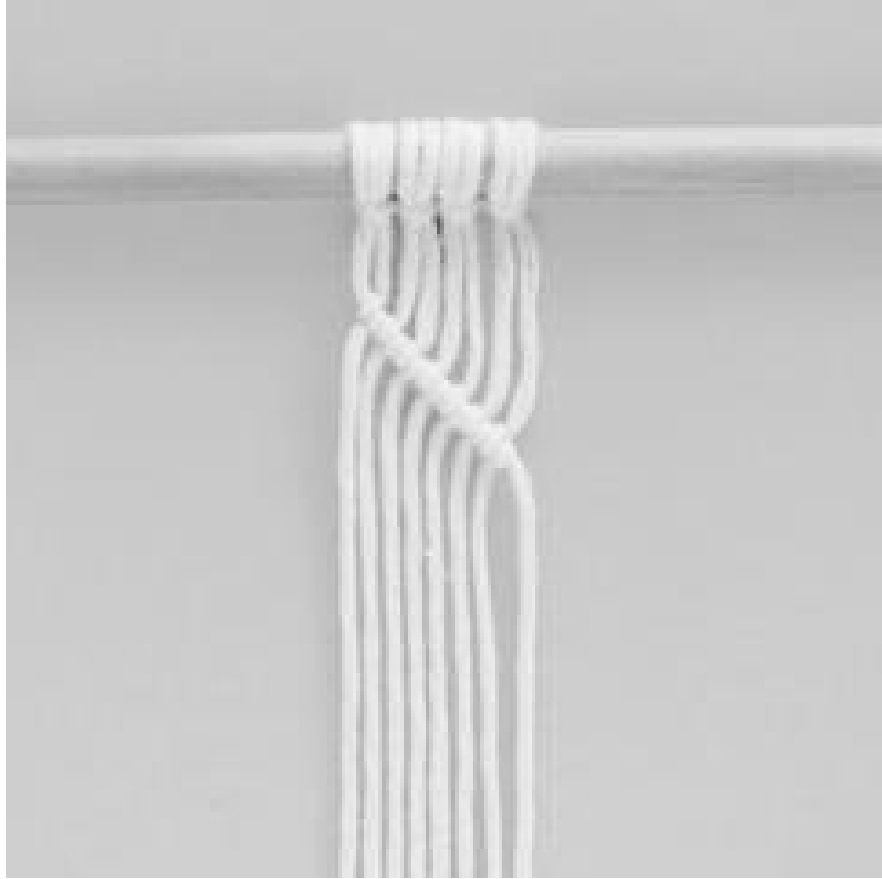
Step 3: To form a double half hitch, create one more half hitch knot



Step 4: Making sure that the holding cord is placed diagonally throughout, continue to knot double half hitches using the rest of the cords for working. Every knot is going to be a little lower on your foundation cord than the last.



Step 5: After you have worked through all your working cords, you are going to attain a double half hitch row.



Other Macramé Knots

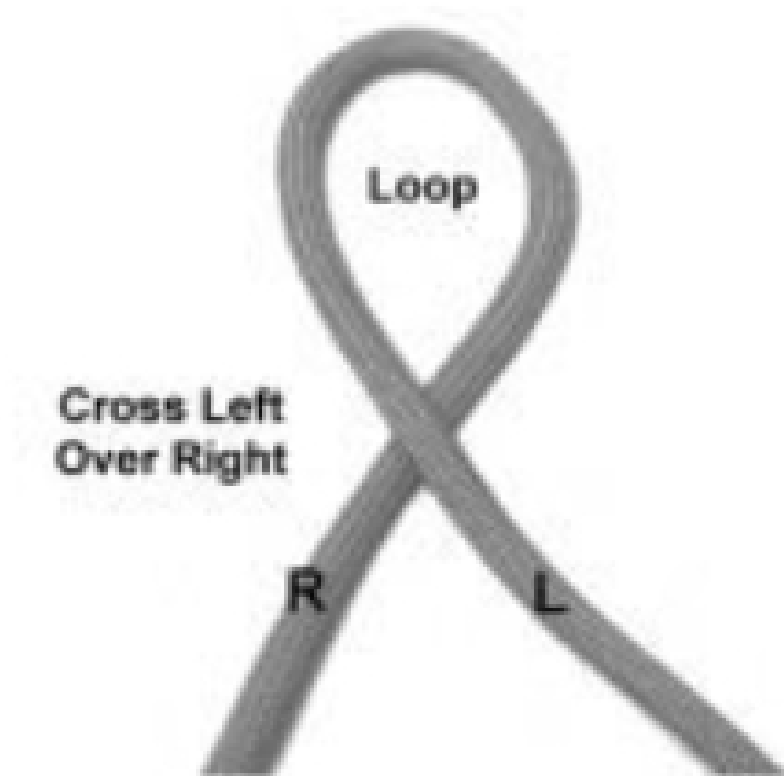
Oysterman Knot

This intriguing and relatively easy to make knot is used to create an alluring button wherever you wish on your cord. Clifford W. Ashley developed this knot early in the nineteenth century.

It is founded on a slipknot, though, with an additional step. Many knots for buttons are simple to tie however difficult to tighten, but with the oysterman knot, it is easy, thus making it suitable for most types of macramé designs.

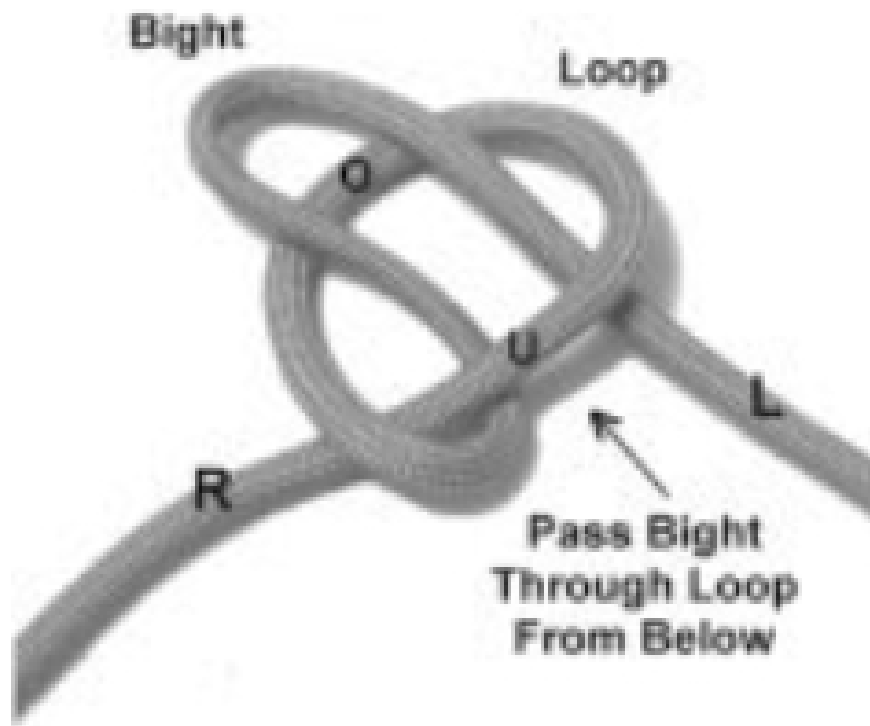
Making the knot

Step 1: Create a loop in the middle of a cord that is eighteen inches in length. Ensure that you have the left crossing over the right one.



Step 2: To create a bight, bend half of your cord on the left. Cross it through your loop from the bottom, which is below the half on the right and above the one on the left

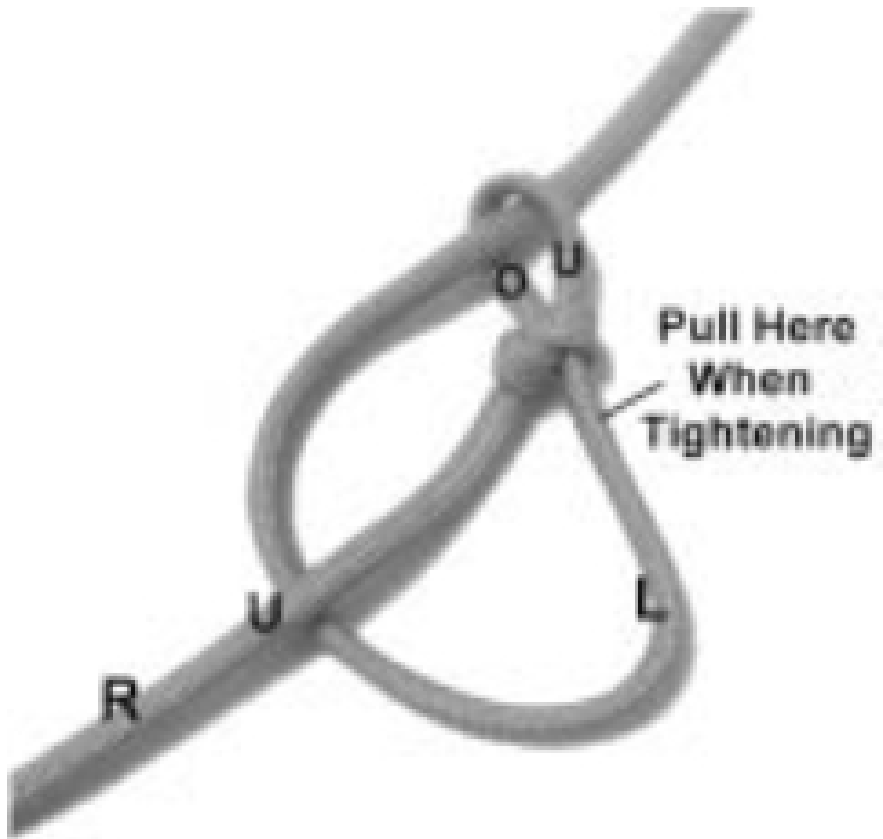
Yank the bight to make the loop around it tight.



Step 3: Vertically align the slipknot. Crossing below the half of the cord on the right, take the half on the left and move it clockwise.

Bring the left cord to your bight then cross it through from above, that's over-under.

Yank half of the left cord in the section that is right under your slipknot to make the knot tight. This is going to make the bight tight. Then to make the rest of your knot tight, yank the left half cord.



Wrap Knot

This knot is used for starting some macramé designs.

Making the knot

Step 1: Take the strand for wrapping and form the shape V above the other pieces.



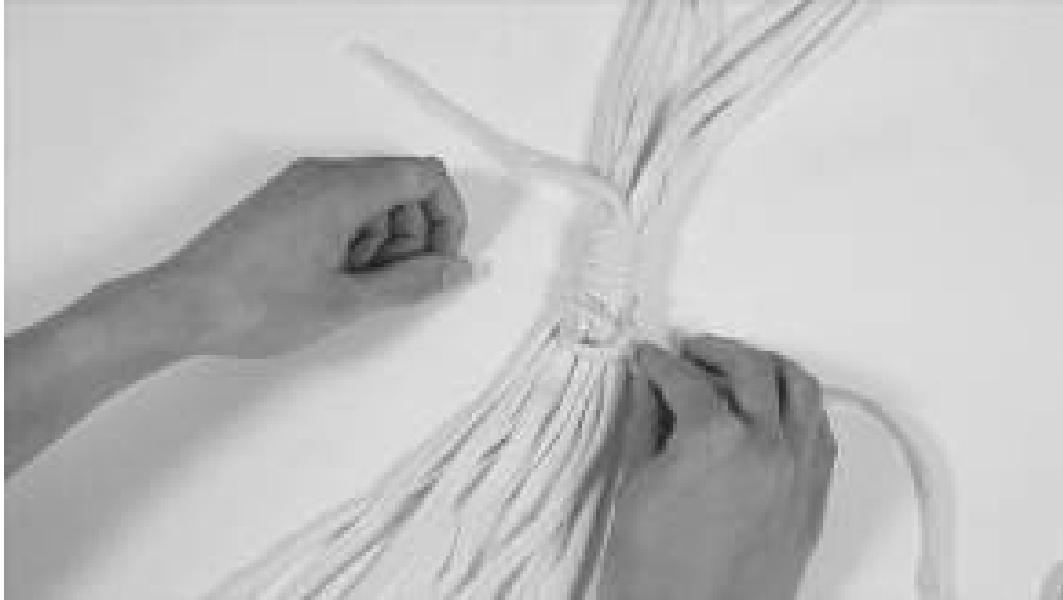
Step 2: Wrap the end that is long around every strand, which will leave your V trapped.



Step 3: Continue to wrap the end that is long for around five times.



Step 4: Bring the strand that is long through your V.



Step 5: Yank the strand that is shorter to trap the strand that is longer below your knot, and that's it; a finished wrap knot.



Overhand Knot (OH/OK)

The overhand knot is often used to prep the cords because when you tie it at the tip of your cord, it prevents unravelling.

You may also use this knot to finish off your cords after completion of the project, connect 2 cords and to secure beads.

Making the knot

Use your cording to create a loop.

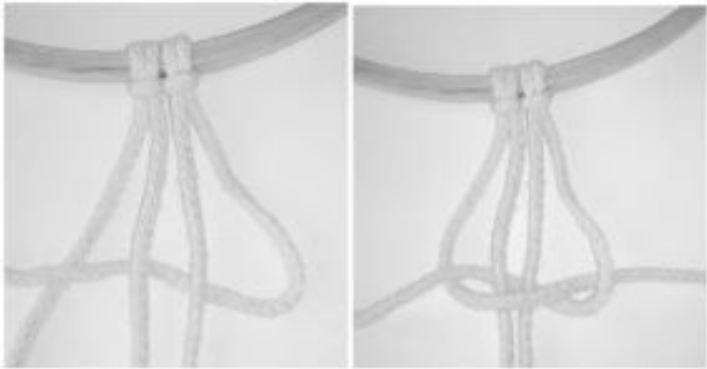
Take one tip of the cord and bring it around your cord then by your loop.
Yank taut.

Spiral Knot

Step 1: Use larks head knot to hang 2 cords onto the dowel or ring. You will be left with a total of 4 hanging cords, 2 anchor cords (cords in the middle) and 2 tying cords (the ones at the sides).



Step 2: Cross the tying cord to the right below the anchor cords then over the tying cord to the left. Cross the tying cord to the left over your anchor cords then via the loop created by the tying cord on the right. Pull either tying cords to make the knot tight and you have just finished a right half SK.



Typically, a spiral knot is simply 2 right facing half SQs. Cross the tying cord to the right below your anchor cords then over the tying cord to the left. Cross the tying cord to the left over the anchor cords then into the loop made by the tying cord on the right. Yank either tying cords to tightly secure your knot.

Josephine Knot

Step 1: Cut out 2 cord lengths that are approximately fifty inches long. This will allow you plenty of room for practicing. Double over your strands to have the tips aligned. Tie the loops at the top together.



Step 2: Grab the cord on the left then loop it below itself.



Step 3: Grab the cord on the right side then cross it over your loop of the cord on the left.



Step 4: Carrying on using the cord on the right, pass it below the tip of the cord on the left making sure you use the under-over technique. Then tighten it up.



Chapter 5: Macramé Patterns

Pandora Bracelet



Tools and Supplies

Fabric glue (clear when dry)

Project board

Tape

Pins

Pandora beads

2mm of cord material (this pattern used Satin)

Method

Step 1

Cut out two cords that are not less than 72" in length to make a bracelet that is 8". To avoid unraveling, apply glue to the tips.

Horizontally align your cords then secure them close to the middle. Mark the middle point using a sheet of tape. Thread your first bead through the two cords to have it resting over the tape.

Step 2

Working at the same time, create a loop that is counterclockwise using the 2 cords.

Pro tip: The best way to secure satin and other cords that are delicate is by leaning pins over them. When you place the pins through your material, it is going to destroy the frail fibers.



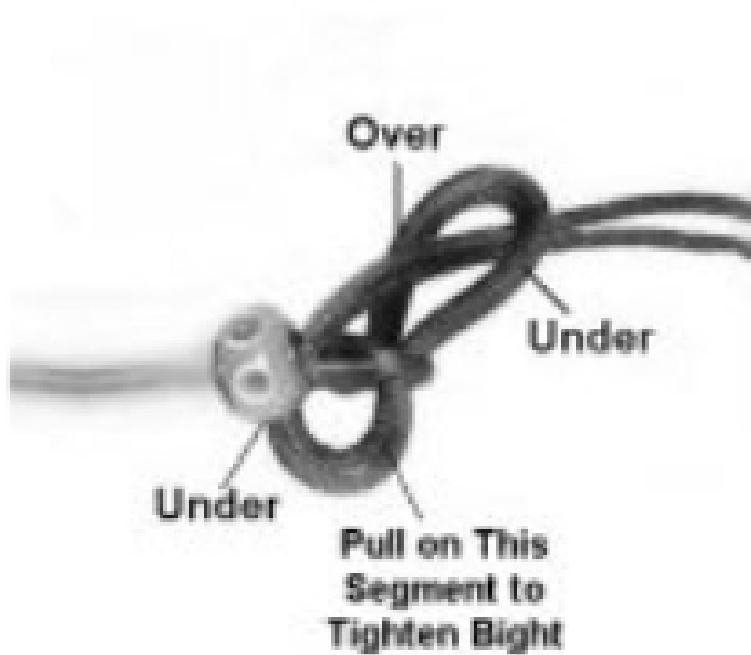
Step 3



Fold the end that is free to create a bight. Bring it under-over through your loop.

To make the initial loop tight, yank the bight. As you do that, get rid of the slack from the bead segment so that the loop you tightened is against the bead. Pull carefully as this is a crucial step in the design.

Step 4



Pass the end that is free below your bead rotating clockwise. Ensure that your knot is not twisted. It helps to hold it firmly on the board using one of your hands while you finish your knot using the remaining hand.

Bring the tip by your bight above and below (from top to bottom).

To make the bight tight, tighten the section that is close to your bead. Tug on the tip to make the remaining part tight.

Step 5

Rework steps two to four a couple of times while you incorporate additional beads. Instead of finishing with a bead, use a knot.

When your bracelet reaches half of the length that you intend to make, stop. For instance, stop at three and a half inches for a finished bracelet of seven inches in length.

Ensure that all your oysterman knots are as close as possible to your beads. Where there's a lot of space, it becomes challenging to remove knots and backtracking.

Flip your bracelet over then return to the middle. What you should do first is tying a knot for buttons adjacent to your bead using the remaining half of your cord. Proceed on tying additional knots and incorporating extra beads until you get your bracelet to your required size. Ensure that you remember to finish with a knot and not a bead.

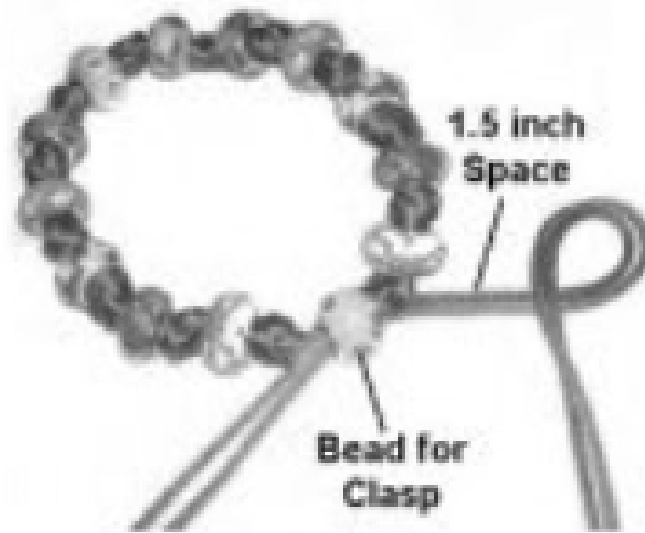
Step 6

To create the clasp, bring 2 cords from the same bracelet end through one bead. Repeat with the other side, but this time let them pass through in the opposite direction. To check the size, wear the macramé jewelry on the wrist; it is supposed to feel comfy with the tips pulled so that it is in the position for closing. If it is not the correct size, you might need to remove or add knots. To make your bracelet balanced, ensure that you do it on either end.

As you take off the bracelet, notice the distance that you need to slide the bead for your clasp to open it.

If it is past one and a half inches, as you execute the following step, position your knots further below on the tips.

Step 7



Leave out a minimum space of one and a half inches, then use the 2 ends to create an Oysterman knot. As you tighten it, apply glue so that it is in the inside of your knot.

If you wish you may add extra glue on the exterior, though, some types of glue will end up darkening your material. Therefore, before using the glue, test it out on a sheet of material scrap to avoid that.

Step 8:

Redo step seven using the remaining two ends. Allow the glue to dry before cutting off the additional material.

Friendship Bracelet



Tools and Supplies

Scissors

Buttons (You can use a bead as well)

Bamboo Cord or Hemp Twine

Optional: Craft Glue

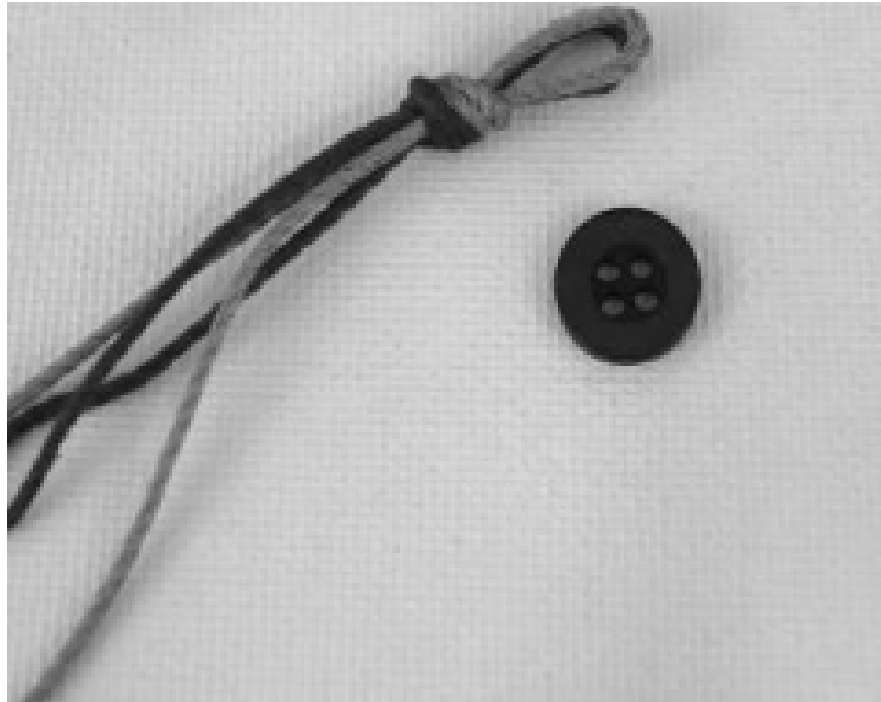
Method

Step 1

Cut out 2 pieces of cord that are around seven feet in length, which is going to be a bit longer than required but as we had mentioned earlier, it's always good having a little extra instead of being insufficient. You can have them as the same color, but this pattern used two distinct colors.

Step 2

Next, measure approximately twelve inches then double the cord up. This is going to give you two lengths of twelve inches and two, which are seventy-two inches. Create the overhand knot, which is going to be a loop for the closure of your button; therefore, you have to make sure that the button can fit through that loop.



Step 3

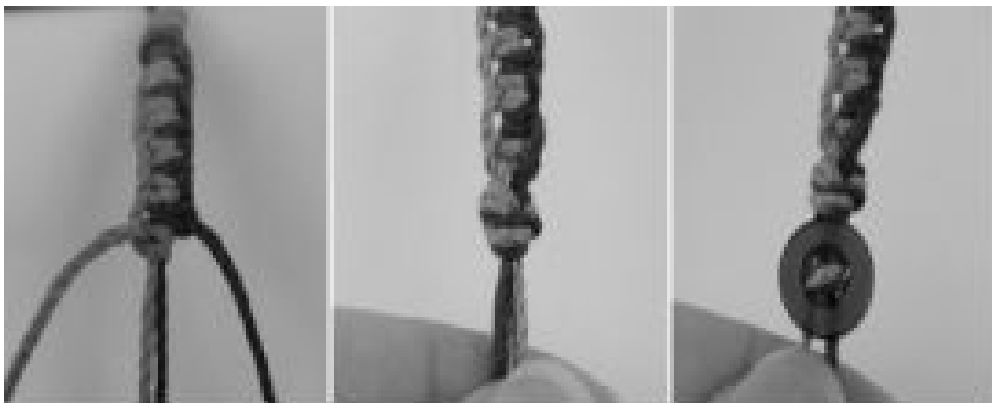
Attach your bracelet onto the project board or any work surface of choice.

Separate the strands to leave the two that are long on the sides and the two short ones at the center. Tie one of the strands that are long and knot it all round the two strands at the center. Using that exact cord, create another knot.



Step 4

Switch to the other cord then rework the 2 knots. Continue to alternate sides, creating 2 knots on either side.



Once you achieve your desired length (a woven length of approximately 6"), tie your bracelet off using an overhand knot. To help in securing it, you may apply a tiny amount of craft glue if desired. If you end up using the glue, you may clip off 2 of the tail ends near your knot.

Next, take the two cords that are remaining then use them for tying on the closure of your button. Create the knots below your button – then again, you may apply a small amount of glue to help secure the knot.

Silver Leather Bracelet



Tools and Supplies

Two cord strands of round leather in 2 distinct sizes. For instance 1mm & 1.5mm. Each around eighty centimeters in length.

One more round leather strand of the thinner (1mm) cord about 2m long.

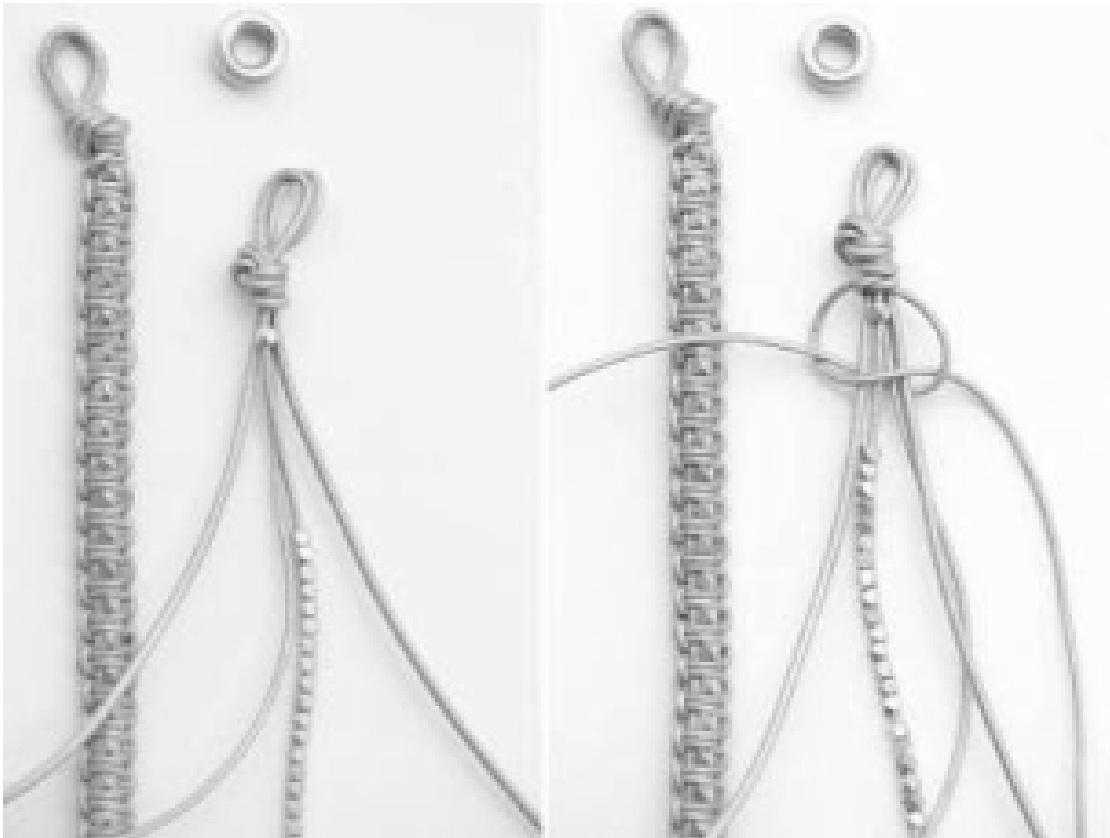
Thirty or so beads with a hole that is big enough to slide through the thinner leather.

Optional: a bead with a huge hole

Method

Step 1

Fold the 2 eighty centimeter strands into half then create a knot with a small loop. Try having the strands of thinner cord in between the thicker ones. Each of the four is going to be the “carry” cords.



Step 2

Take one thin carry cord and thread all your beads on it. Use a knot to secure it. Using a knot, secure the 2m strand over the “carry” cord. These

are going to be the cords for working.

Step 3



Pull up the bead on one end and use your cords for working to create a square knot.

Pull the bead adjunct to it up, then use the exact square knot to secure it – decide whether it will be right or left facing then go with it all the way.

Ensure that you gently pull every knot tight since the leather cord of 1mm is quite thin and is going to tear easily if pulled hard.

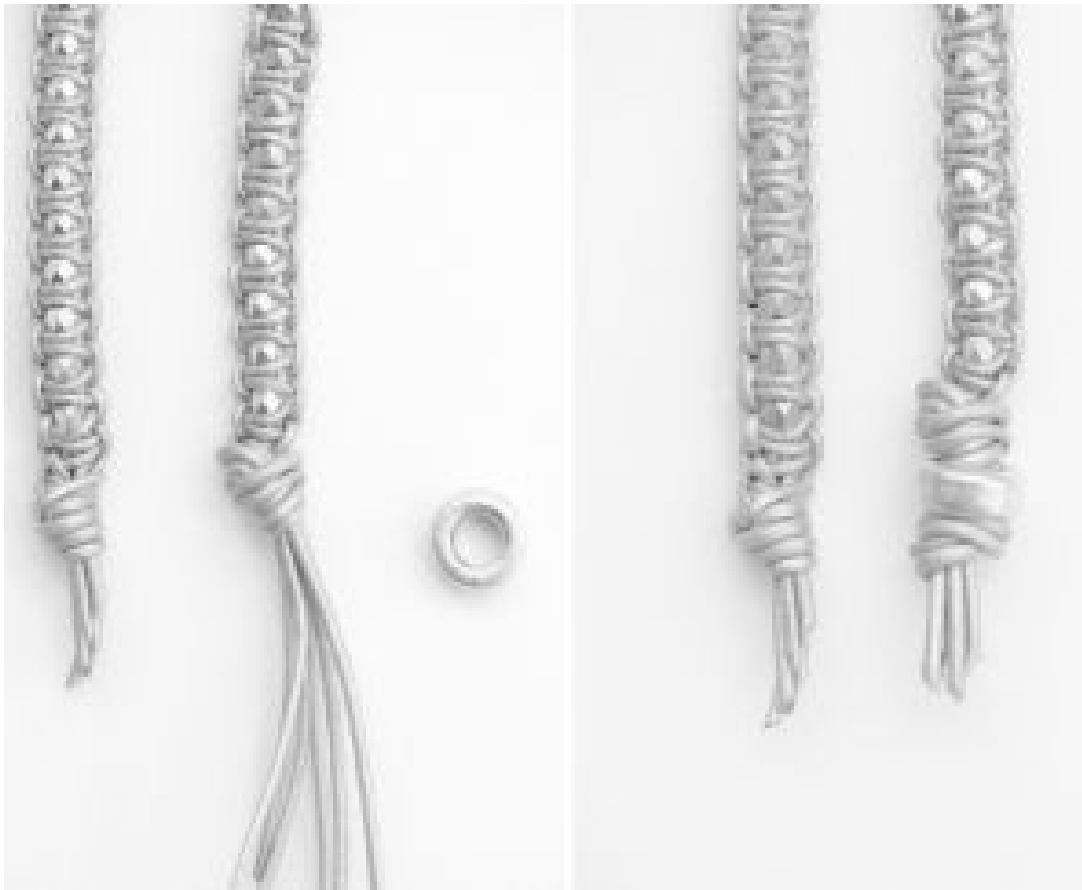
It is preferable that you secure the knot using your nails and fingers rather than yanking on your cords hard.

Step 4

Continue until you achieve your desired length then form a huge knot using all the ends.

If desired, thread the bead via the huge hole and secure using a new knot.

Snip off the tips in either case and enjoy your new design.



Stone Necklace

Tools and Supplies

4mm Chain – 24"-36" for each necklace, according to your preference

Pliers (split ring pliers will be of great help)

Embroidery Floss that is Brightly-colored

Scissors

Large Eye Needle

Lobster Clasp

6mm Split Rings

River Rock(s)

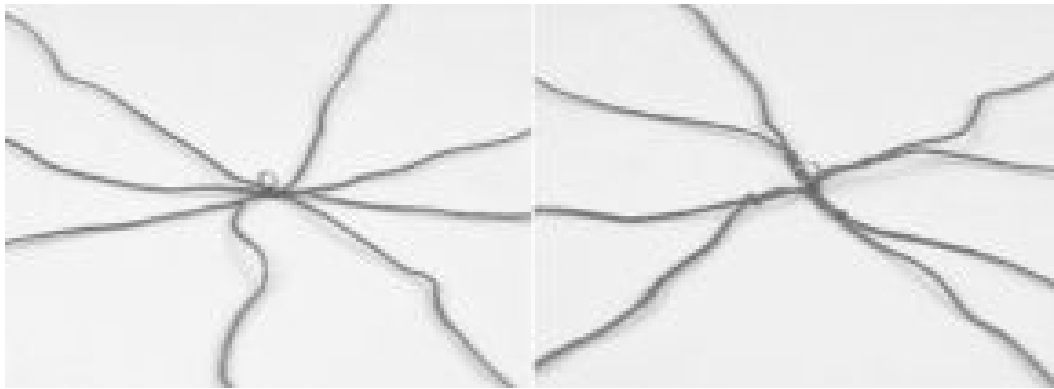
Method

Step 1

First, cut out four cords that are roughly eighteen inches each. This was more than enough for covering a stone measuring two to three inches. If using a smaller stone, then you are not going to require as much length, although it is always a good idea having a length that is longer instead of one that is not sufficient.

Grab one strand on a split ring and a cord (you may simply use the typical jump ring, although this makes sure it doesn't, later on, slip off the chain). Place your ring in the middle of your strand, then tie it all round the middle points of the remaining three cords. This is going to form a central ring having eight strands (nine inches in length) that are comprehensively knotted in the middle.

Pair 2 cords that are next to one another next. Join the 2 cords using the overhand knot at around half an inch from the mid-ring in every cord pair.



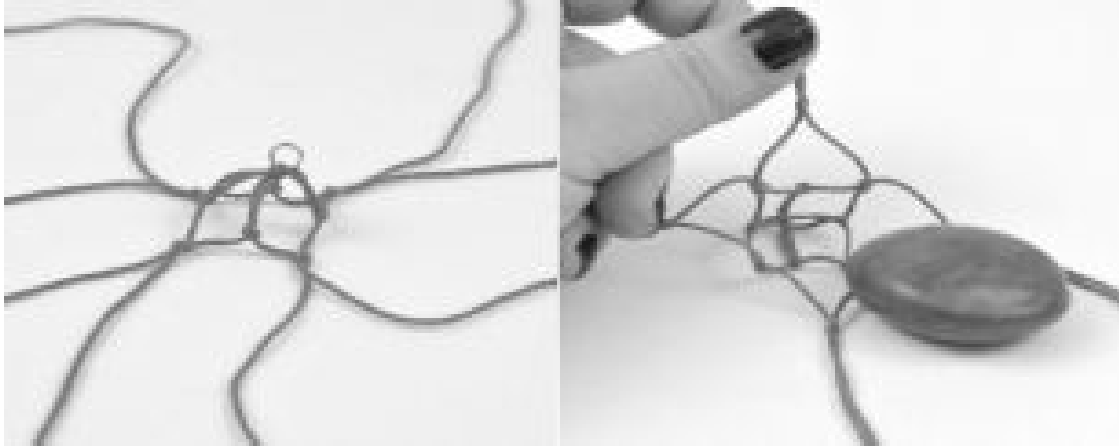
Step 2

Separate the cord pairs then pair them once again using the adjunct cords at approximately half an inch from the original knot set. You are going to keep separating and alternating the pairs, thus forming knots near the final knot set.

Note: You will have to position your knots near the mid-ring and nearer one another if the stone you are using is small. We are forming some type of “net” for holding the stone, and the farness between your knots is going to establish the largeness of the holes.

Step 3

Smaller stones are going to need smaller holes. To get an ideal distance, you might require to test using your stones. As you work, try to slip the stone you will be using inside your net, to find out if it's a suitable fit.



Step 4

Once you have made a net that is big enough for holding your stone, slip the stone inside, then tightly wrap it around the stone. To tighten it, divide your cords into two sections then tie them to one another in the same way as to how a shoe is tied. To make it tighter around your stone, create a double knot. To give it a nice beautiful finish, create the overhand knot you're your double knot.

Make a tassel by trimming the ends off and there you have it; your macramé stone necklace.



If you want, you may do some easy weaving to brighten your chain up to match the stone pendant. Cut out a strand of embroidery floss that is six to eight inches longer than the chain you are using. On one tip of your chain, create a knot then string your floss onto a needle with a large eye. Wrap your floss in and out through your chain, securing it with a knot on the remaining end of your chain.

Step 5



String the pendant, then link a ring on one chain end, then to complete the necklace, attach one ring and lobster clasp on the remaining end.



Macramé Necklace

Tools and Supplies

Six strands each approximately 4 to 5 feet in length for a total of around ten yards

1 mm waxed polyester cord

One inch long tumbled amethyst stone

Three 8mm round amethyst beads

2 small beads of glass

Method

Step 1

Set aside 2 of your cords. Take the remaining four and begin by creating a macramé net/stone wrap. Create 3 flat knots (1,5 square knots) or gourmand pattern below the wrap. Slide a bead through 2 middle cords.

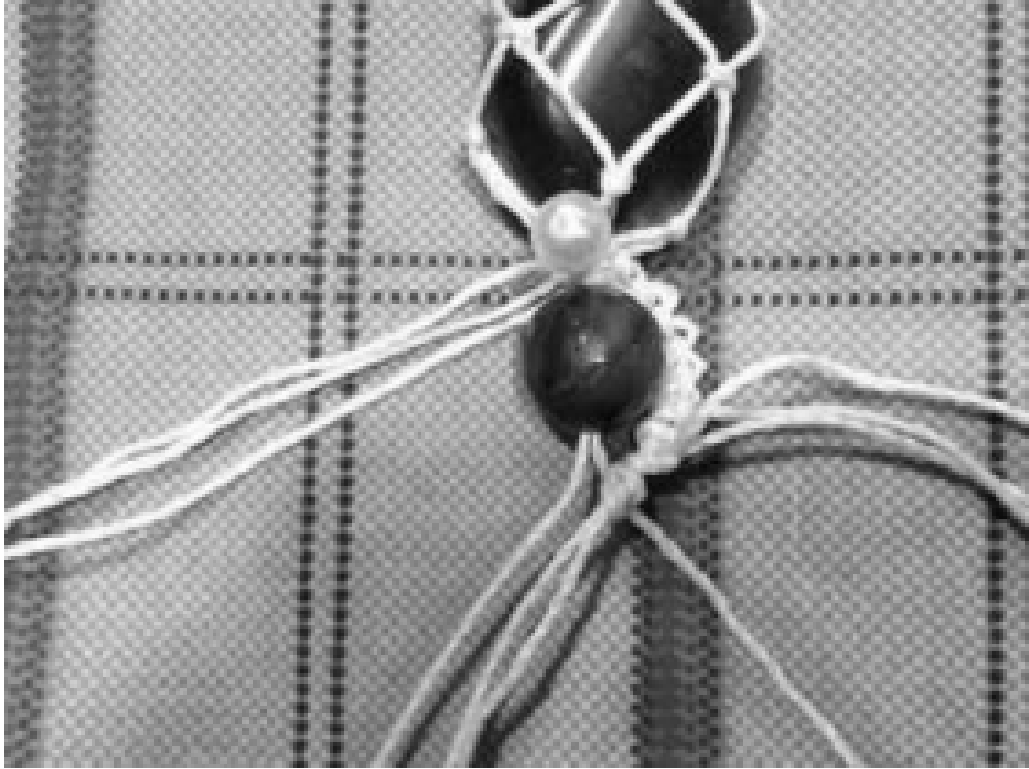
Step 2

Take 3 strands from one side of your bead. Use 2 of the strands as a base then use the 3rd to create a sennit of Lark's head knot. Ensure that your loops are outward-facing. This pattern created five larks head knot, which is adequate for looping around the bead (according to your bead size, you may require more or less). Mount 1 of the cords which you had set aside earlier, onto the threads at the base.



Step 3

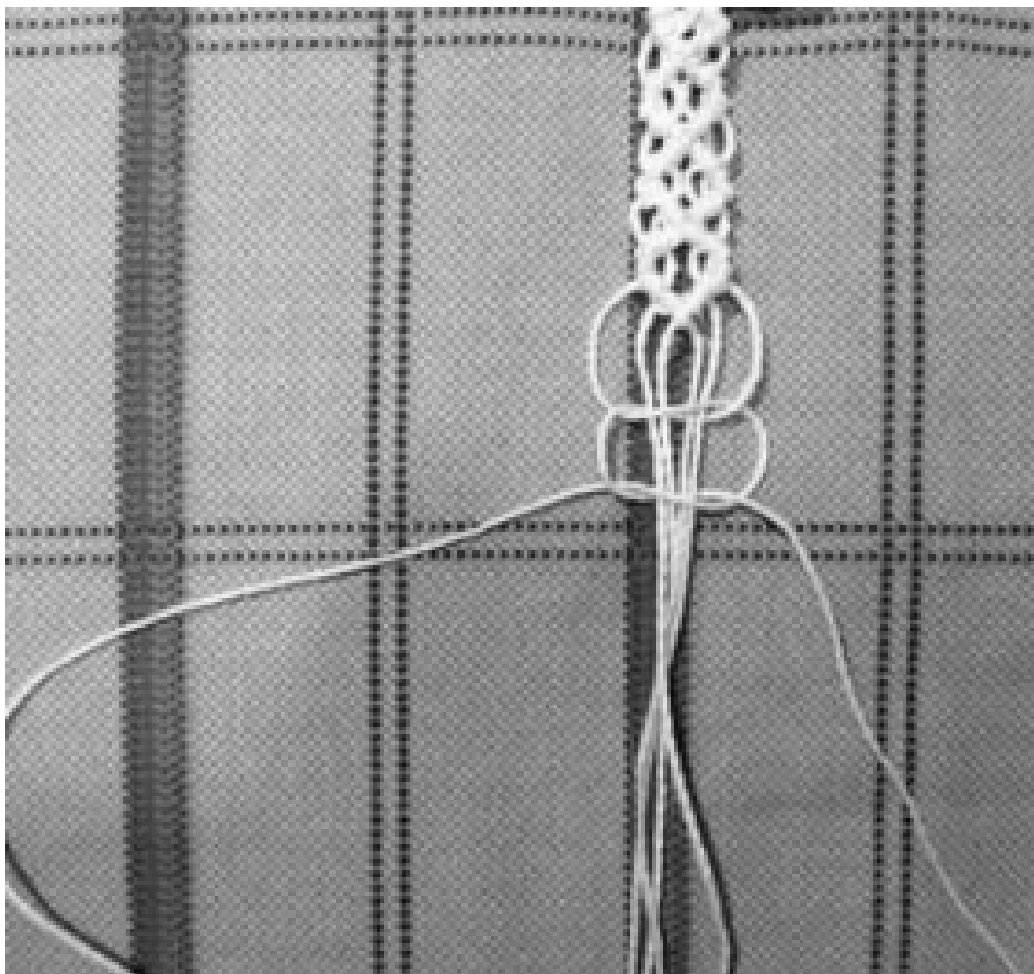
Using one of the strands that you had pulled through your bead, create a double half hitch on the threads at the base.



Step 4

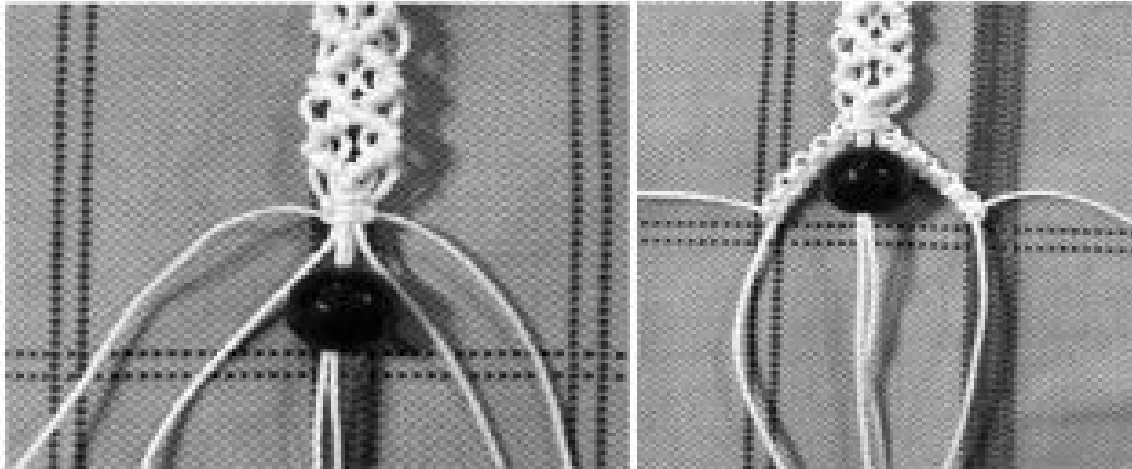
Rework steps three to five on the second side.

Take the 6 cords to the left and use them to create a diamond pattern. This pattern formed three, five diamonds. Complete with three flat knots (1,5 SK).



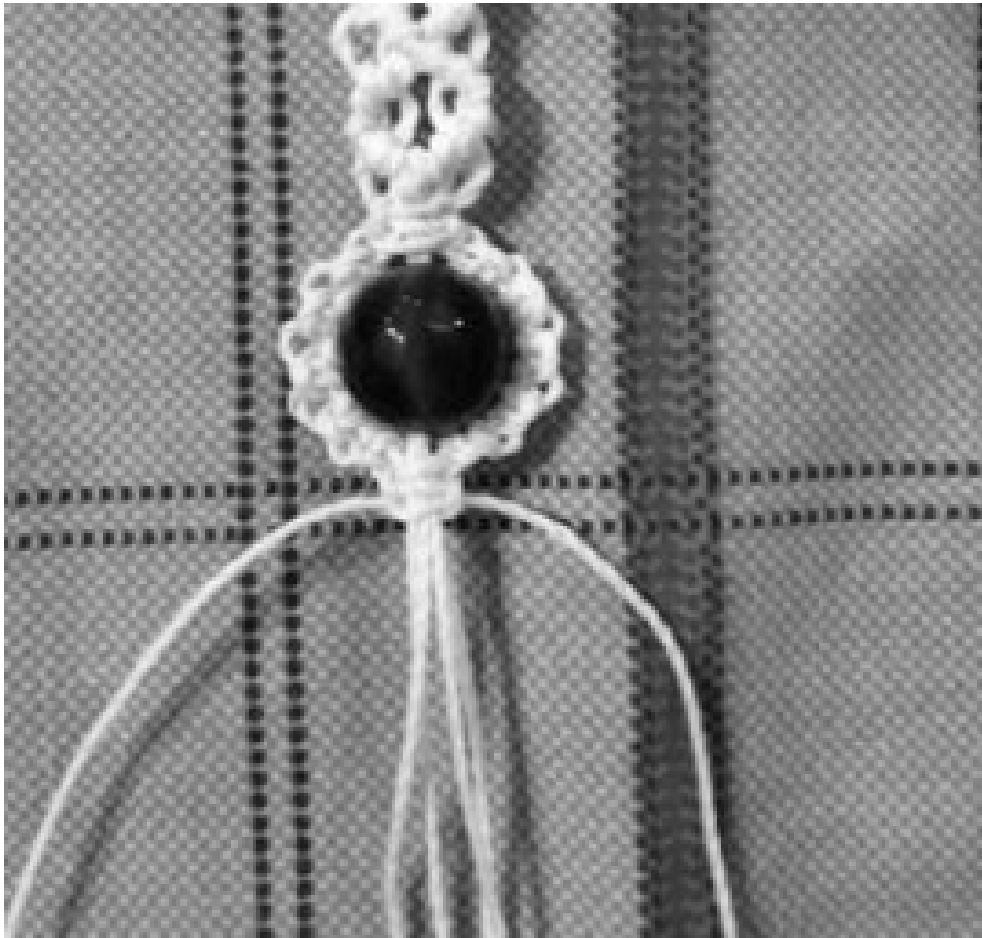
Step 5

Slide a bead through 2 center cords. Create sennits of lark's head/ friolle knots on either side of your beads.



Step 6

Create 3 more flat knots (1,5 SKs) on the underside.



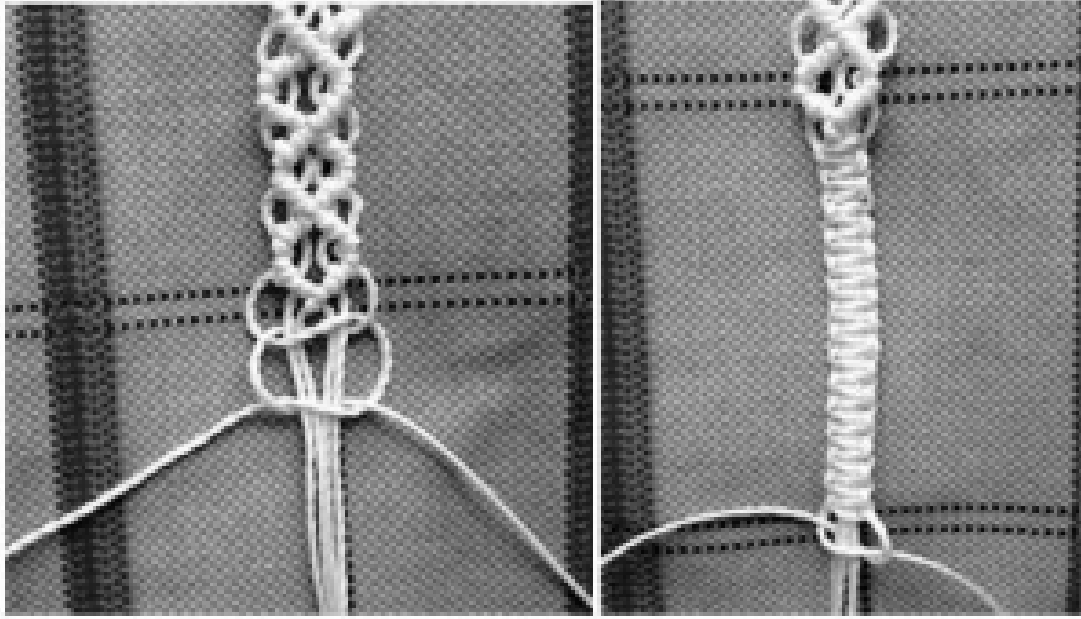
Step 7

Proceed using the diamond design. This pattern created ten “diamonds” – you can create less or more according to your preferred necklace length.



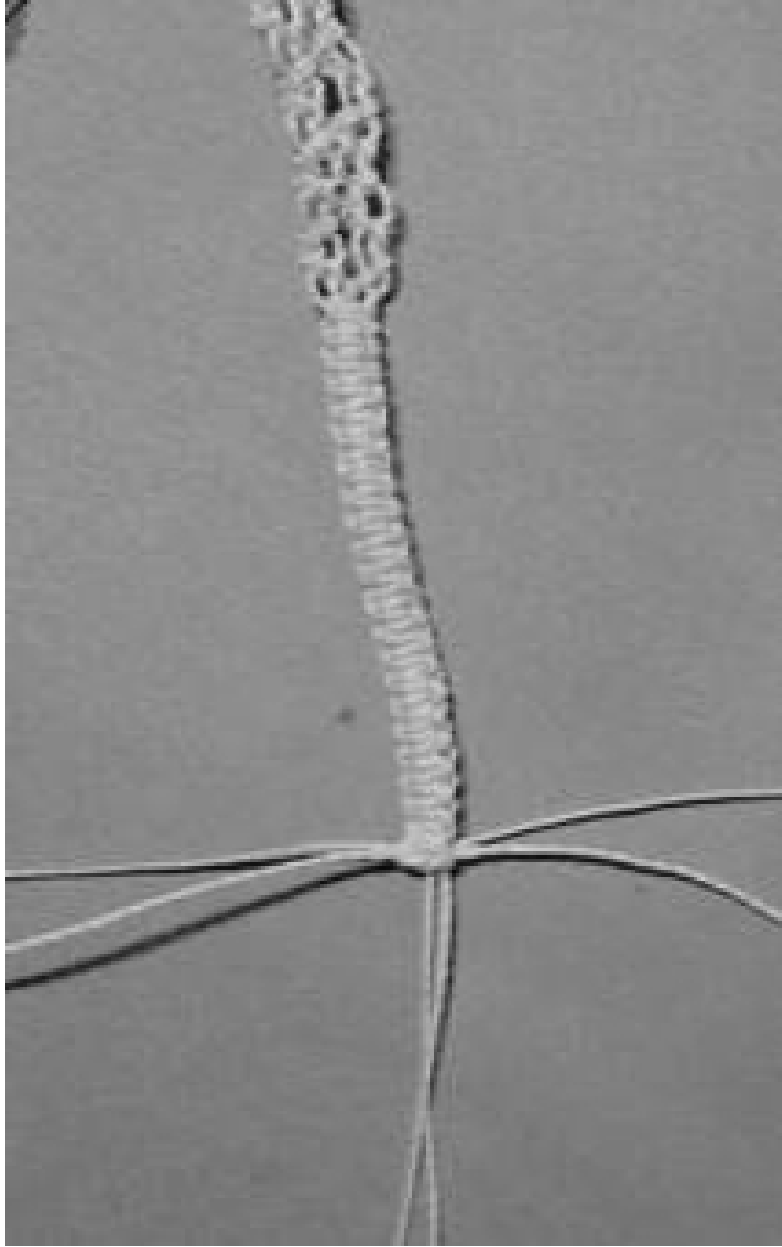
Step 8

Weave a braid of square knots that is a couple of inches long; for this pattern, it was 2.5 inches.



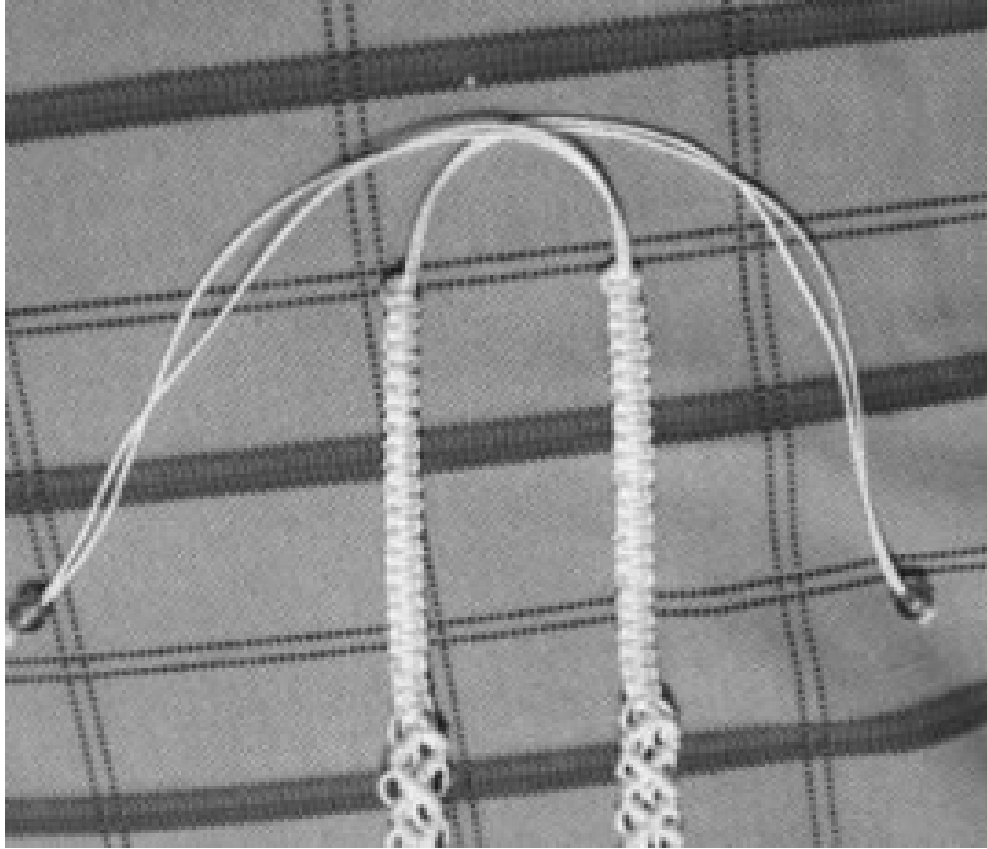
Step 9

Switch your necklace to the converse side then use the working strands to create an overhand knot. Clip off the strands then apply a bit of glue on your knot.



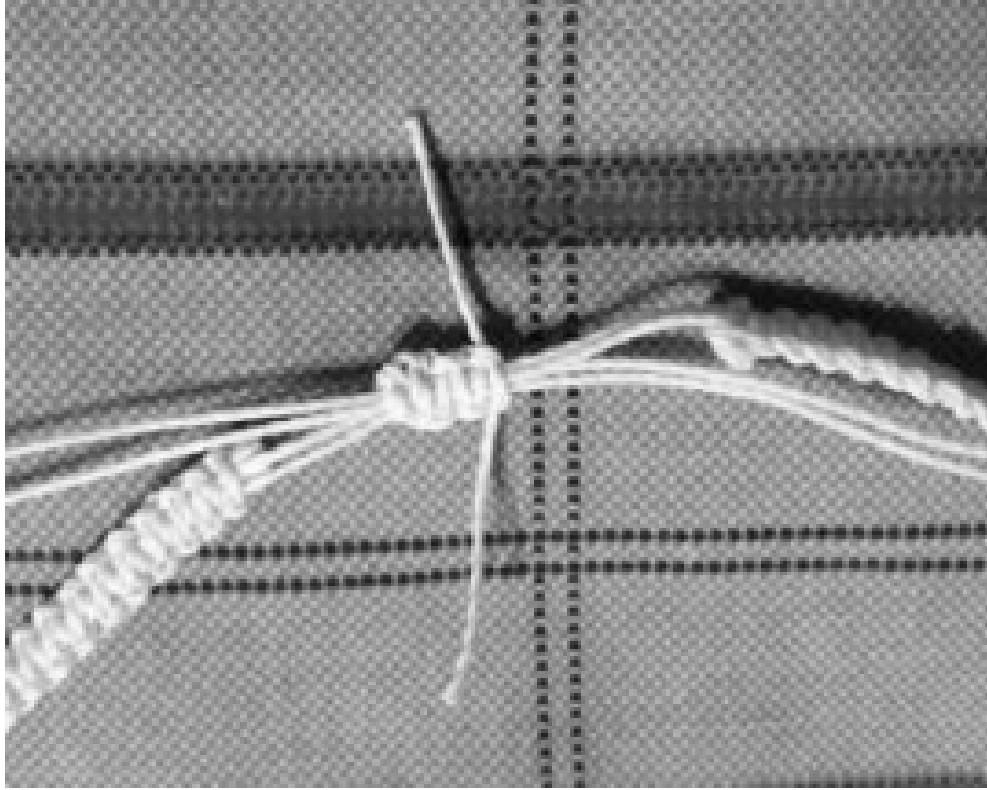
Step 10

Cut the cords at the base to your preferred length (five to six inches), then pull the small beads through the cords. At the tip of every strand, create a simple knot.



Step 11

Form a clasp closure that can be adjusted. Do this by placing a strand that is two to three inches in length below the strands at the base then tie five to six SKs.



Step 12

Flip your necklace to have the bottom side up, then create a knot. Apply some glue to secure (as you had done earlier) and clip off the excess strands.



Camera Strap



Supplies

Scissors

Industrial strength glue

Clothespins

Swivel clasps

Macramé cord

Method

Step 1

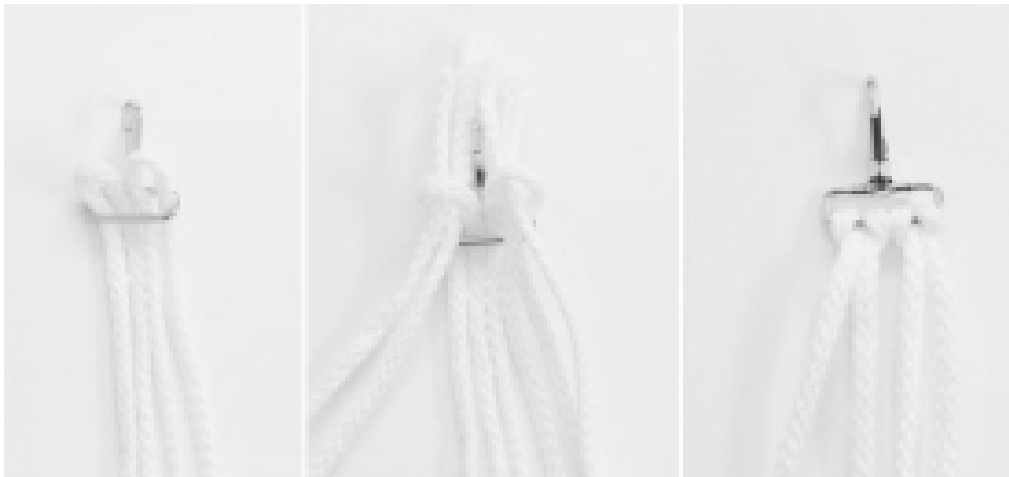
Cut out two macramé cord strands that are four yards in length.

Step 2

Fold every cord to have three yards on one side and one yard on the other. Place the central points through the part of a swivel clasp that is flat, ensuring that you leave the ends of your strands that are long outside.

Step 3

Pull the tips of every cord through their respective loops then tighten around the clasp.



Step 4

Start forming a square knot. Cross the long leftmost cord over the two middle cords, then below the other long cord that is furthest to the right. Take the right cord and bring it below the 2 middle cords then up your left cord & over it. Pull taut. You have just made half a square knot.

Step 5

Finish your SK by executing step four in reverse. Take your cord on the right and pass it over the two middle strands then underneath the left. Cross your cord on the left below the 2 mid-strands then over the cord on the right. Tug taut, and you have just finished an SK

Step 6

Continue to create SKs until you get the strap to your preferred length.



Step 7

Clip the ends of your four cords then insert all of them through a different swivel clasp. Apply some glue on the tips of all your cords then fold them over your clasp. Use a clothespin to hold them in place until the glue dries. Take off the clip when your glue dries up then strap on your camera.

Macramé Plant Hanger

Tools and Supplies

Superglue

Scissors

30 yards of rope

Ruler

Wooden ring of a curtain

3 Ceramic bowls

Some nice plants

Method

Step 1

Start by creating rope support for holding every bowl. Cut out eight rope strands, each measuring thirty inches in length. Create a knot on one end for holding the eight strands together, and tighten.



Step 2

Place your bowl upside down then position your knot in the middle. Arrange the eight strands two at a time to create a cross design. At around two or three inches from the middle, create a knot for connecting each string pair to another.

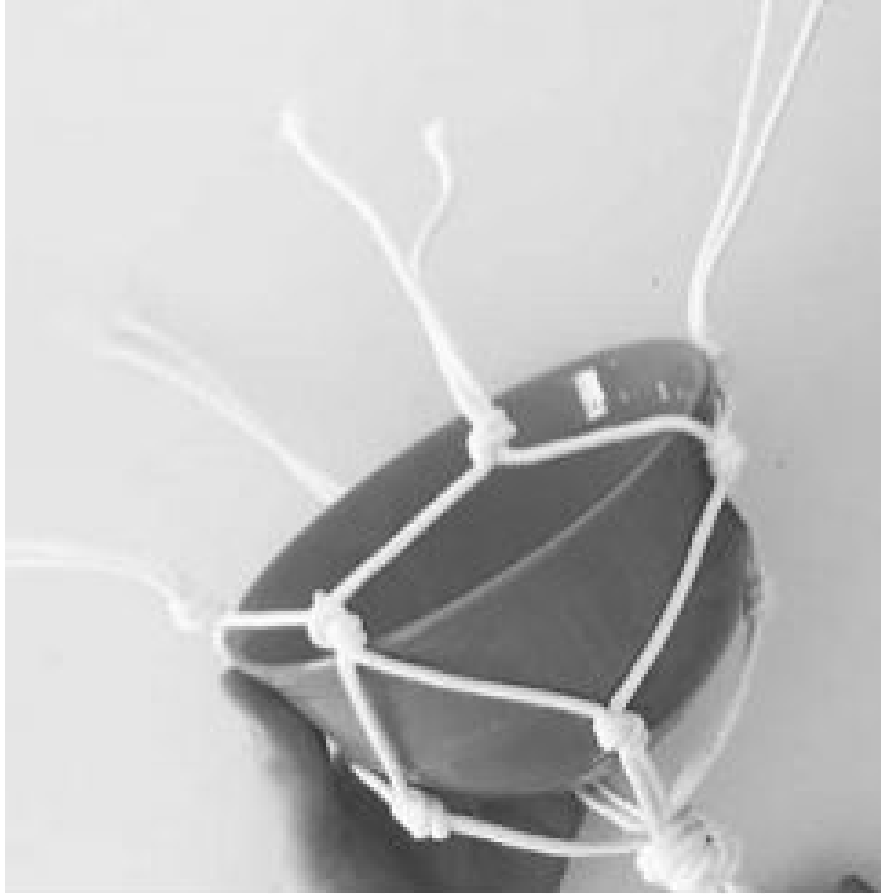
Connect a single strand from every pair using a knot; the shape of a diamond is going to be formed by the rope between the second and the first-row knot row.



Step 3

When you are done creating four knots on the 2nd row, rework the exact process to form the 3rd row of four knots.

When you use the normal size cereal bowl, 3-knot rows are going to be enough for holding them. What holds the rope needs to be big enough to hold your bowls entirely into it.



Step 4

To make a rope support for all the bowl, rework the earlier steps. This pattern created a planter with three levels, but you may create as much as you want. To form the hanging planter, connect each of the supports for the bowls. Cut out 2 rope strands that are three yards in length. Bend them at the center then use them to create a loop crossing the rope via the wooden ring. Your wooden ring needs to have four strands that are 1 ½ yard in length hanging from it. Connect every strand to initial support for rope using a knot. Try having an equal distance between every knot you create and the ring by creating a tiny dot on every rope strand at 25" distance from your ring and using a ruler. This is really crucial for the bowl planters to remain firm horizontally.



Step 5

Link the 2nd and 3rd support for rope right under the initial one ensuring you leave out around twelve-inch of space in between each. If necessary, cut the excess length of rope then apply a tiny superglue dot. This is going to prevent your knots from slipping since when watering; your planter may get a bit heavy. Place the plants inside your bowls. Since there won't be a hole for draining, you may put some pebbles at the bottom before layering in the soil for the plant.



Step 6

The final thing you have to do is to drill a hole on your ceiling then install a hook for hanging your plant hanger. Firstly, hang your plant hanger using the wooden ring then slide your bowls into every rope support.



Macramé Lawn Chairs



Tools and Supplies

Lighter

Scissors

Crochet Hooks

Paracord or Macrame Cord

Metal Lawn Chair

Method

Step 1

Use a pair of scissors to remove your chair's webbing. You may require a screwdriver as well if the webbing on your chair has been secured using screws.

Step 2

Create a double knot on the base of your chair.

Step 3

Bring your cord up, under the bar in the middle, then up over your frame at the top.

Step 4

Wrap your cord, then loop it from the front part of your chair back and forth, pull it up all the way to the top of your chair's back. Rework the steps to wrap your cord again from the bottom to the top.

Step 5

To create a pattern on your chair, rework the same steps as you did when facing vertically, however, as opposed to last time weave your macramé cord (or paracord) horizontally.

Step 6

Form a knot at the tip once you are done weaving. Using a lighter, burn off the strand that is left hanging.

Macramé Outdoor Planter



Tools and Supplies

Herb Plants

Planter Pot

Level

Painter's Tape

Screws

Drill

Scissors

Hose Clamps

Copper pipe

Masonry Line

Curtain Rod Brackets (2)

Method

Step 1: Install the pipe made of copper

Get a copper pipe cut to your preferred length from your local hardware. Form a straight line against your wall using painter's tape and a level. For a field that is level hanging, use hanging brackets.

Step 2: Use a masonry line that has been cut.

Any heavy strand will get the job done however, masonry line is available in a variety of colors. Copper looks great with a touch of neon pink or yellow.

Cut out six string strands ensuring that every piece is thrice your pots' length.

Step 3: Recalibrate your hose clamp

Make the hose clamp tight around your pot's top using a screwdriver. You need to make sure that the fit is snug. Remove it from the pot when it is the correct size then place it on a flat surface.

Step 4: Begin to create the knots

Take one of your strands and fold it into equal parts. At your mid-point, create a loop below your hose clamp then pull both tails through. Repeat this step with the remaining strings. Evenly space 6 strands around your clamp.

Get two strands that are in opposite sides then wrap them into a knot approximately 1½" below. Redo with each of your strands. Use the right and left strings to keep creating 1 ½" knots until you achieve your required length for the pot. You may slide the pot inside to check how many extra knot rows you have to make. When you hold up your hose clamp, it should resemble a basketball hoop.

Step 5: Plant your herbs

Pour potting soil into your pot around the herb roots ensuring that you do not over fill. Try faux plants or succulents if you normally have a lot on your plate. Position your hose clamp round your pot then form a knot at the base. Clip off the strands at the bottom as necessary; make it as short or as long as you want.

Step 6: Hang the planter

Cut out 3 masonry line strands then create knots in that length to add a little detail. You will need 2 of these. Loop the strand that is knotted below the hose clamp then knot it on the pipe made of copper. Redo on the other side. You may find that your planter is somewhat tipsy, in which case simply

adjust it so that the strands are equal on the right and left side and ensure that at least the length is exact.

Wall Hanging Beads



Tools and Supplies

20mm wooden beads

Hoop in any size you want – this pattern used a 12” one. You may use embroidery hoops as well!

Cotton Macramé Cording

Optional: Faux Flowers for a whimsical touch

Method

Step 1

Begin by cutting out strands of macramé cord that are equal in length. This pattern was approximately 14” each.

Step 2

Fold all your strands into equal halves then use the larks head knot to attach them on the hoop.

Step 3

Create twenty eight larks head knot on your hoop. You may do less or more according to how wide you like your design to be.

Step 4

Grabbing 2 macramé strands that are next to each other at the same time, slide on the wooden beads, leaving out the most suitable space between.

Step 5

Trim your base evenly to have it looking straight and neat.

Optional: Grab a selection of greens and faux flowers then using floral tape, join them to the loop from one side. It’s simpler to work on the back of your

hoop.

Beaded Plant Hanger

Supplies

Beads: White size: 5 mm, 7 mm, 9 mm Natural Wood sizes: 20 mm, 10 by 9mm

Scissors

Foam Ball size: 2 ½"

3" Glass Votive Holder

Air Plant

Crochet Thread

Method

Step 1

Begin by cutting out eight crochet string strands that are thirty-six inches in length. Join them together using a knot approximately nine inches from one tip. At around 1 ¼" under your knot, tie 2 strands together in a knot. Carry on using the initial knot to weave the 2 strands.



Step 2

In the 2nd knot split the strand then knot it to the strand adjunct to it an inch under it. Repeat all through the length for the remaining knots. This will be the basket for your plant pot or votive. You may hold the strand firm using a tiny foam ball.



Step 3

Slide the beads onto the ends of your strands. Grab a scrap of plant wire then fold it into equal halves against the 2 strands. Slip the wire in your bead then pull the strand through along with your wire.

Step 4

Attach a big natural bead to the tips of each of your strands. Secure the ends at the top by creating a knot to form the loop for hanging the planter. You are basically done at this point but if desired you can make your hanger more aesthetic by incorporating a huge bead to the strand at the bottom. You do this by: don't unravel the knot at the base simply attach your bead then pull the entire string through.



Step 5

To make the strand fuller at the base, incorporate an extra strand by wrapping the crochet string all round your board ten times using a cardboard that is ten inches in length. Pull the string off the cardboard and cut one end.



Step 6

Split the tails of the strands that are rooting from the large bead at the base then wrap them around the middle strand from your cardboard.



Step 7

Wrap a string around the bunch of string at the top then apply a bit of glue to secure. Make a tassel by wrapping the tails of your string around your knot. Glue the tips to finish.



Step 8

Add the small bowl or votive to your hanger then insert the air plant.



Christmas Ornaments



Tools and Supplies

Jute or Bakers twine –to hang your design!

Wire brush for fringe

Scissors

Macramé cord – this pattern used cording of 5mm for chunkier tassels. Use thinner cord if you prefer something smaller and tighter.

Small wood rings – you may form some wires into a circular shape if you have them at your disposal.

Method

Step 1

Cut out 2 cord strands with a length of forty eight inches each.

Step 2

Use the lark's head knot to mount the cords on your wooden ring. You are going to have 4 cords.

Step 3

Weave spiral knots throughout the length until you are left with only a little of it. That is what is going to form the fringe.

Step 4

Trim the base using a pair of scissors to even it out. Untangle your cords then create the fringe by brushing them. Again, to even the fringe, trim with your pair of scissors.

Step 5

Form a loop through your wooden ring using a strand of twine.

Since these tassels don't take up much time you can create a bunch for your Christmas tree during the festive season. The completed tassels are

approximately six inches in length.

Pumpkin Macramé Hanger

Tools and Supplies

Scissors

Wooden beads

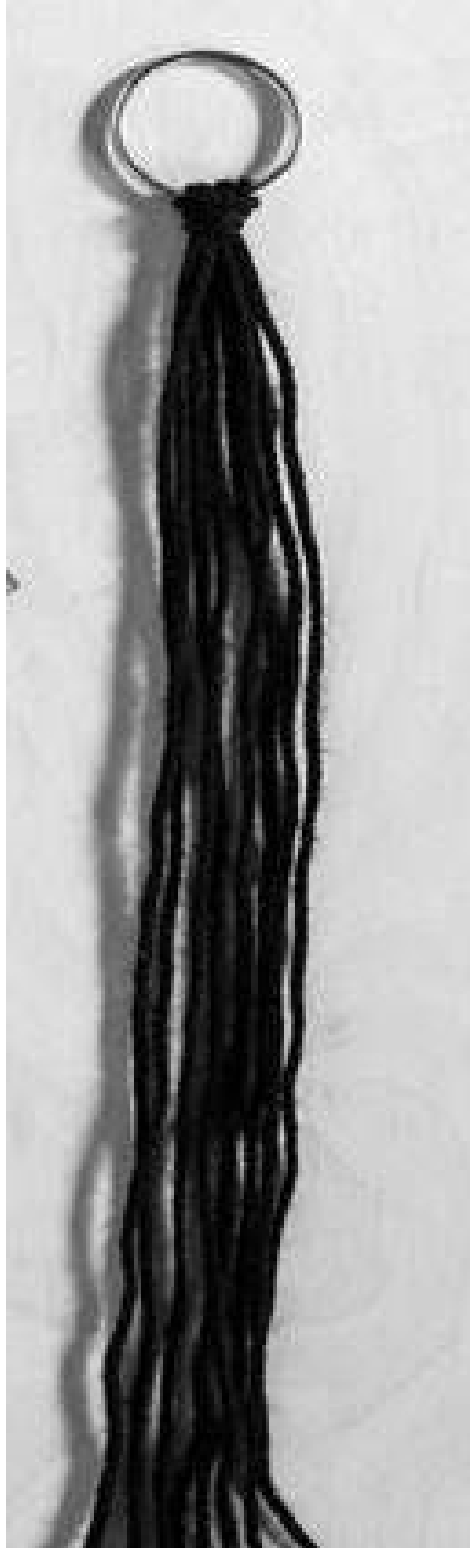
Metal ring

Black string or yarn

Method

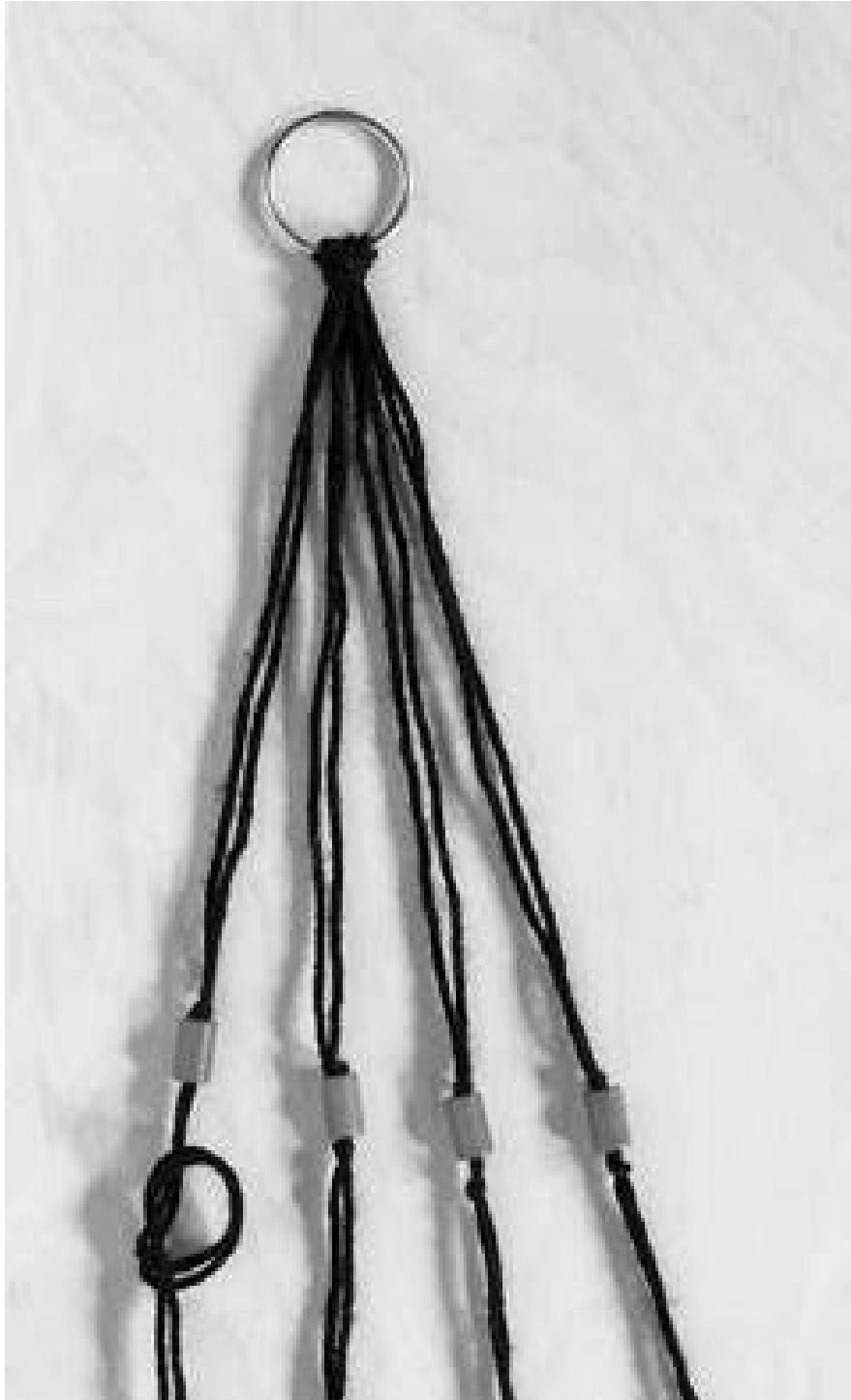
Step 1

Cut out four yarn strands that are around three times the intended length of your completed hanger. Fold your strands half, and then loop them through the metallic hoop.



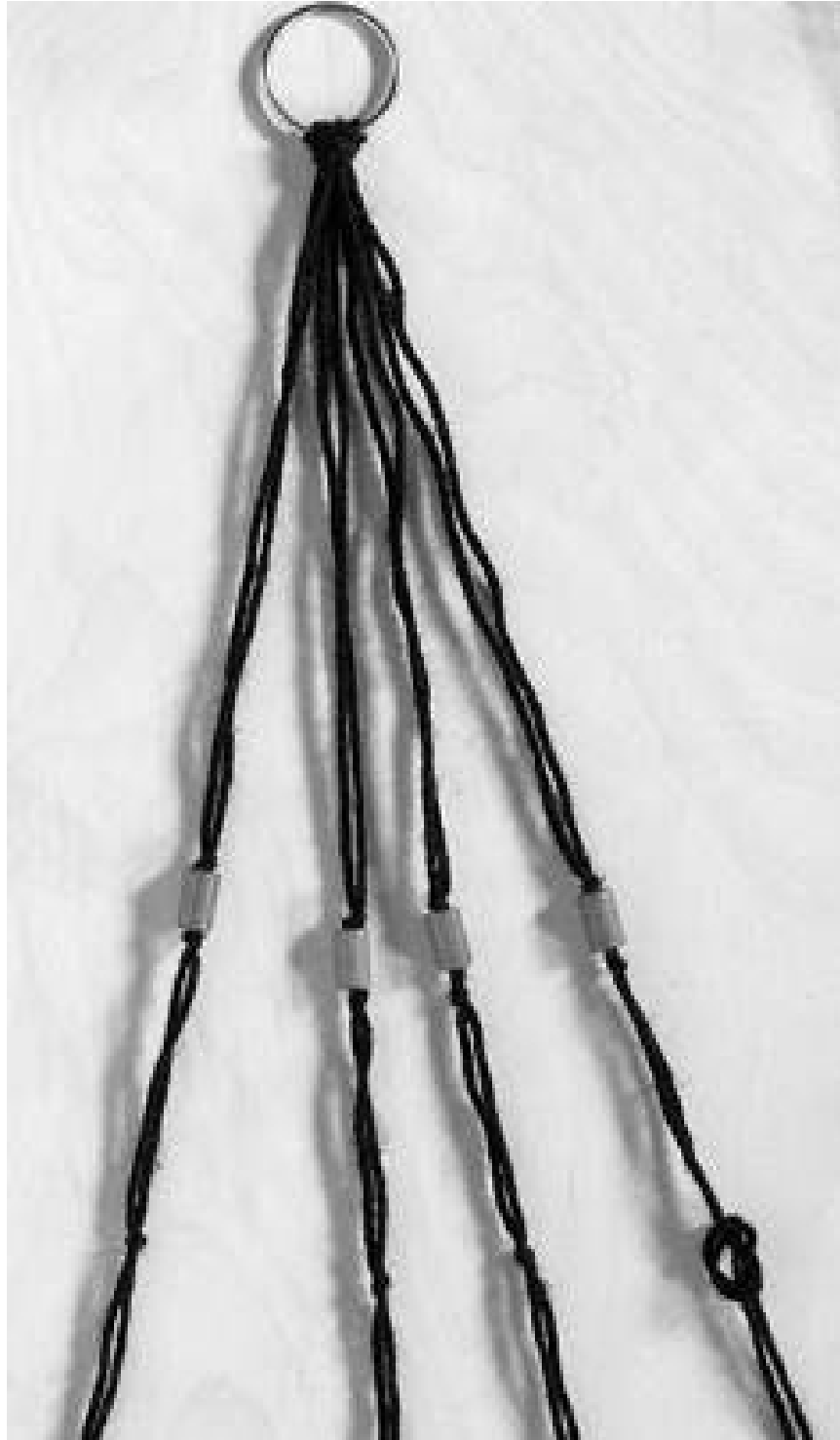
Step 2

Divide your strands of yarn into sets of 2. Create a knot out of each set. Slide one wooden bead on every string then create one more knot right under your bead.



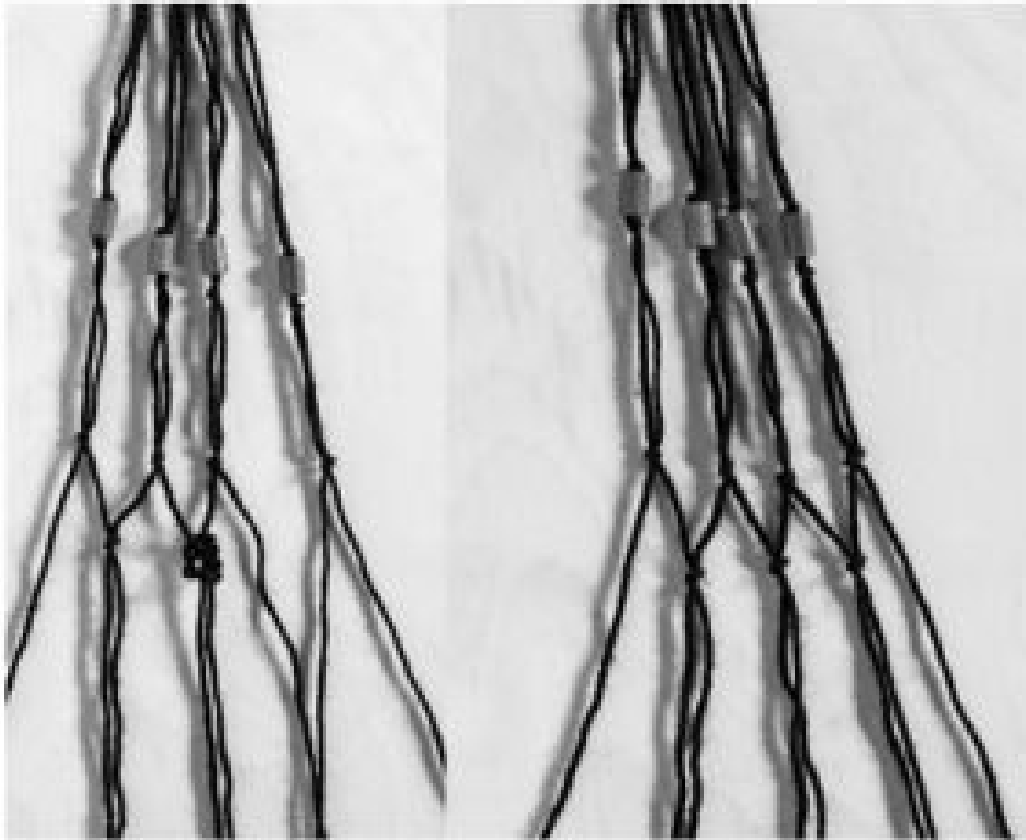
Step 3

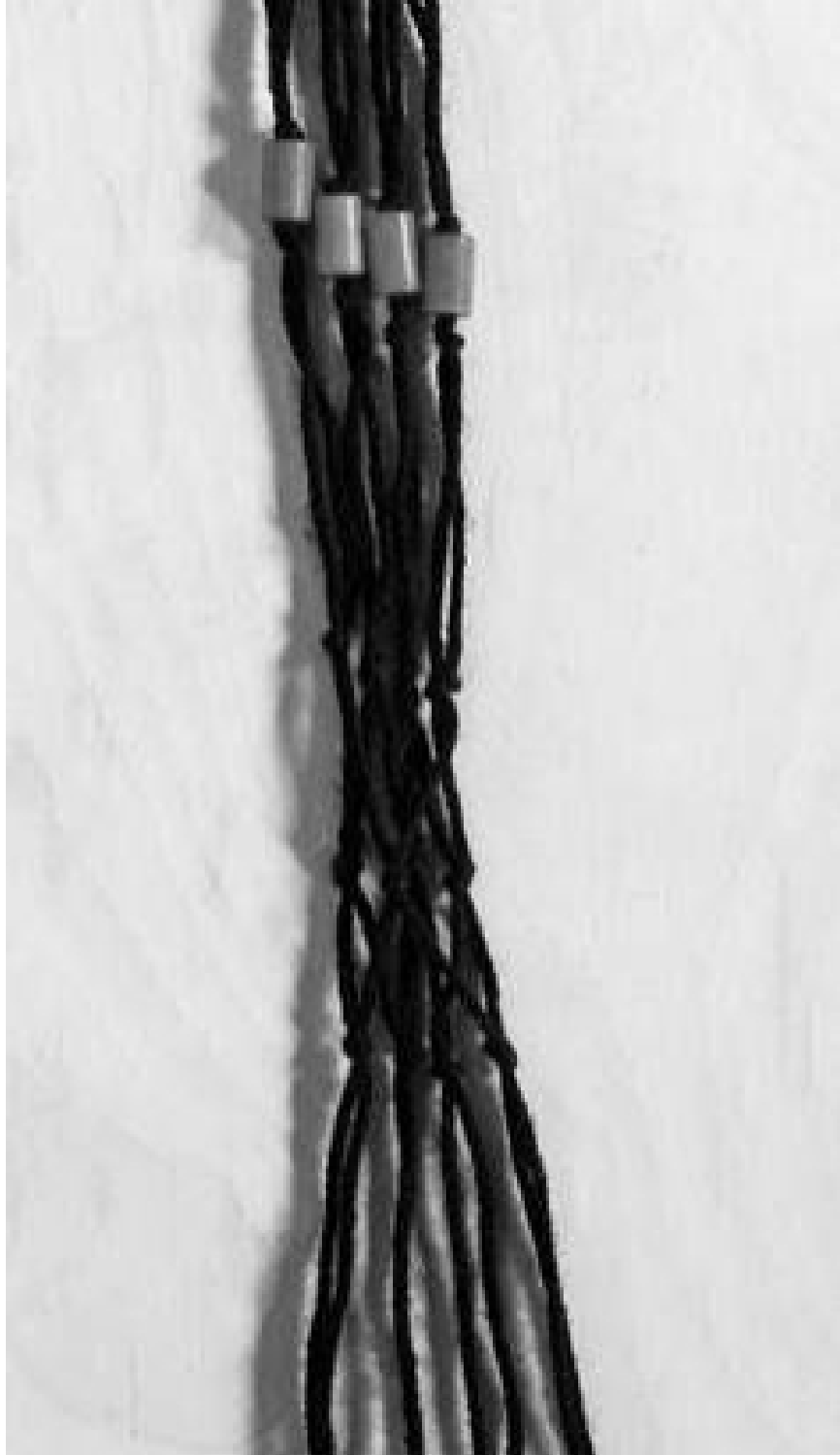
Create one more knot row a few inches below.



Step 4

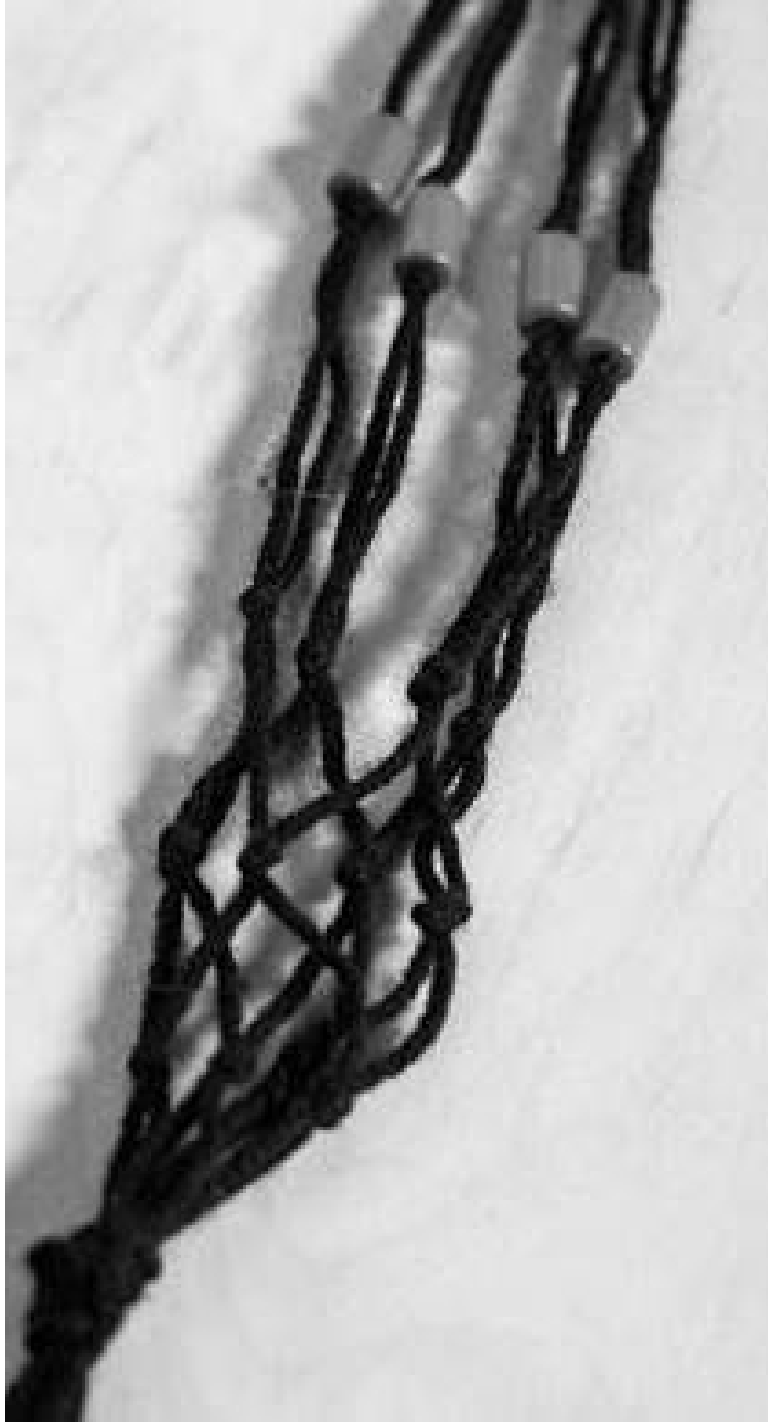
Tie 2 strands that are next to each other, then redo with every other strand. Tie the initial string together with the final one. Rework this process then form one more row of strands together.





Step 5

Tie the strings into a big knot.



Step 6

Slide the mini pumpkins inside the macramé hanger then hang.



Macrame Mirror Wall Hanging

Tools and Supplies

25mm Wood Beads with a Hole Size of 10mm

Octagon Mirror

Sharp Scissors

Two-inch Wood Ring

4mm Macrame Cording

Method

Step 1

Cut out four strands of macramé cording into 3 yards (108”) sections.

Fold your strands into halves then use the lark head knot to tie each of the four onto the wood loop. Pull your knots tight and also near each other. Separate 2 larks head knot then begin to form them into an SK. Create 2 SQs.



Step 2

Begin to tie 2 SQs into the 2nd 2 larks head knot. To form one big square knot, loop the 2nd SQ through one side of the other 2 SQs as you start it.

Create seven square knots down the lengths on either side.



Step 3

Once you have tied the knots, split the ends off—two strands for either side, then four in the middle. To seal the frayed tips, use some tape. You are now through with the hard part. What's left is to tie simple knots and making the sides equal.

Attach a single bead to the two side cording lines. Create a knot below the bead on either side. Wrap the four middle cords into an overhand (or plain) knot approximately 1/14" under the beads.



Step 4

Hold one middle cord then attach it to the 2 cords at the sides. Knot the 3 together on either side. To get the length of your knots even, incorporate the mirror. To firmly hold it in place, attach one three side cording behind your mirror.

Create easy knots in each of the three side cords at the base right and left of your mirror. Separate the three sides cord once more. Bring a single one on either side behind your mirror then take two on either side to your mirror's front. Form the cords into a knot.



Step 5

Turn over your mirror then wrap each of your cords together. Turn your mirror over once more to its initial position then loosen the knot at the front. Slide the cords at the back through the knot then make the knot tight once more. Clip the tips of your cording down to approximately fourteen inches. Pull the cording, or the end loose, then allow them to fray. To fluff the tips, use a comb to comb the ends of your cording. Hang



Hanging Herb Garden

Tools and Supplies

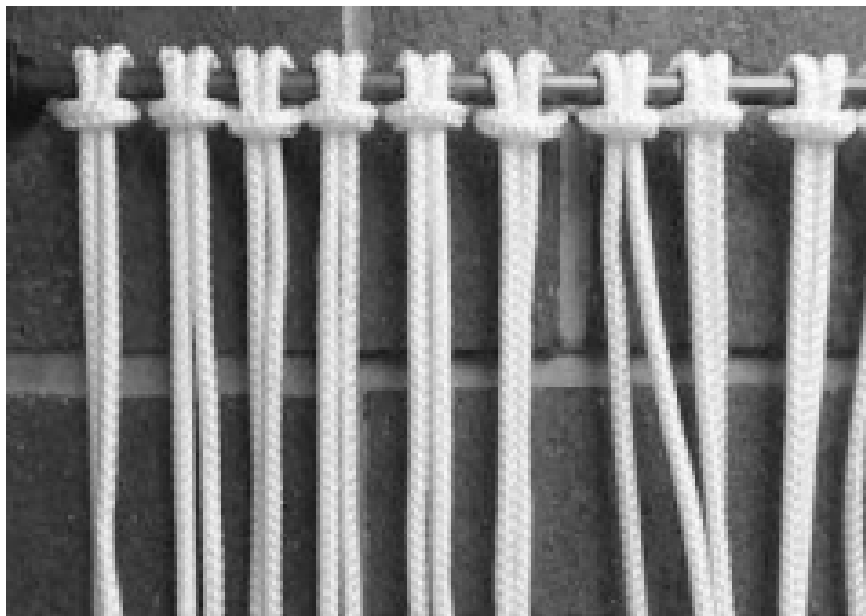
4 rolls of 100" nylon rope (5/16 inch wide)

Metal Dowel

Method

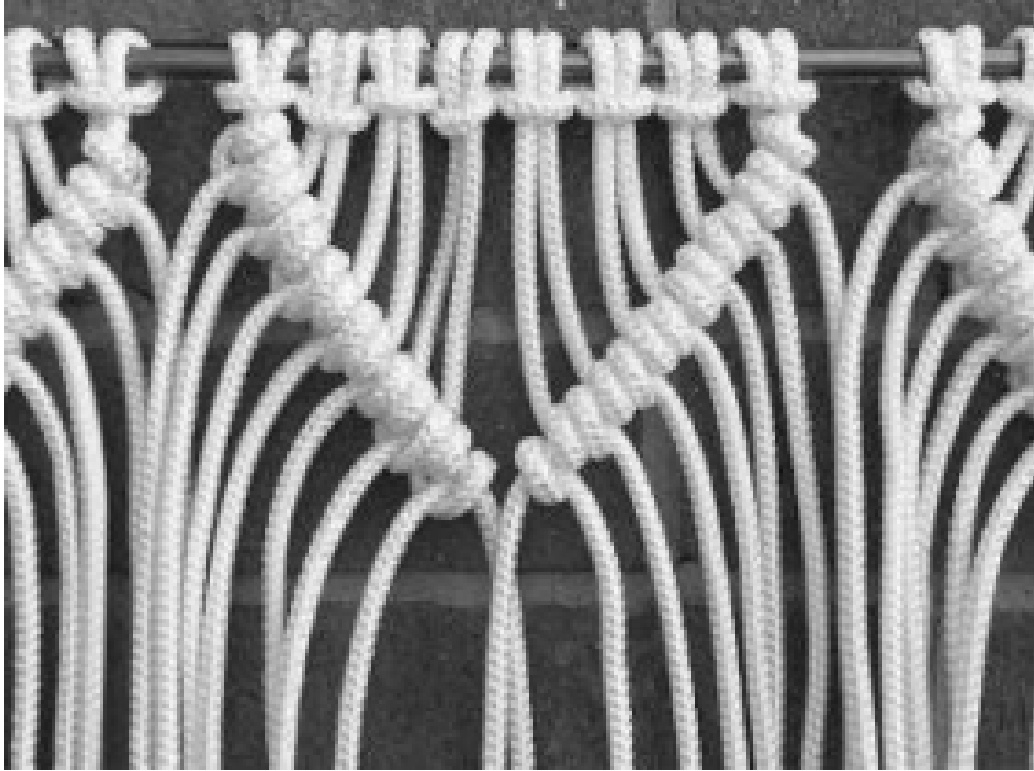
Step 1

Cut out 32 strands, each measuring roughly 120" then use Larks head knot to mount them on your pole.



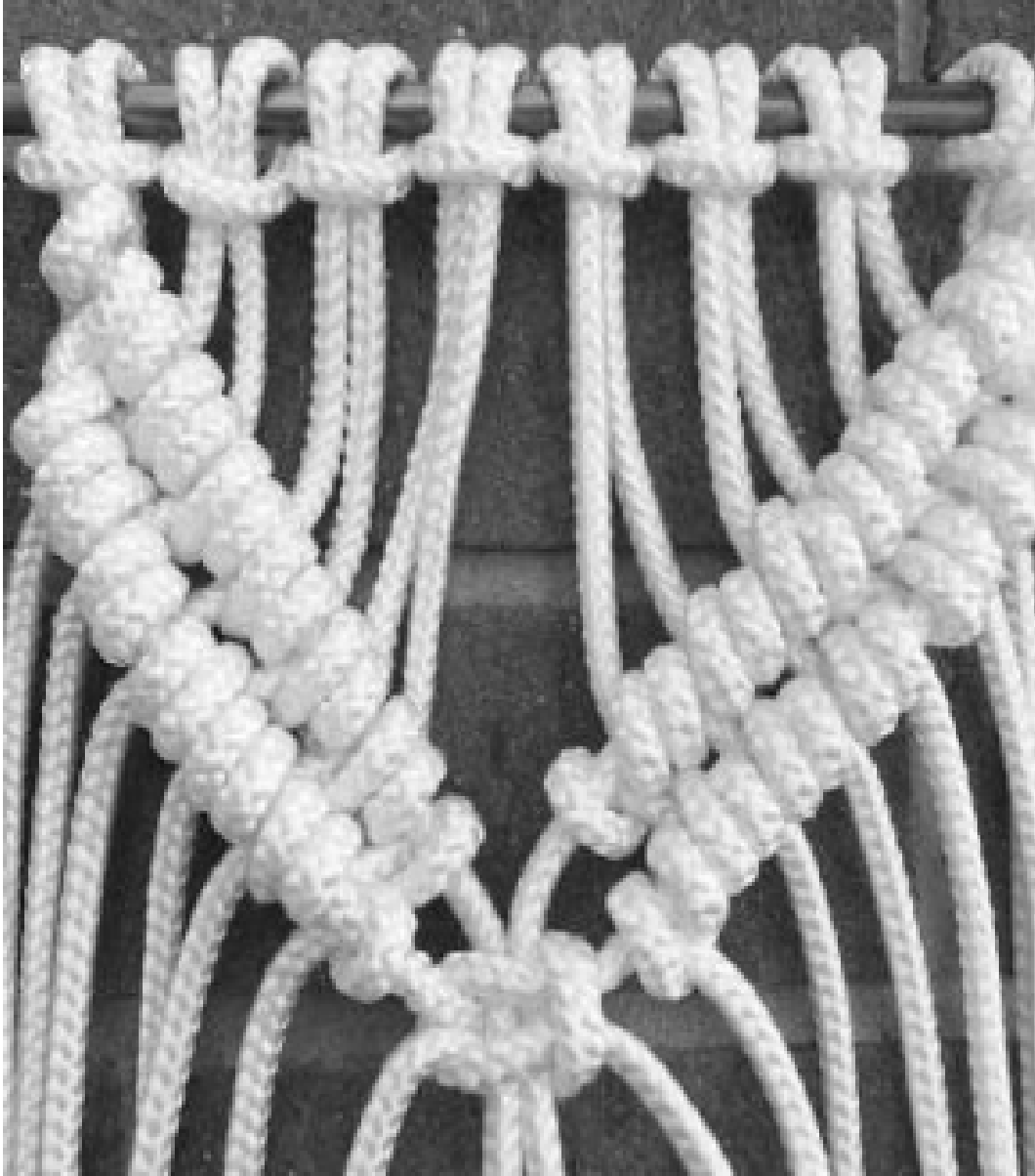
Step 2

Divide your cords into four sections of sixteen single-cords. Use a half hitch knot to weave the shape of a V in every section.



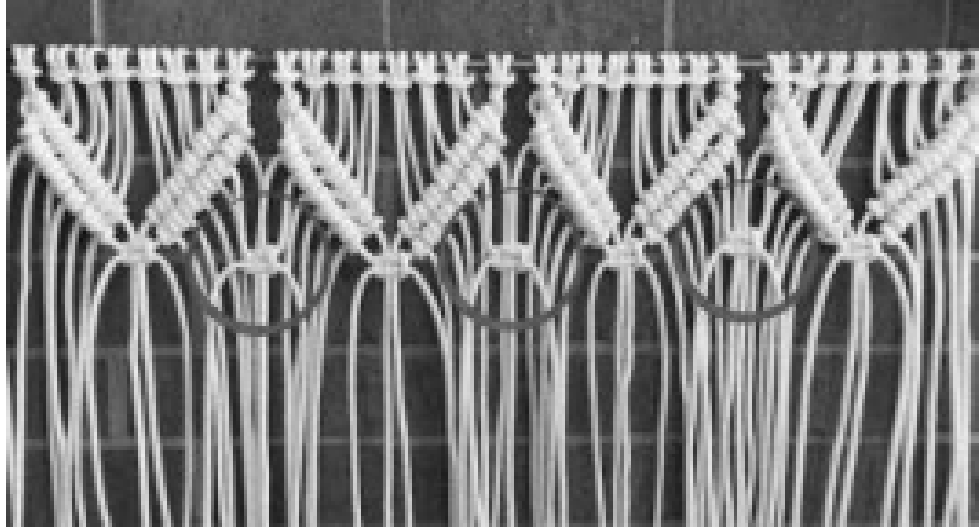
Step 3

Do another row of half hitch knots that are in the shape of a V for each of the four sections. At the base middle of all the four Vs create one square knot.



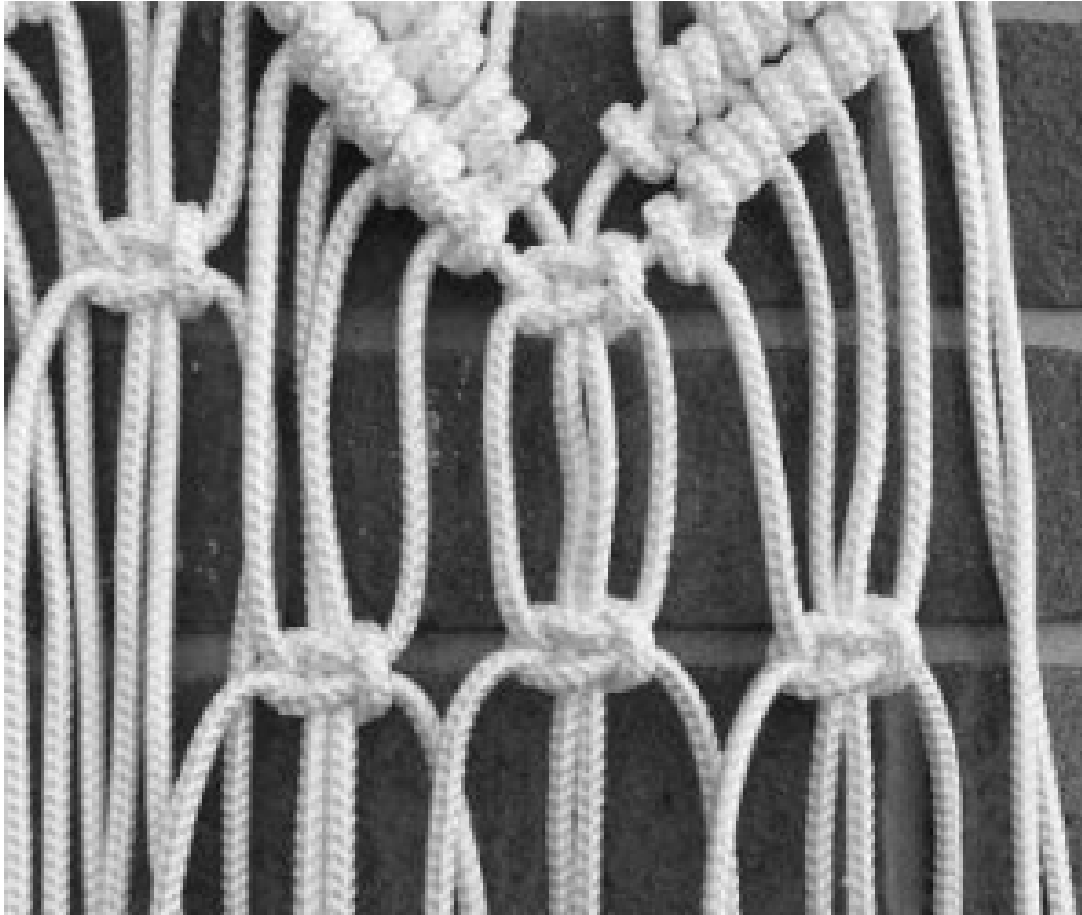
Step 4

Create one more square knot in the three spaces that are between your Vs. (you should have a total of three).



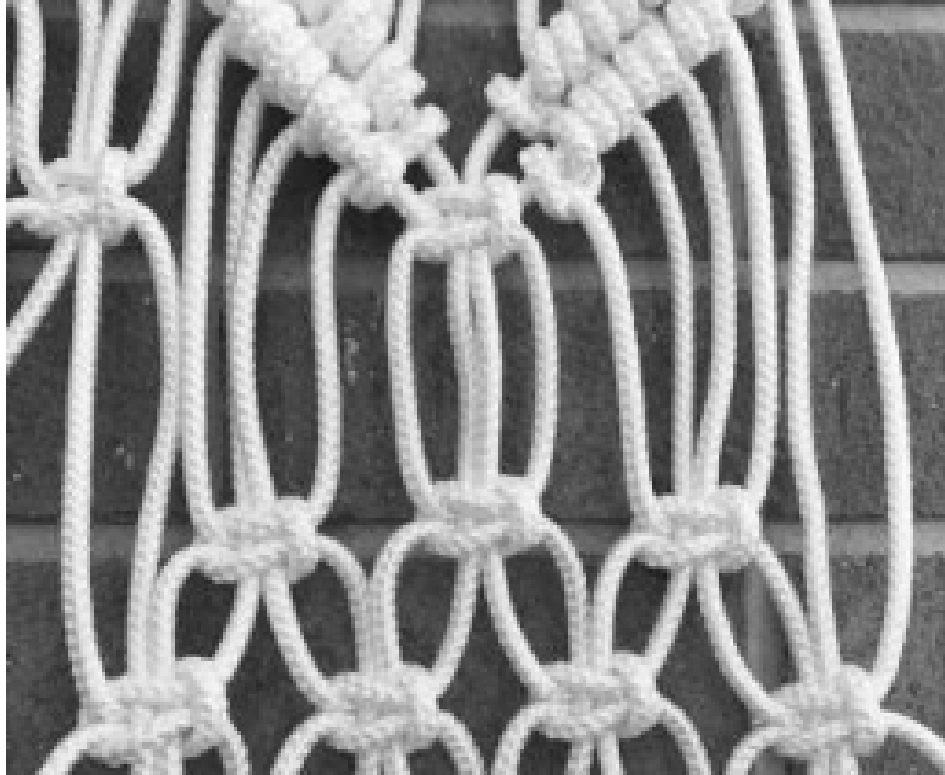
Step 5

Starting with the sixteen single cords furthest to the right, approximately four inches below from the middle V knot, make a row consisting of 3 SK. Let the two single cords to hang loose on either end.



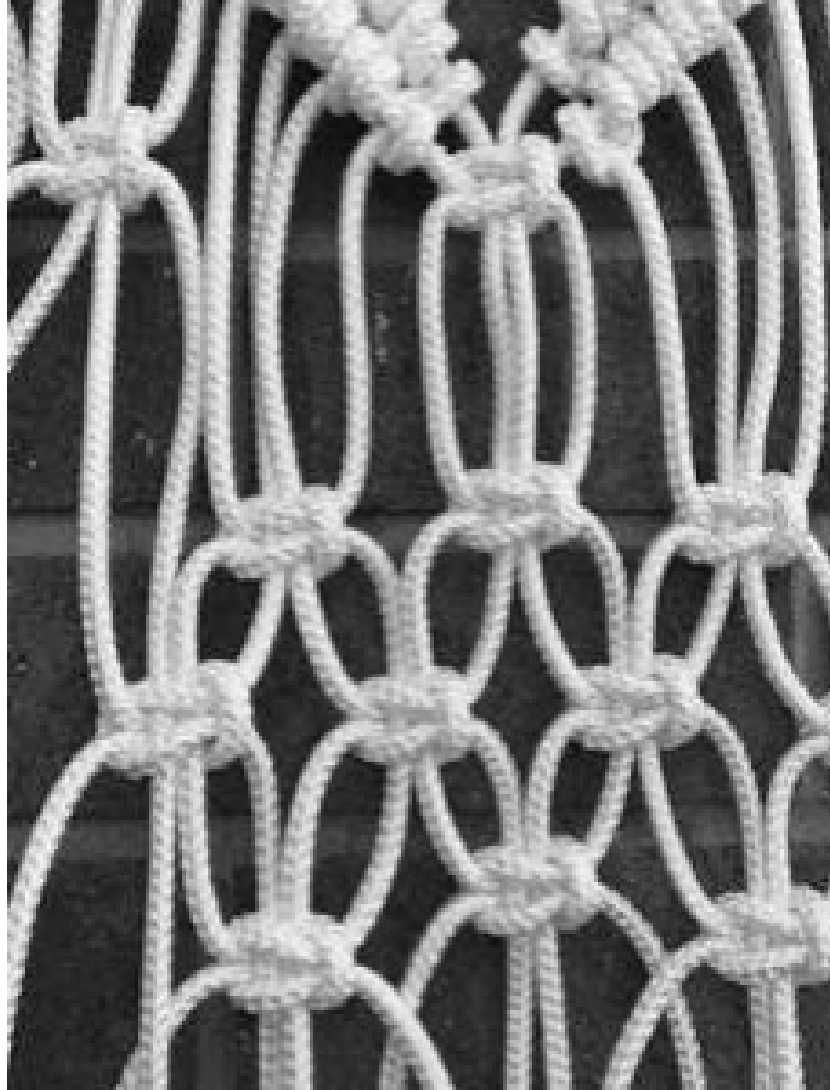
Step 6

Create a 2nd row of four alternating SKs approximately 2.5 inches below that row.



Step 7

Create a 3rd row of three alternating SKs approximately 2.5 inches under the 2nd row.



Step 8

To make the “pocket” for a Mason jar or flower pot, create the 4th square knot with the two loose cords on either end of the final row. Take 2 cords from either end and bring it around to the front. Create the square knot with those four cords. This is going to form a circular shape on this part of your wall hanging.



Step 9

Use a wrapped knot to complete the pocket. Create the wrapped knot approximately 3 inches under the preceding square knot row. Clip off the tips of the rope to your preferred length.



Step 10

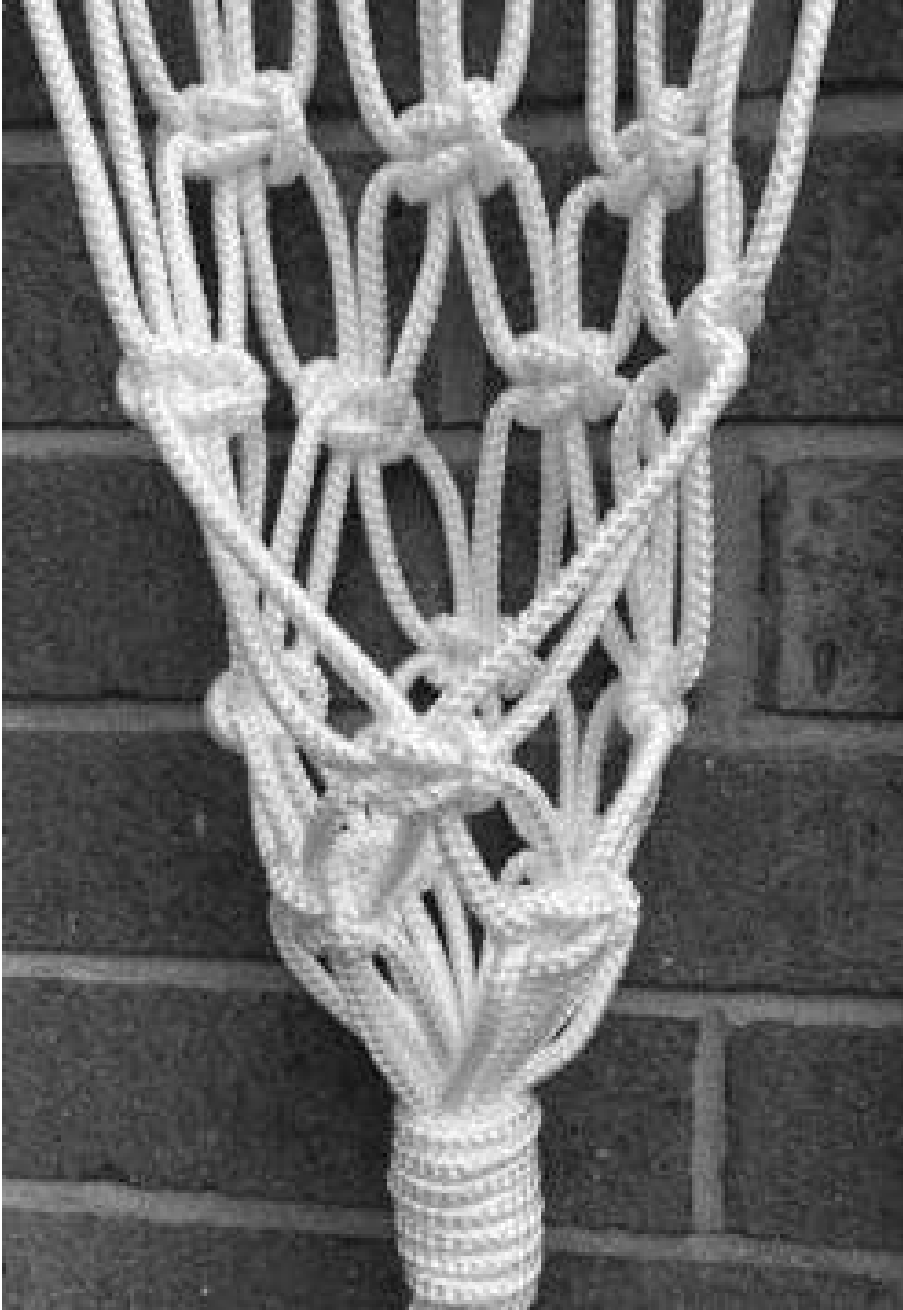
You have now completed one pocket for the first flower pot using the sixteen cords on the furthest right side (this is the fourth section). For this

step, repeat steps five through eight for the left side (first section).

Step 11

For the 2nd sixteen cord set, repeat steps five through eight. Create one more row of ASKs approximately 2.5 inches under from the 3rd square knot row (that by now has adopted a circular shape).

Create a wrapped knot approximately 2" below to have a total of three sections.

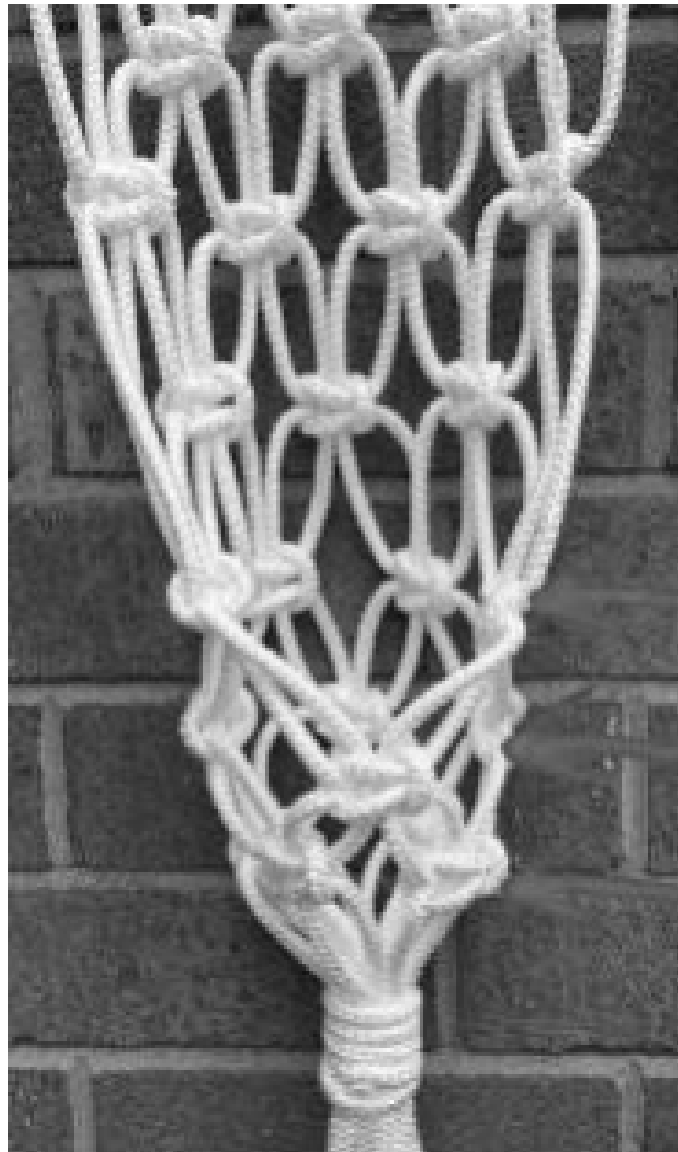


Step 12

You are supposed to have three complete pockets for the flower pots (sections one, two, and four). Repeat steps five through seven for the third sixteen cord section that is remaining. Create a 4th row of four ASKs. Create

a 5th row of three ASKs. To form a circular touch for your pocket, create one more square knot with the two cords that are loose on the ends.

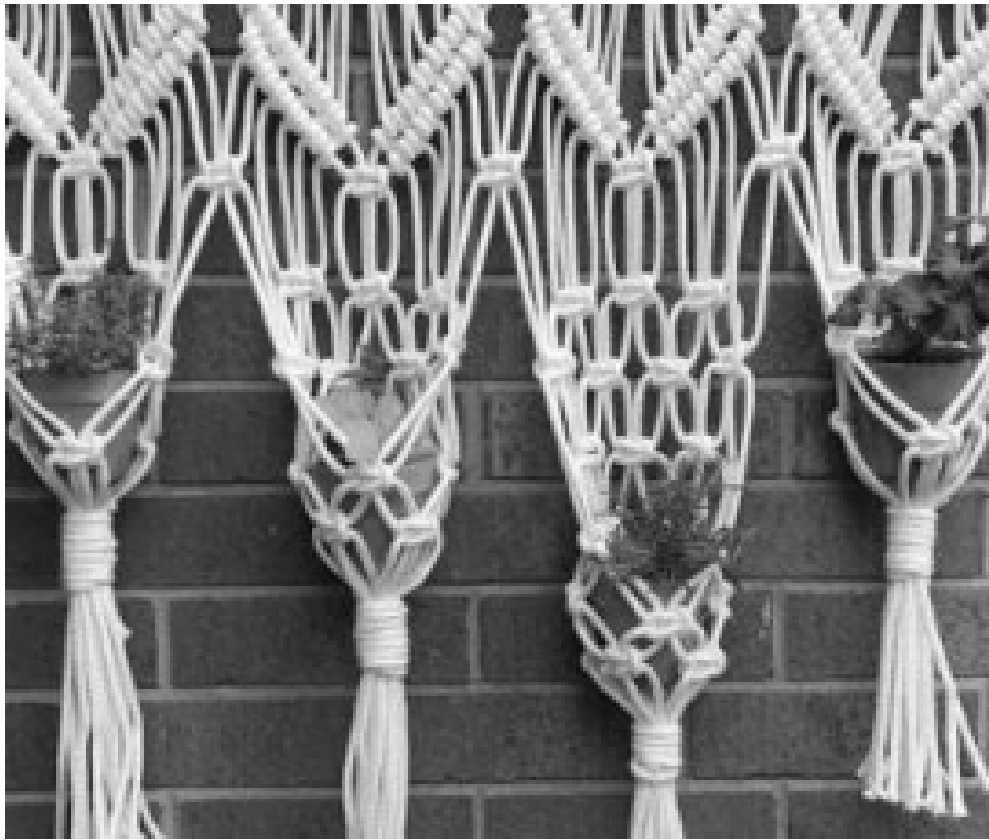
Create a 6th row of three ASKs then finish it off using a wrapped knot.



Step 13

You should by now be having four sections that are finished with pockets for mason jars or pots for flowers. You may clip your tassels to your preferred length.

Fill your ceramic pots with dirt, and your desired herbs then slide them in your macramé pockets.



Macrame Christmas Trees

Tools and Supplies

Wool

A comb or brush

Wire for jewelry

Fishing line for hanging

A few small branches or twigs that appear straight from your garden

Method

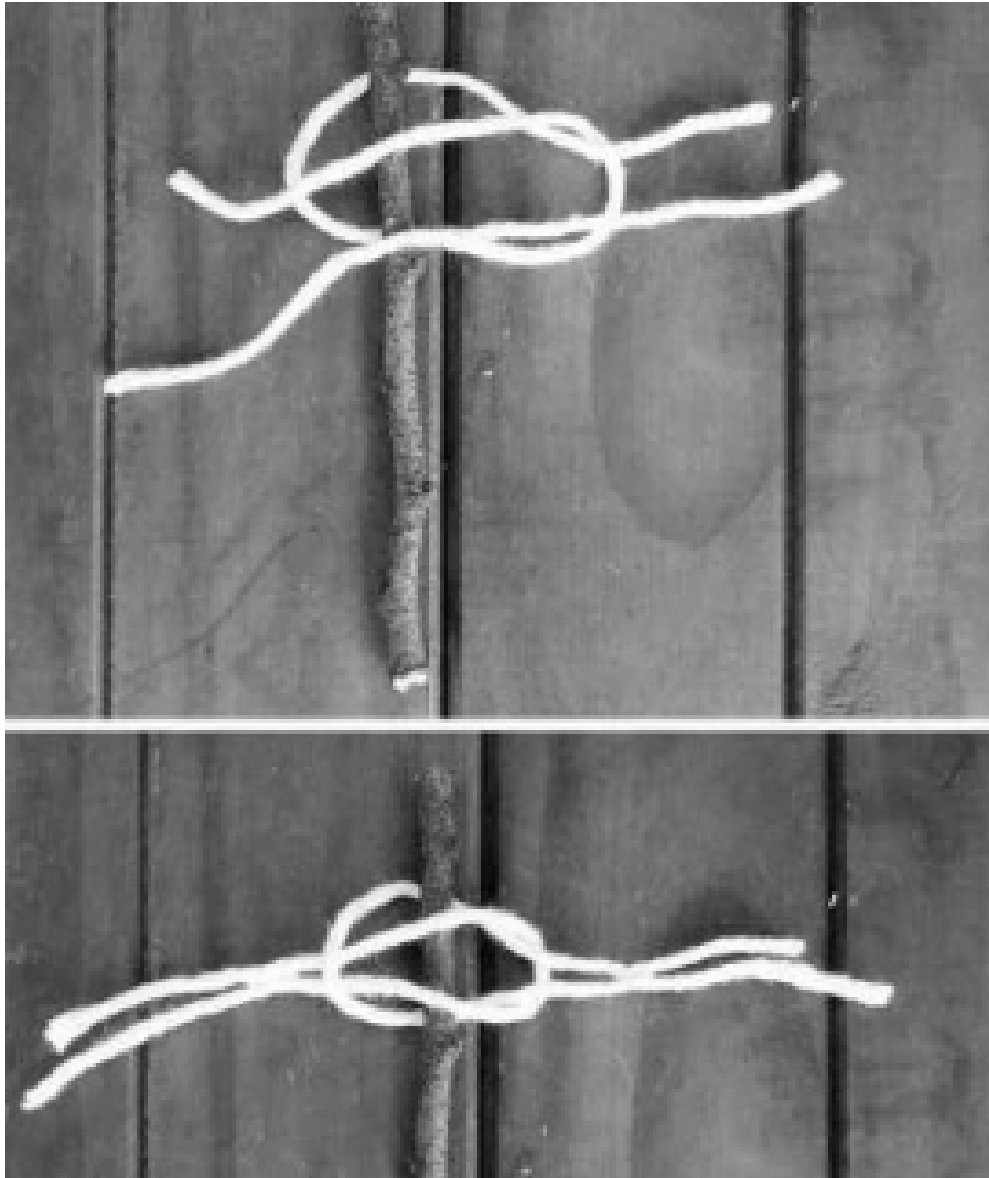
Step 1

Cut your yarn into seven strands that are approximately 8 inches. Fold 2 of the pieces into halves to create a loop—position one of your loops below a twig.



Step 2

Take the tip of your other piece that is looped then squeeze the tips of the piece positioned below your twig via the loop. Take the tips of that piece and thread it through the loop positioned below the twig.



Pull tight and repeat.

Step 3

Once you have created sufficient knotted strings, use a comb or brush to untangle the threads. You will require to stiffen up your tree using some starch since it is going to be a bit floppy. Trim your Christmas trees into a triangular shape once stiff, then decorate using small beads or baubles.

You may create an entire bunch since they only take around ten minutes.

You may use them on a Christmas tree or present them as gifts



Macramé Placemat

Tools and Supplies

One pair of Sharp scissors

One Comb

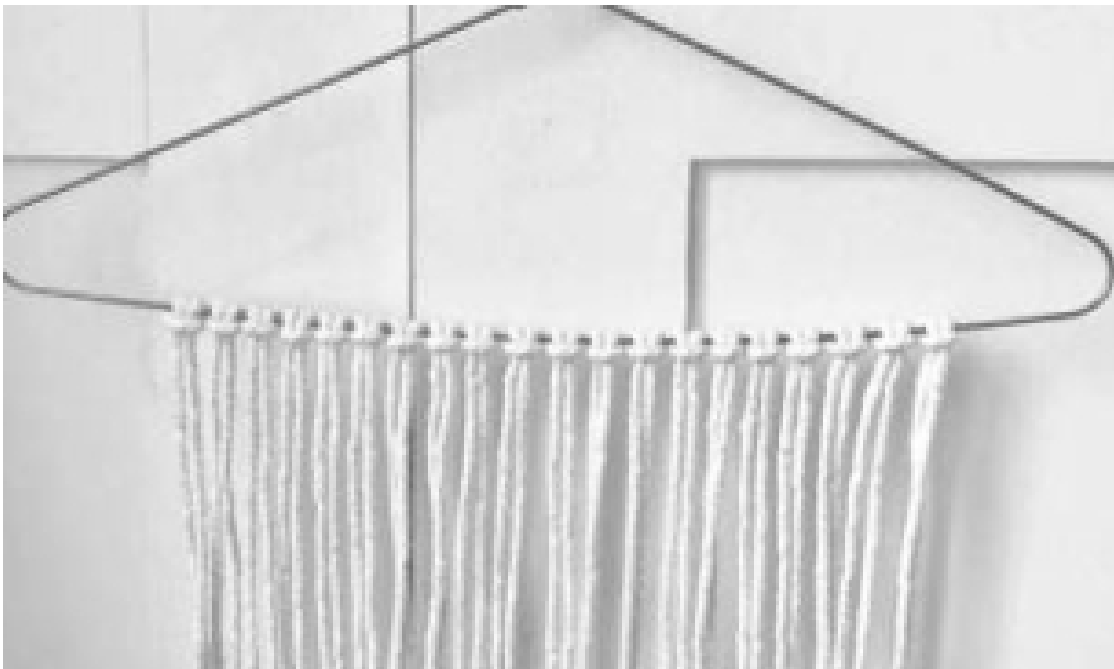
Metal clothes hanger

3-4mm of 20 x 3m thick cotton string

Method

Step 1

Use a larks head knot to mount twenty strings that are 3m in length onto a metal hanger. Leave out a space of two to three mm between your knots.



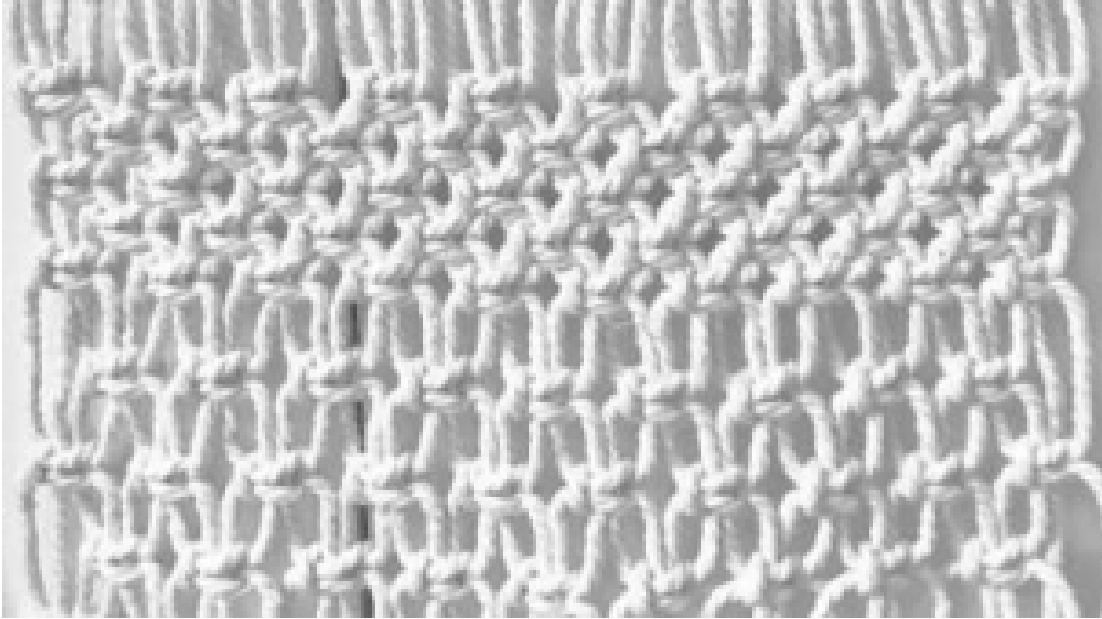
Step 2

Leaving out a distance of five centimeters under your knots, grab four strands then use them to create a square knot beginning from the left side. Use the four strands that follow to create another SK. Proceed until you achieve one row of ten SKs.



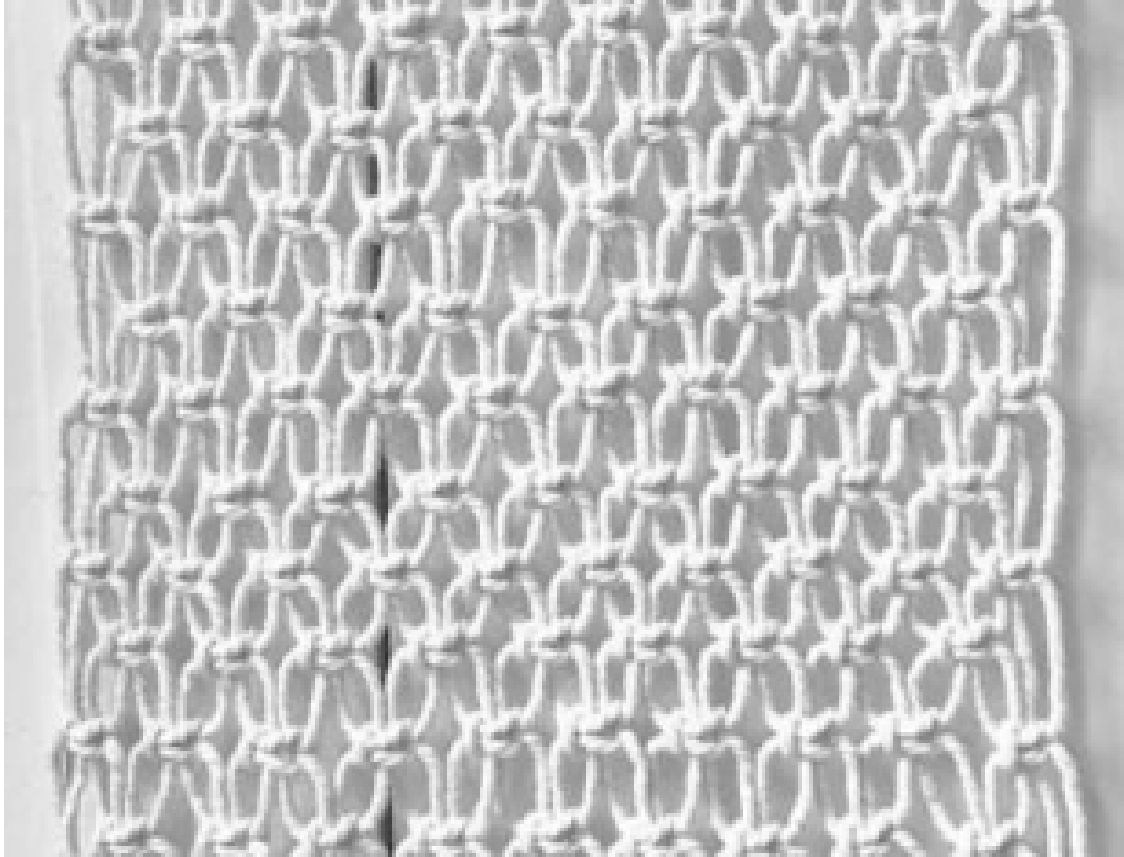
Step 3

Create a row of 9 square knots. Beginning from your left side, grab strands three and four from the initial knot, then strands 2 and 1 from the one adjacent to it to create a new square knot. Proceed through the length of your row. Repeat steps two and three until you get a total of 5 square knot rows (the final row is going to have ten).



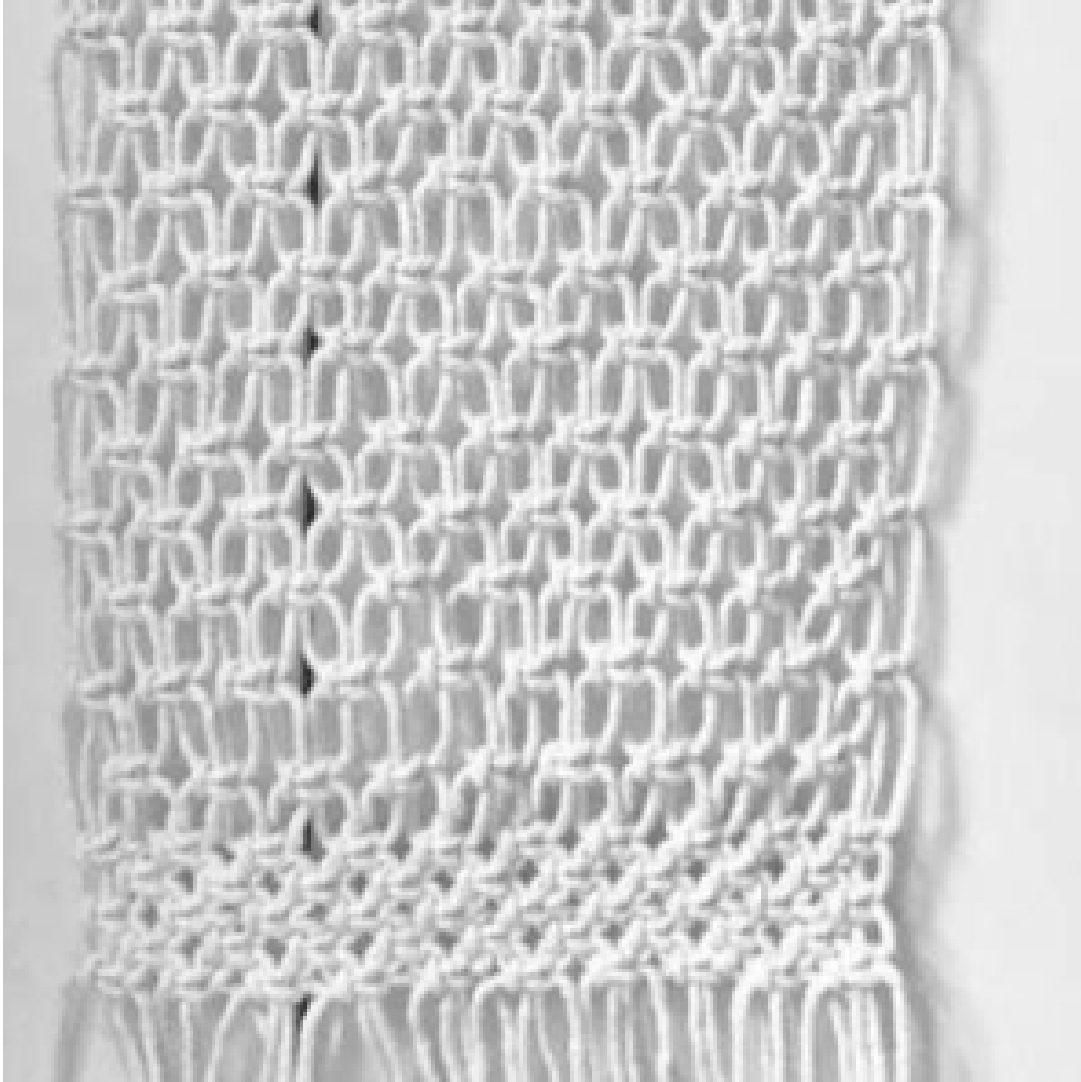
Step 4

Leaving out a space of two to three centimeters, create a fresh row of 9 SKs. Do another row of ten square knots after leaving out a two-to-three centimeter space.



Step 5

Repeat step four until you get a total of twelve rows, completing with one that has ten knots.



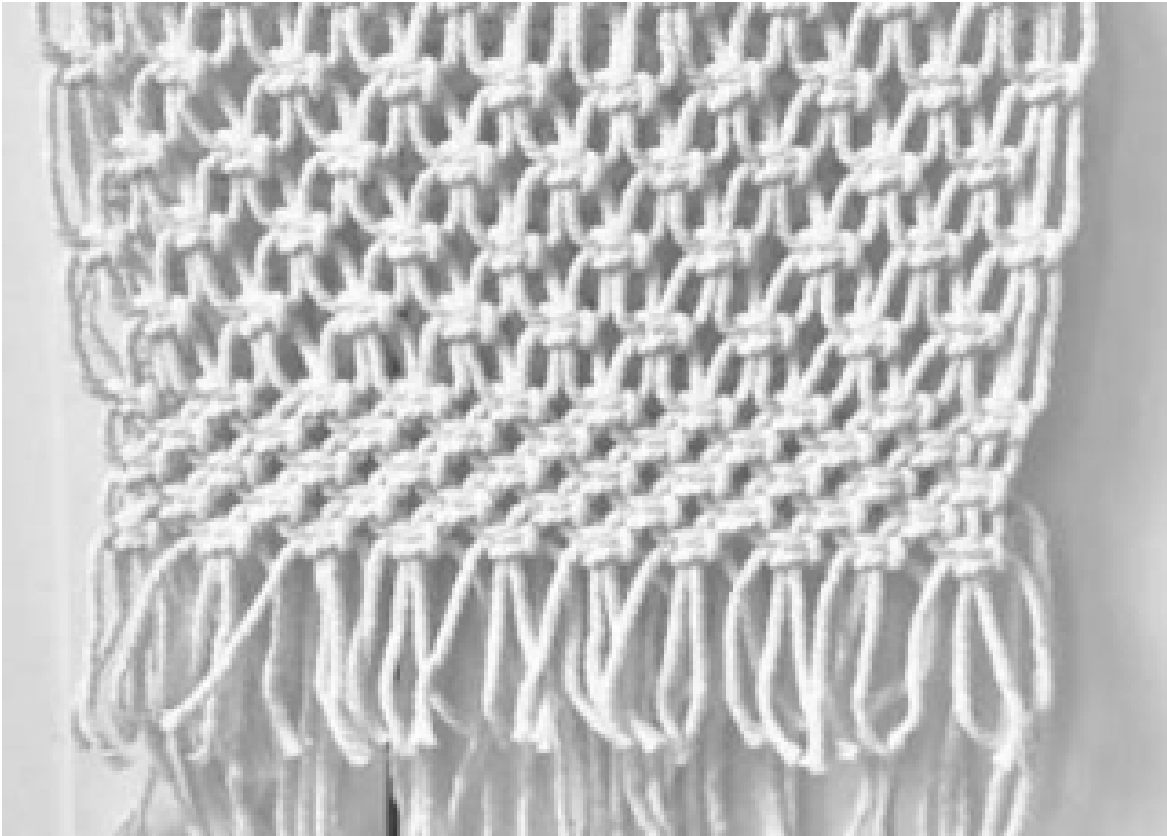
Step 6

Create a row of ten, nine, ten, nine and ten square knots minus any spaces in between your rows to complete the design. Remove the placemat from your hanger by clipping the lark's head knot.



Step 8

Fold the placemat into two over the hanger then clip the strands on either end to your preferred length, ensuring that they are all even. To finish, make a soft feathery fringe by combing the ends.



Mini Succulents

Tools and Supplies

Mini succulents

Scissors

Jute twine

Clipboard

Eggs

Paint brush

Acrylic craft paint

Method

Step 1: Prep your eggshells



Tap the shells of the raw eggs a few times to crack them open then use a serrated knife to cut through. Make your cut where you will do away with the top quarter. It is better if you cut out several additional eggshells in case some break.

Empty the contents of your eggs in a bowl then wash the shells in soapy water on the outside and inside. Leave your shells to dry while you cook an omelet.

Paint the bottom section of the shells in a color that is solid once they are thoroughly dry. To attain an opaque finish, you will need 2-3 coats of paint. Let your paint dry in between the coats. To fasten things up a little, you can try using a hairdryer. Set aside your painted eggshells.

Step 2: Cut the jute

Cut out three jute measuring 51” (130 centimeters) and one strand that is 63 inches (160cm) in length. Note: if you will be planting a tall cactus, add an additional eight inches (20cm).

Align the tips of every strand then fold the 3 strands that are shorter into halves. Attach the jute to your clipboard. One tip of the strand that is long is going to remain unattached.

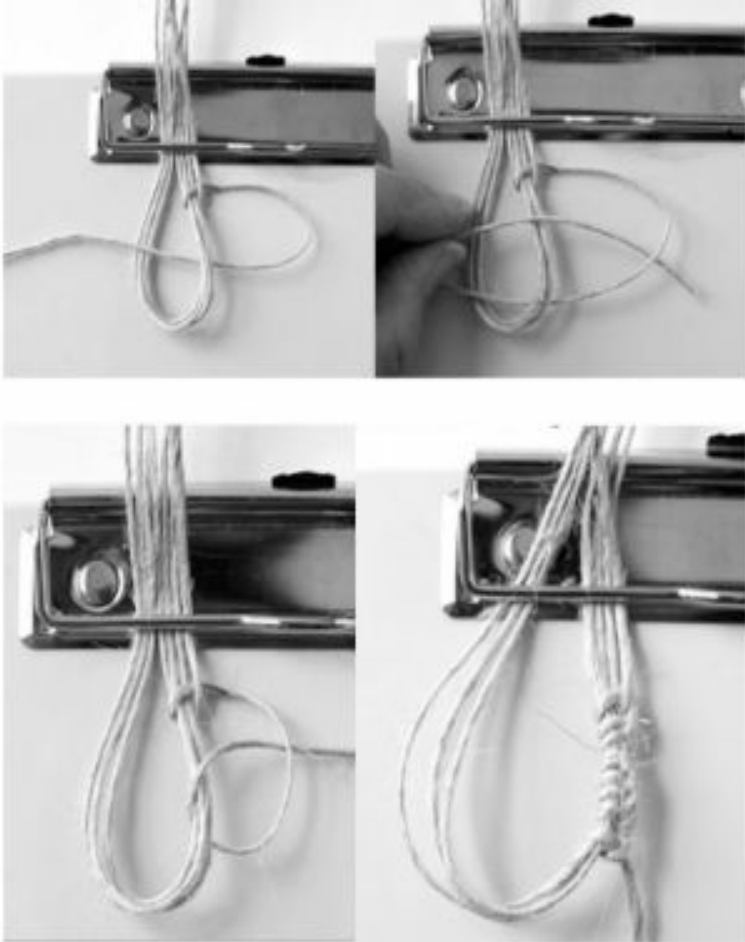


Step 3: Make a hanging loop

You create a hanging loop by knotting several similar knots. Take the jute strand that is loose and cross it below the first three strands then above and through the middle hole. Cross it again over the three strands then down and into the loop.

Tighten then repeat.

Carry on until you have a total of twenty knots then detach from the clipboard.



Step 4: Secure your loop

Secure the loop that is knotted onto your clipboard. Grab the jute piece that is furthest to your right, then cross it over every middle strand and finally below the strand furthest to your left.



Grab the jute strand from the furthest left, then cross it below every middle strand then above into your loop, then over the strand on your furthest right, and tighten. You are now done with the first half of your knot.



The other knot half is just a repeat of the process except that you begin with the strand that is furthest to the left side. Cross the jute strand from the furthest left side below each of the middle strands then above the furthest strand to the right.

Grab a jute strand from the furthest right side, then cross it over each of the middle strands then above into the loop, then below the strand of the furthest left; tighten.



You have now completed one full knot.

Create one more knot.



Step 5: Form the egg basket

Take the two outer jute strands then bring them down to make them parallel to the others. Separate your jute into 4 sets of two, ensuring that you group strands that are next to one another. Leaving a length of seven inches (18cm) down from the loop that is secured and create one knot in every set.

Separate the sets once more, ensuring that you group the strands that are next to each other. Leave out a length of two inches (5cm) under your knots

and make one knot in every set. Begin with the three middle sets then tie together the two outer strands.



Step 6: Weave the base

Reposition your jute on the clipboard to have the final set of knots right on top of the clip.



Create 4 knots following step four instructions beginning an inch (2.5cm) below your knots.



To complete the design, use each strand of jute to make one knot. Clip the tips to leave out a tassel of approximately six inches (15 cm) in length.



Step 7: Plant then hang your succulents

Plant the succulents into the eggshells carefully.

Open your basket up then insert the eggs and hang the decoration



Macramé Hanging Vase



Tools and Supplies

Scissors

Rope or sturdy twine

Mason jar (or small plant container)

Method

Step 1

Cut out four long pieces of twine or rope that are each six times the jar's length. Wrap each of the four strands together at their middle in a knot. You can alternatively use a friendship knot to link the strands if you prefer the flatter resting position.

Step 2

Set your jar on the work surface upside down, then lay the middle knot against the base.

Step 3

Collect two rope strands and tie them using a square knot approximately 1 1/2" under the initial knot. Redo using the remaining three rope pairs.

Step 4

For the row that follows, redo step three, ensuring that you pair the ropes for tying side-by-side from the above row. A fishnet design should be starting to form. Try your best to ensure even spacing but tight to your jar. Continue to add rows as necessary enough to fit your planter or jar.

Step 5

Collect rope pieces from 2 knots that are adjacent at your jars base rim, then form them into a square knot, and tighten. Run the rope pairs along the edge then knot them once more into a square knot. Again pull taut.

Step 6

Weave your rope strands two sets of 4 with two strands from the knot at the top in all the groupings.

Step 7

Once you are done weaving 2 braids, join them together using one last SK at the edge then clip your strands.

Halloween Wall Hanging

Tools and Supplies

Hot-glue gun

Craft felt

Scissors

Chunky-weight yarn

Macramé or embroidery hoop

Method

Step 1

Hold 3 yarn strands together then cut them out to be 2 times more the length intended for the completed design. Use a larks head knot to mount the yarn above the hoop as follows:

Make a loop by folding your pieces in half then slide your loop below the top of the hoop.

Pass the ends over the top of the hoop then through your loop.

Tighten to seal your knot. You should be having a bunch of hanging strands of yarn. Rework this process past the hoop top until you reach your desired length.



Step 2

Use a half hitch knot to tie single hanging bunches to the bottom of the hoop as follows:

Wrap over the bunch of yarn then around the bottom of the hoop.

Pass the ends through the loops that are made by wrapping. Pull to secure the knot.



Step 3

Attach an extra yarn strand for the hanger to the top of the hoop. Clip the hanging strands at the bottom to make them even.



Step 4

Cut out the mouth and the eyes. Attach the face to the yarn using hot glue. These are the directions for making the ghost wall hanging. For the jack-o-lantern, just switch the colors of yarn then instead of the hanger use a green ribbon. You can try creating a different macramé knot on the pumpkin top. We used the square knot.



Macramé Hanging Lantern Jars

Tools and Supplies

Scissors

Sticky tape

Candles – for safety purposes, LED is best

Jar

String or twine

Method

Step 1

Cut out a piece of twine that is approximately eight times the intended length. Cut out eight more twine pieces with a similar length.

Step 2

Separate your twine pieces into two sets of 4 lengths then spread them out, crossing each other at the middle.



Step 3

Thread the top of the lengths that are vertical below the horizontal ones.



Step 4

Cross the end on the right side of the horizontal below the vertical lengths.
Cross it beyond their top to make the shape of 'S'.



Step 5

Grab the horizontal pieces of the lengths to the left then pass them through the loop to your right. Pull all the ends of the strands one set at a go until you form a knot.



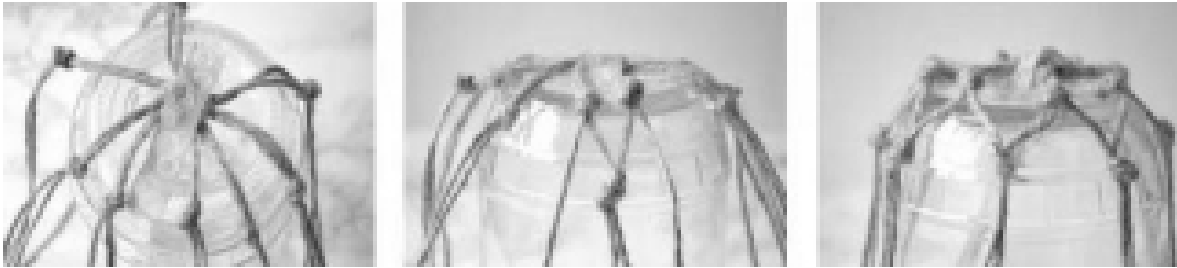
Step 6

Turn to the upright side then separate your twine strands into pairs. Knot each pair at approximately the distance from the edge to the middle of the jar.



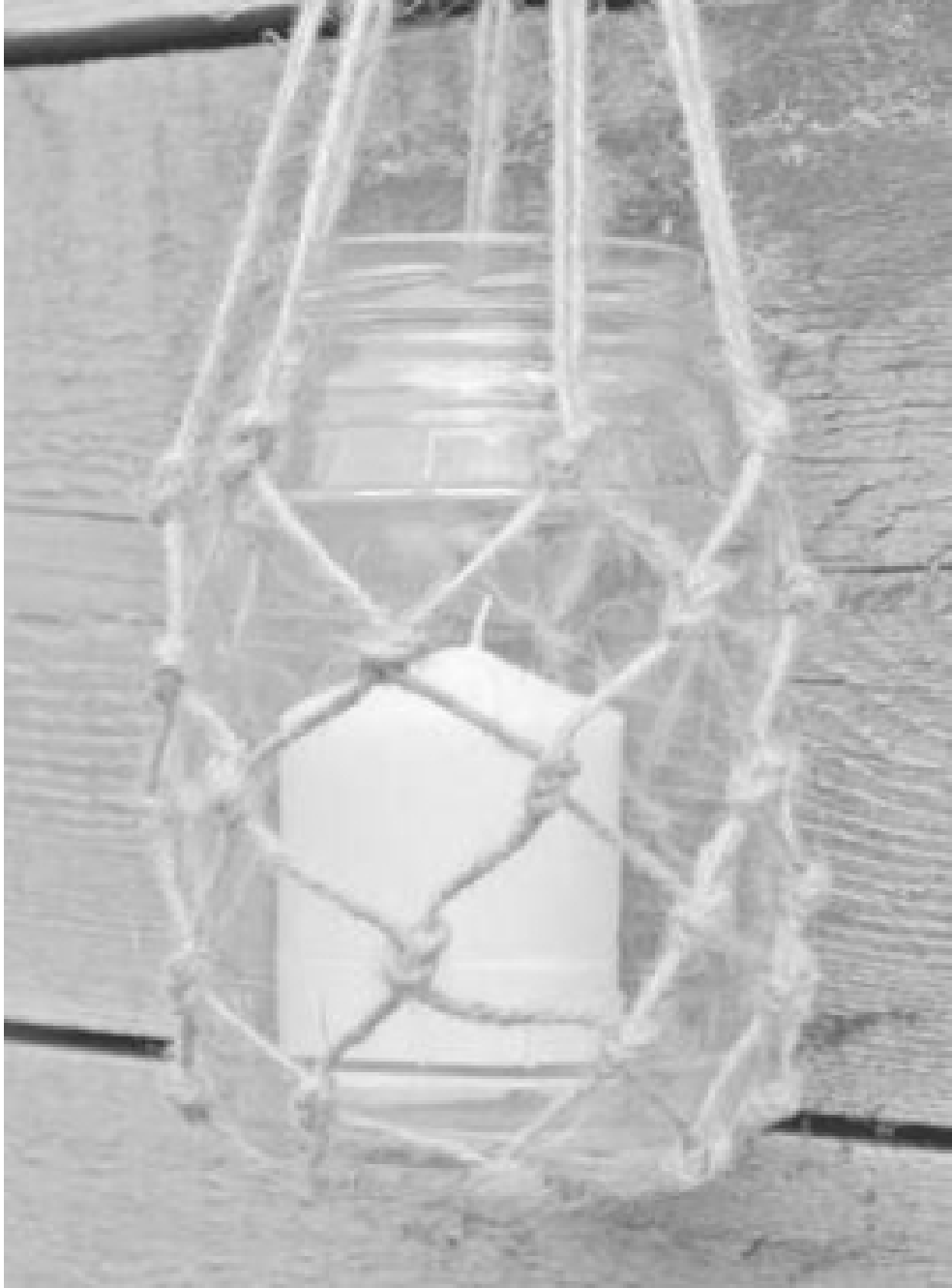
Step 7

Turn your jar over once more upside down, then secure your lanyard knot to the middle of the base of your jar using tape. Tie the length of your right side from one of the pairs with the length on your left side from the pair adjacent to it then repeat all around. Repeat down the length of your jar at intervals that are even until you get to the top.



Step 8

Insert your candle then create a knot from all your strands, ensuring that you leave out enough space for your jar to hang.



Wall Hanging



Tools and Supplies

Scissors

String, for hanging

Wooden dowel or small pipe, around 6"

Thick roving of three distinct colors

Method

Step 1

Cut out pieces of roving from all the colors that are approximately 1 ½ arm's length. Based on your roving's thickness, split your pieces in half so that you now have a total of six strands.

Step 2

Slip your strand through the middle of your copper pipe. Create a knot then conceal it in the interior of your pipe. If you used the wooden dowel, connect your strand to either end of your dowel for hanging.

Step 3

Use the lark's head knot to connect the strings to your pipe made of copper. Fold every string into equal parts then position below your pipe. Pull the tail that's loose through the head of the loop. Tighten, then repeat using each- you may follow a color pattern if you wish.

Step 4

Beginning with the strand at the center (4th knot over, strand to the far left), wrap the other strands throughout the length of your left. Redo using the strand on the side to the right weaving below and above to form the easy

wall hanging. Proceed using all the other strands then pull your design up to make it tight.

Step 5

Take half of your strands for the wall hanging in either hand. Braid the strand on the furthest right side into your center then switch to the side on the left. Repeat. Keep alternating until your braid gets mostly straight.

Step 6

Divide every side of the strings. Cut out another roving piece that is approximately eight inches in length. Use it to make the wrap knot: hold it on the front of the area that you would like to make your knot, forming the “U” shape, then tightly wrap it around each of your strands not less than two times. Pass the tail via your loop then pull the piece at the top-up. Repeat on either side then cut off the additional roving.

Macramé Feathers

Tools and Supplies

Tape Measure – for measuring your cords

Sharp Scissors

Wire Brush

Stiffening Spray

Macrame Cording

Method

Cut out the following cord lengths:

For the big feather – 1 twenty-four inch strand, 10 twelve inch strands, 10 – ten-inch strands, and 10 eight-inch strands to have a total of thirty-one cords.

For the feathers that are a bit small – 1 twelve inch strand, 6 six-inch strands, 4 four-inch strands, and 4 three-inch strands for a total of fifteen cords.

Since feathers are designed to be skinny at the top and get a bit wider at the bottom, we will begin with the longest cords, then proceed to the ones that are medium-sized then lastly finish with the cords that are smallest. It's that simple.

Step 1

Take your longest cord and fold it into two halves. For the big feather, grab the twenty-four-inch strand; for the medium feathers, use the twelve-inch one. The long strand is going to be your feather's spine.

Grab one long feather then bend it into halves. Position it accurately upright below your feathers spine to the side on your right.



Step 2

Get another cord that long then fold it into equal halves. Pull the loop section through your initial cord's loop then pull it over through the spine area of the feather.



Step 3

Get the tips of the initial cord then pull them through the 2nd cord's loop.



Step 4

Pull your cord taut and you have just created the first knot on your feather's spine.



Step 5

Repeat steps one to four, however, swap sides. Grab one more long cord then fold it into equal halves. Position the loop on the side on your left (rather than right).



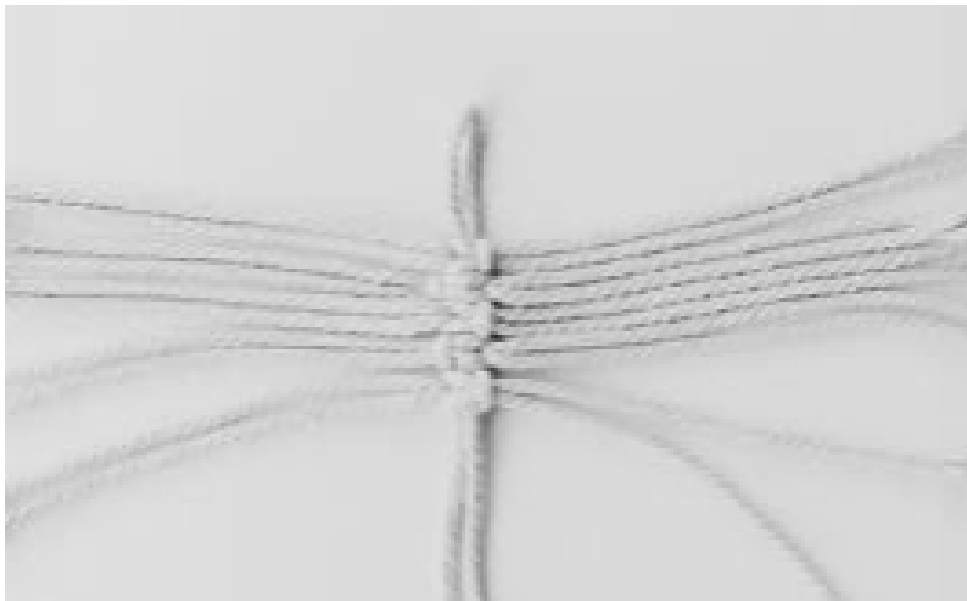
Step 6

Grab one more cord, fold into equal parts, then loop it through the left loop. Pull the ends through the loop.



Step 7

Tighten each of your cords and continue to alternate sides, right to the left, right to the left.



Step 8

Switch to the medium-sized cords and repeat the same process once you are done with each of the last long cords. Then finally, use the small cords after you finish with the medium ones.



Step 9

When you have used up all the cords, use a wire brush to brush them, thus forming the strands. To avoid pulling out any knots, ensure that you are holding the spine while you do it.

Flip over the feather then brush either side to make sure that each of your cords has been brushed.

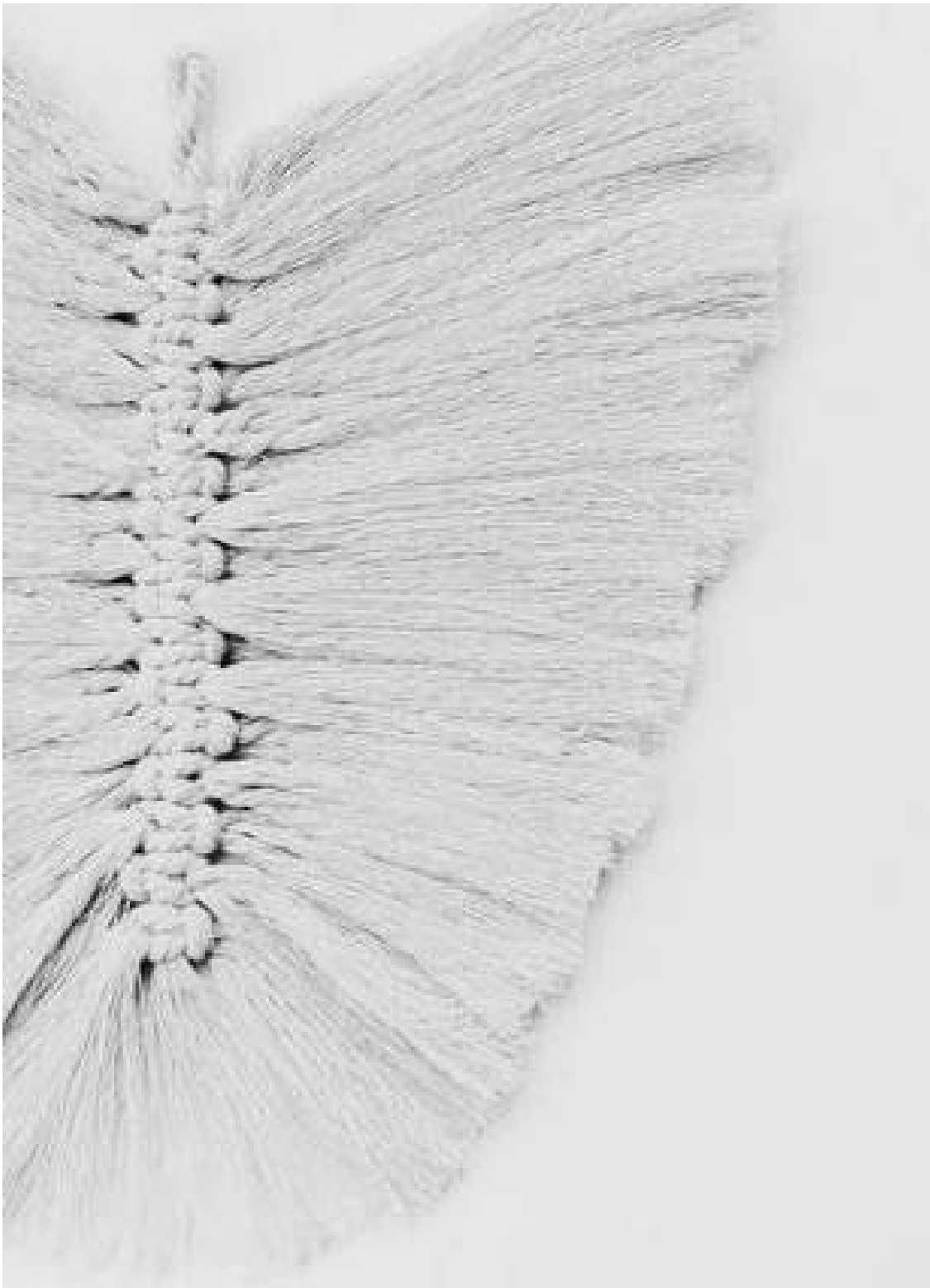
Step 10

Once you are done brushing, trim the feather using a pair of scissors.

Step 11

Stiffen your feather using stiffening spray so that it can lay flat when you hang it.

To make the small feathers or whichever size you choose, repeat the process.



Macramé Rings



Tools and Supplies

A round object that is the exact size as your finger – if you use multiple colors/thicker yarn, it helps to use something a bit larger, or else the ring might not fit.

Glue

Scissors

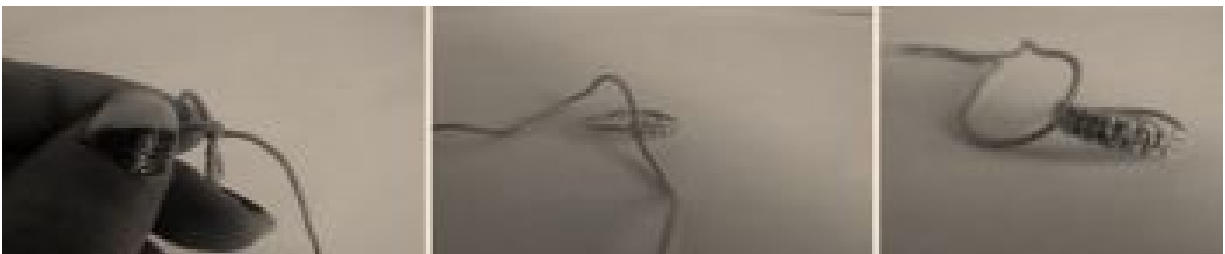
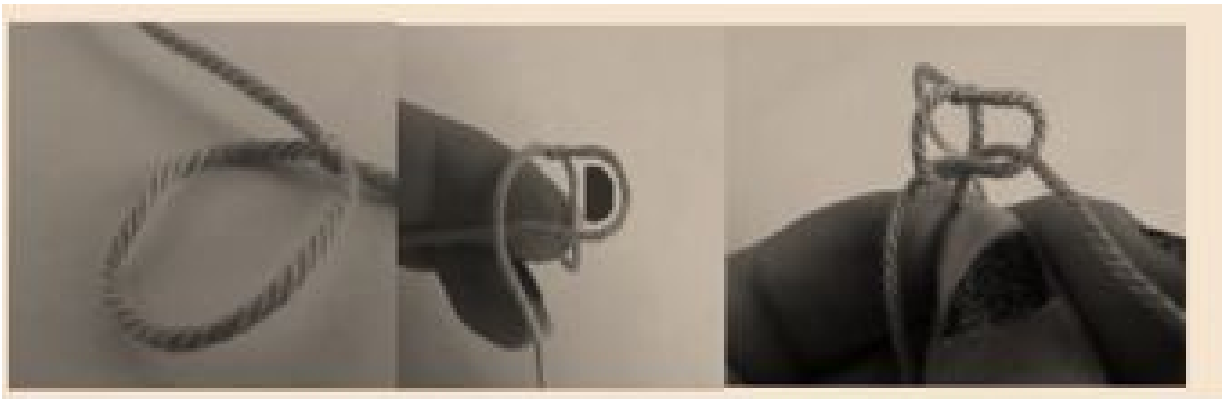
Yarn – around 1.2m will do

Method

Step 1

Start by folding your strand of yarn into equal halves then place it around your round object. Use the 2 tails to create a simple knot. This would be the perfect time to confirm that your strands are of equal lengths. Secure your

initial knot by creating another knot. You may now remove your ring from your round object and begin to macramé.



Step 2

Begin by crossing the strand on the right side over the strand at the center then up. Make sure to fasten it by pulling tightly complete the first knot.

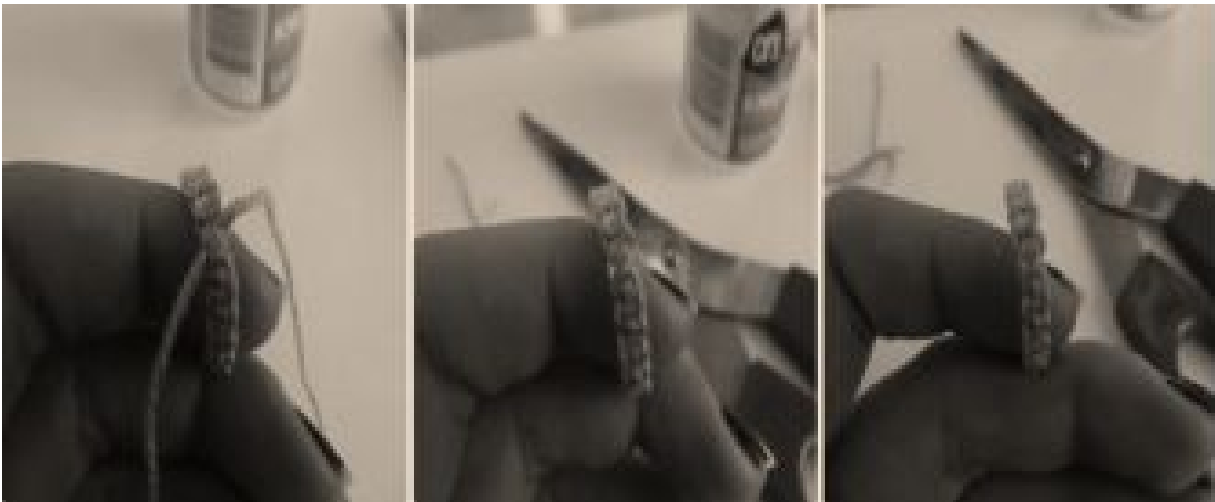
Step 3

This step is basically similar but mirrored. Begin by crossing the strand on the left side over the strand at the center; allow the strand on the right side

to pass below the strand at the center then up again. Carry on creating the 2 knots until you are nearly done with the ring.

Step 4

Once you create the final macrame knot, be sure to tighten it by pulling then create a simple knot at the top of your ring.



Step 5

Apply some glue then trim the tips. Ensure that you cover the ends in glue, as well to have a smooth finished ring.



Friendship Bracelet Watch



Tools and Supplies

Craft floss or embroidery floss

A watch face with posts

Optional: Jump rings and closure

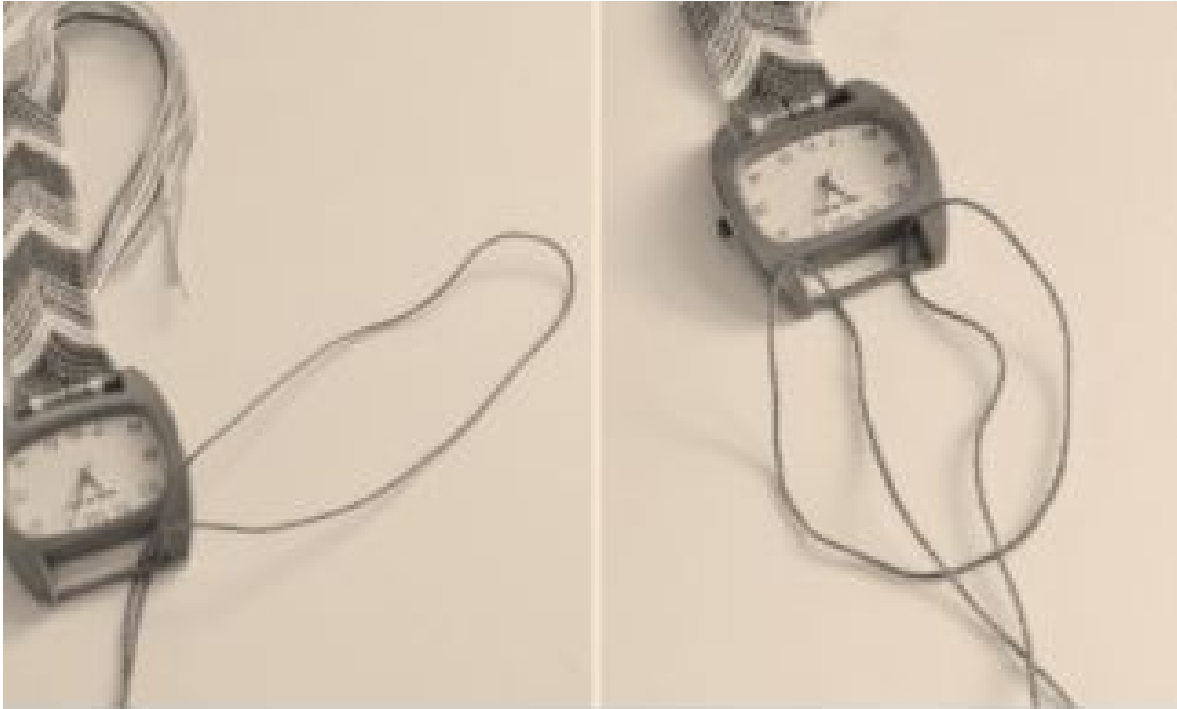
Optional: Crimp ends –this pattern used 20mm

Method

Step 1

To begin the design, you are going to require the floss and watch face - decide on the craft floss color you want. Cut out strips that are

approximately forty-eight inches in length. For the watch face in this pattern, you are going to require ten long strings for every side (however, cut only ten at the moment, then leave the rest until you are prepared to begin on the second side).



Step 2

To start creating the strap, mount all the floss pieces on the bar. Pick the tips of one long floss strand and put them together, then hold one end, and squeeze it through the bar. Proceed to tighten the tips by pulling through the new loop that you have just created—latch on by pulling tight.

Do this with each strand of floss. Ensure that you position them in the colors you like your pattern to be.

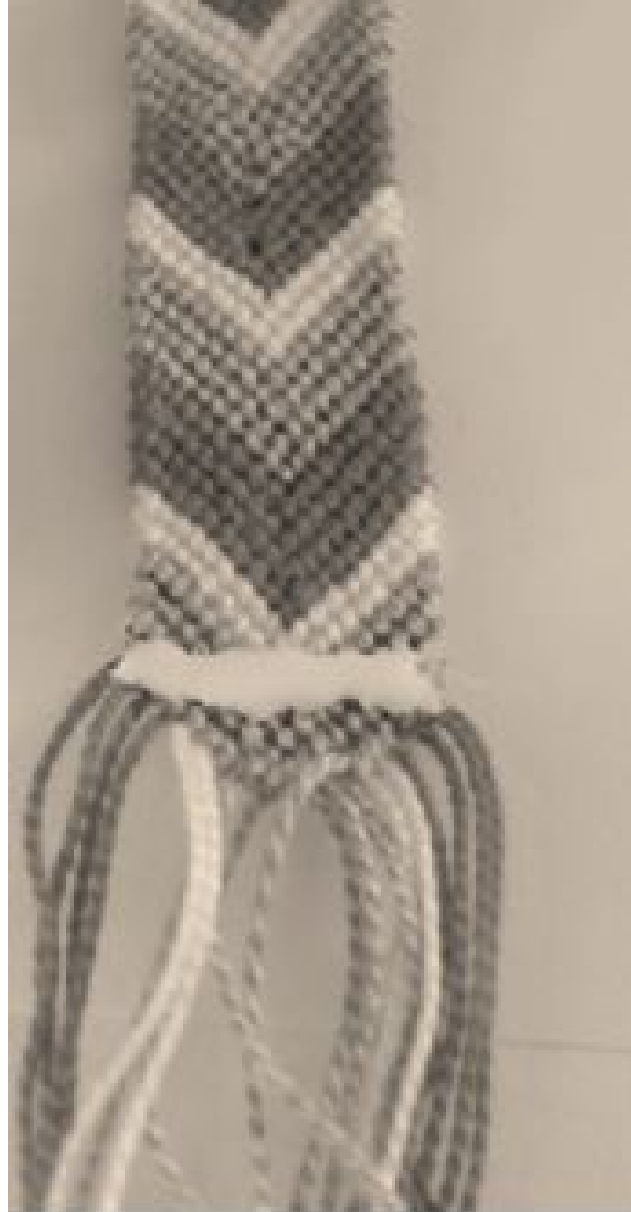




Step 3

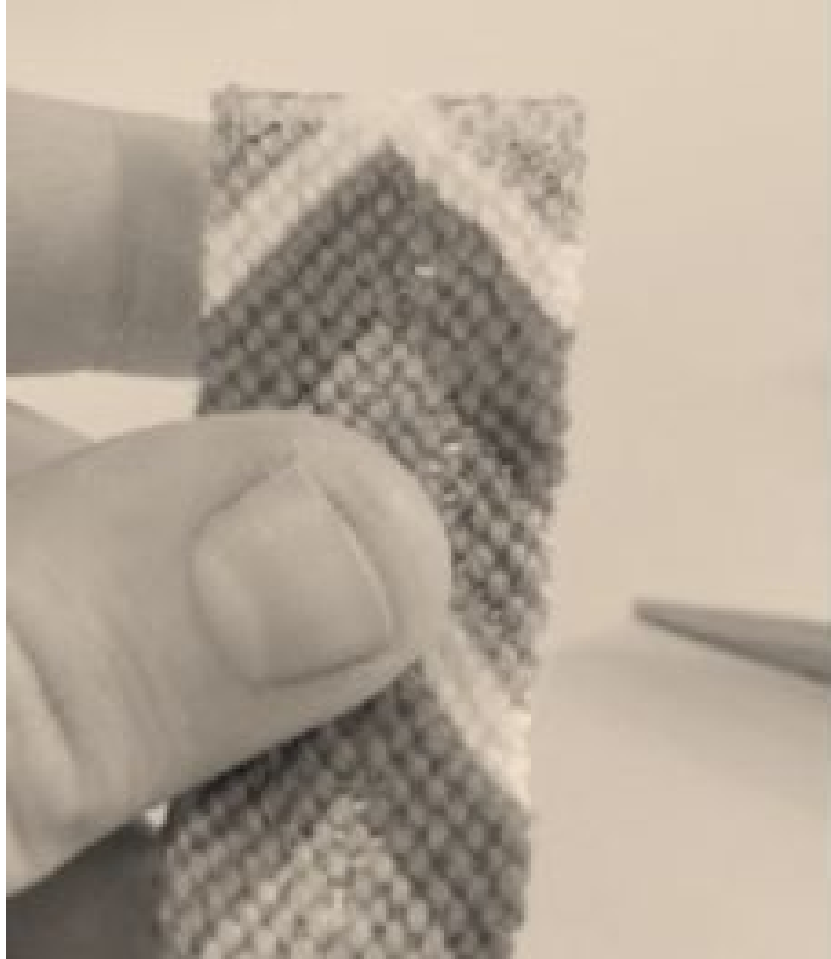
For weaving your bracelet, you have the choice to braid the tips as in other friendship bracelets, then tie it whenever you are wearing. This option will work as well, but it is not the prettiest.

For our pattern, we are going to be using closures. When you achieve your desired length, apply a line of glue where you will require cutting. Massage the glue back and forth into the strands. This is going to hold your braid together firmly for the step that follows.



You should keep in mind that friendship braids are really strong, so you are free to make your straps a little tight. You may find it somewhat uncomfortable for the first wear, but after a few hours, it should be a perfect fit.

In the area where you had massaged the glue, cut through it using a pair of sharp scissors. Apply a bit more glue on the endpoint to avoid fraying.



Position the clamp on your strap ends and tightly clamp on using pliers.



Complete your ends with a closure and jump ring on one tip, then only one jump ring on the other tip.



Macrame Deck Chair



Tools and Supplies

Wooden Deck Chair

Scissors

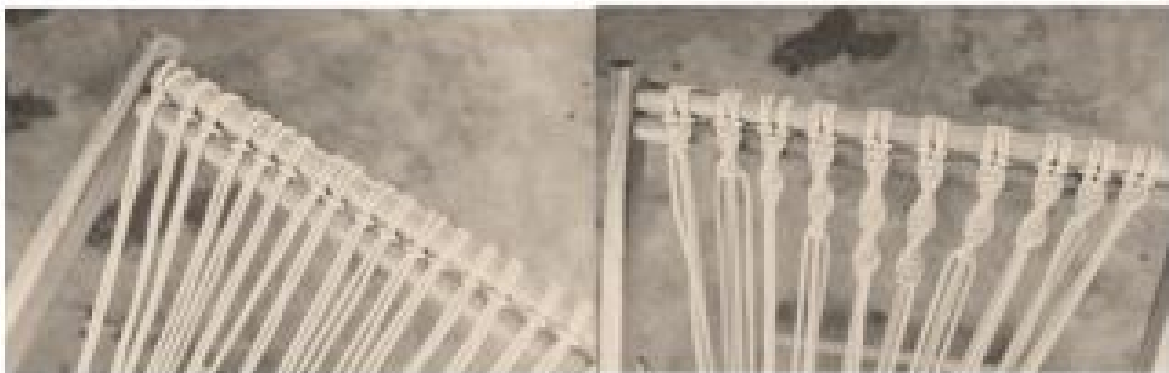
Rope measuring 65 meters

Method

Note: This project used a length of rope measuring sixty-five meters, but as it has been mentioned, it is always nice to have a little excess. The deck chair used was acquired without a canvas seating with a slot design on either end that is excellent for attaching the netting for macramé.

Step 1

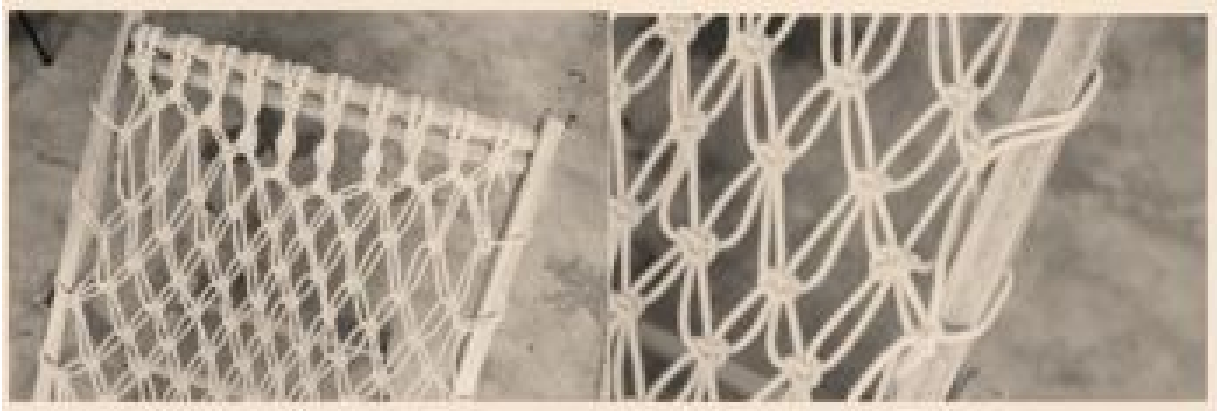
Strip off the fabric from your deck chair. Then proceed to fold rope strands (3m) into equal halves then knot them on your chair's top using reverse larks head knots. Redo this twenty times through the length of the wood. In this project, for the start of the netting, we will create a triangular pattern of half knots. The order of the number of your knots is as follows: three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, fifteen, twelve, nine, six and finally three.



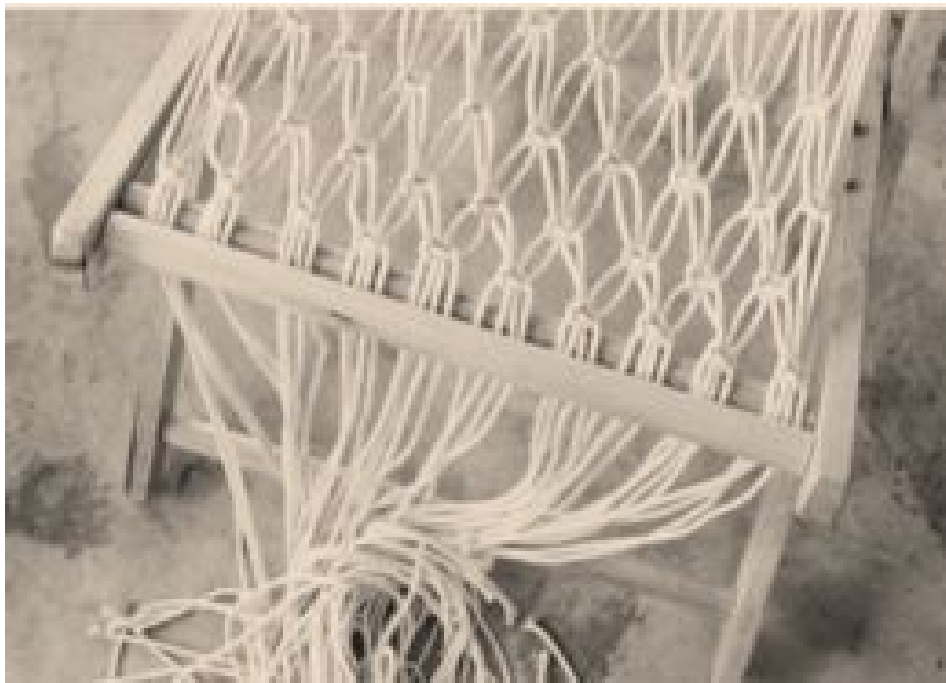
Step 2

For the part of your netting that is left, start to tie square knots. The knots in this pattern were spaced one and a half inches apart between every row. For a more secure seating, loop your netting's side around your chair's sides.

Tuck the ends that are loose inside the slot of the bottom section of your deck chair when you are done making the knot for your netting.



Pro tip: It is better that you have your netting taut instead of loose; otherwise, when you sit on it, you may find yourself almost at the ground.



Step 3

Use overhand knots to wrap the ends of your rope that are loosely hanging beneath the slot. These knots help in securing your netting so that when you

sit, it will not slip.



Christmas Wreath



Tools and Supplies

Fresh Greenery

Hot Glue Gun

Scissors

Driftwood

Macrame Cotton cords

*Since this pattern is very summarized, we will be using pictures for better understanding

Method

Note: You may use yarn in place of macrame cords, and if you don't have driftwood, simply go and fetch some. Shape out a tree then use the macrame cord to tie your corners, each touching the corners as shown:



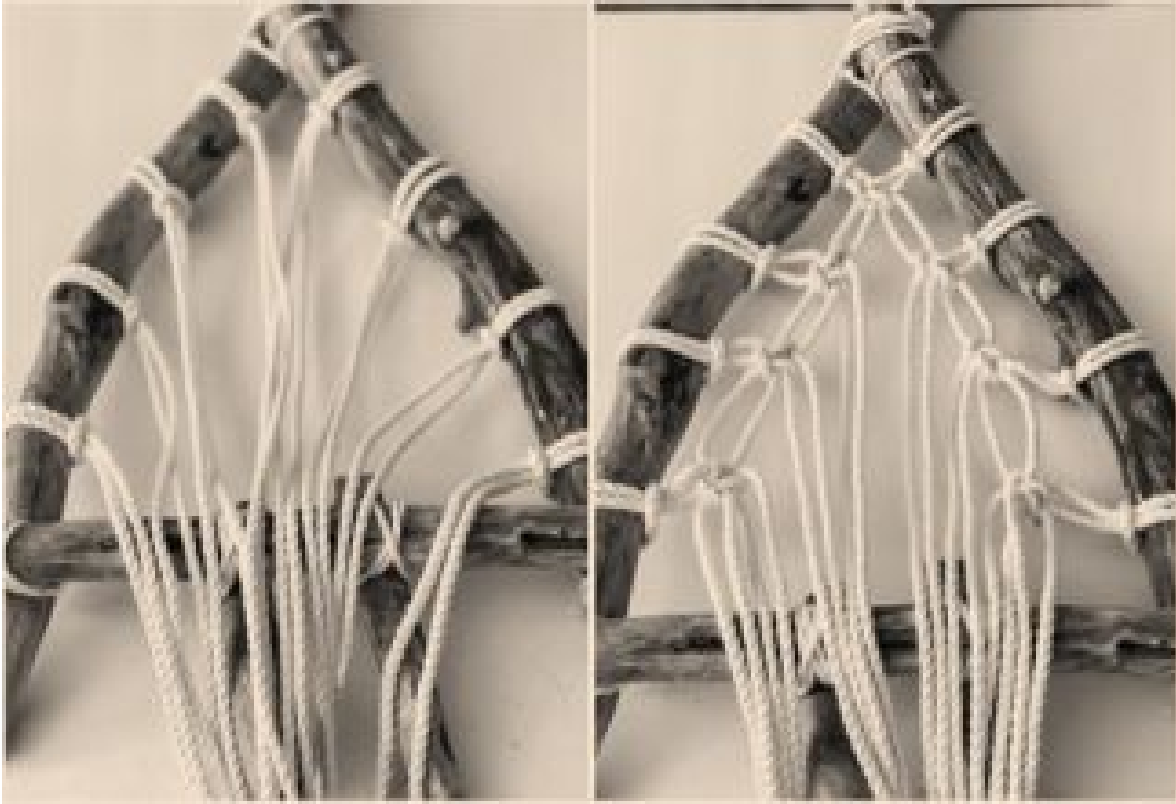
Step 1

Add macrame cords, enough for making a pattern



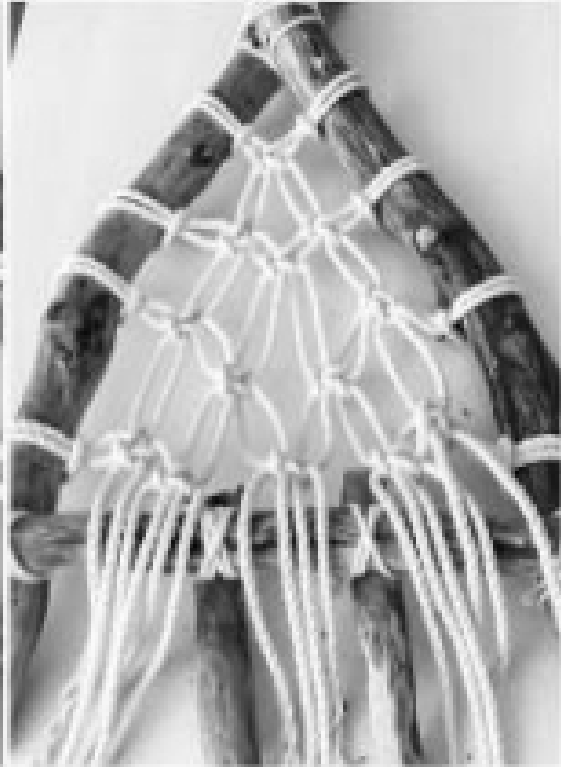
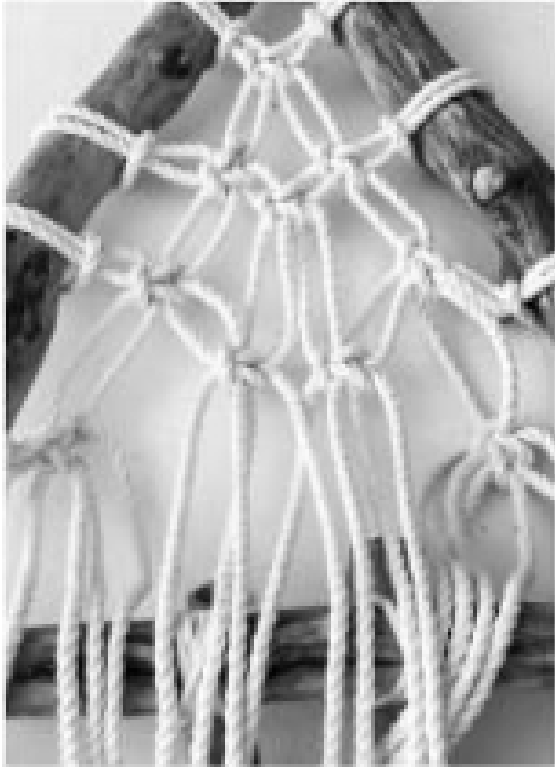
Step 2

Once you are done adding your cords, use any basic macrame knot to create a fun pattern.



Step 3

When you are done knotting, fasten the extra cords by pulling below your driftwood then use hot glue to secure.



Macramé Heart Wall Hanging



Tools and Supplies

320 feet of cotton rope (this pattern used fuchsia) that is 5mm

Gold craft paint

24 inches long wooden dowel

Method

Step 1

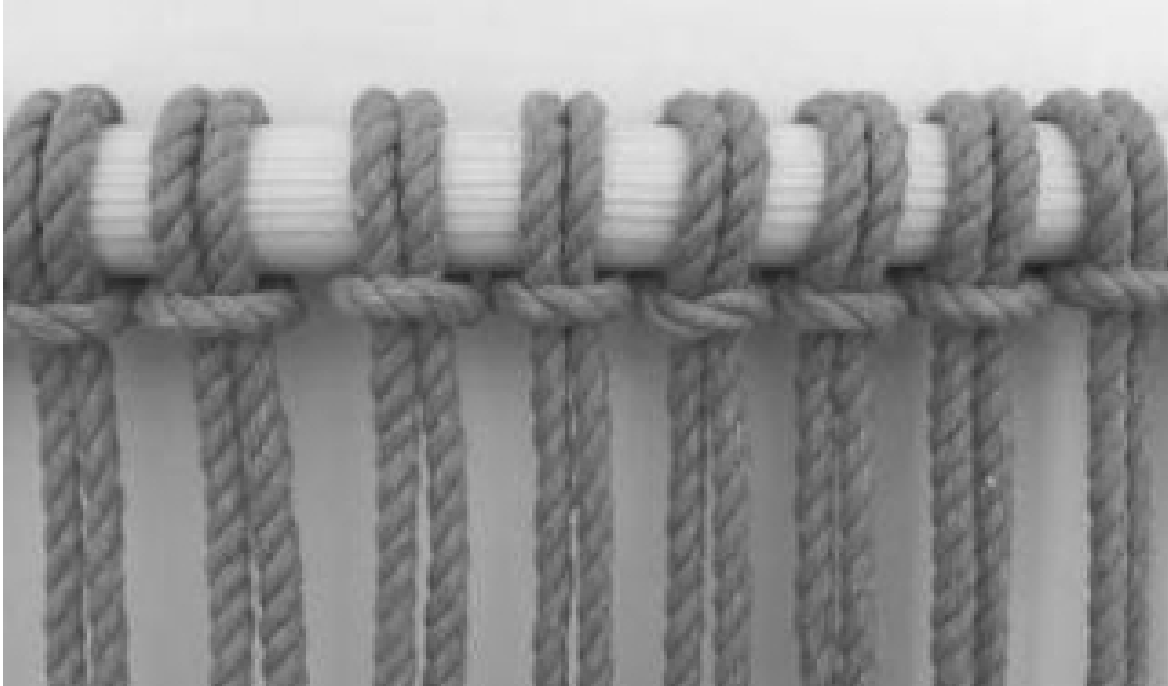
Tip: Paint the ends of the dowel rod using gold craft paint to give it a more classic appearance.

Cut out sixteen rope strands that are measuring twenty feet each. To avoid fraying, always ensure that you apply tape on the tips of your strands of rope – you can as well use a little flame to burn off the ends.



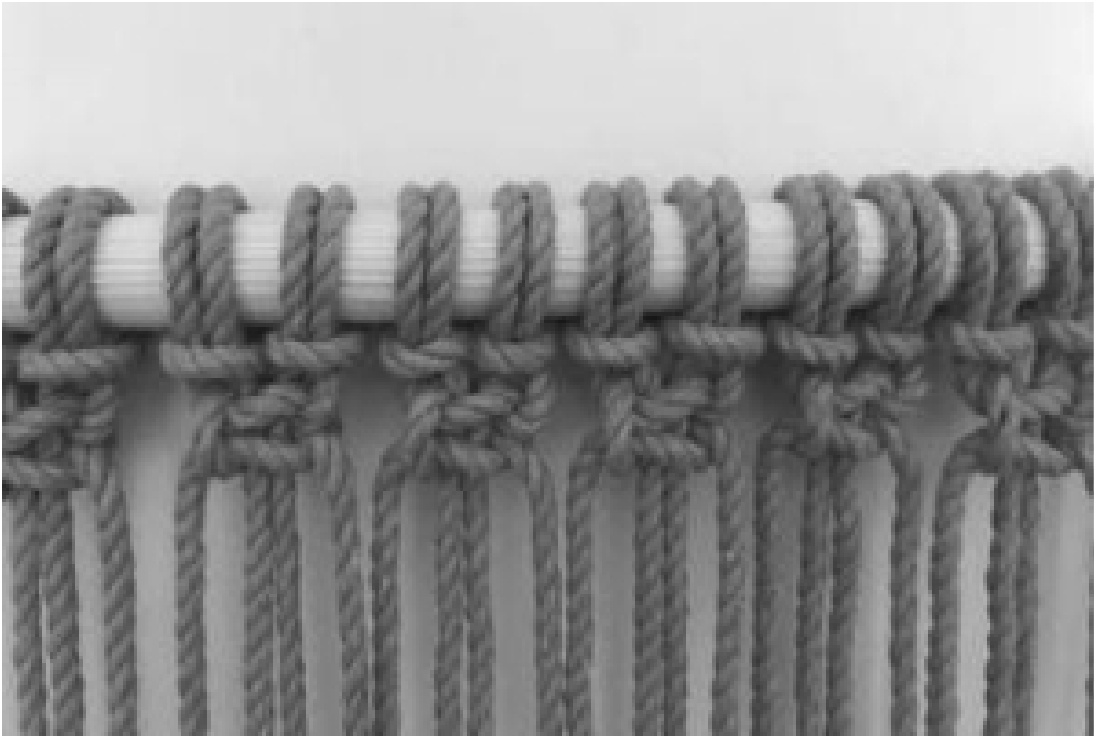
Step 2

Make Lark's head knot: Create lark's head knots on your pole using the sixteen rope strands.



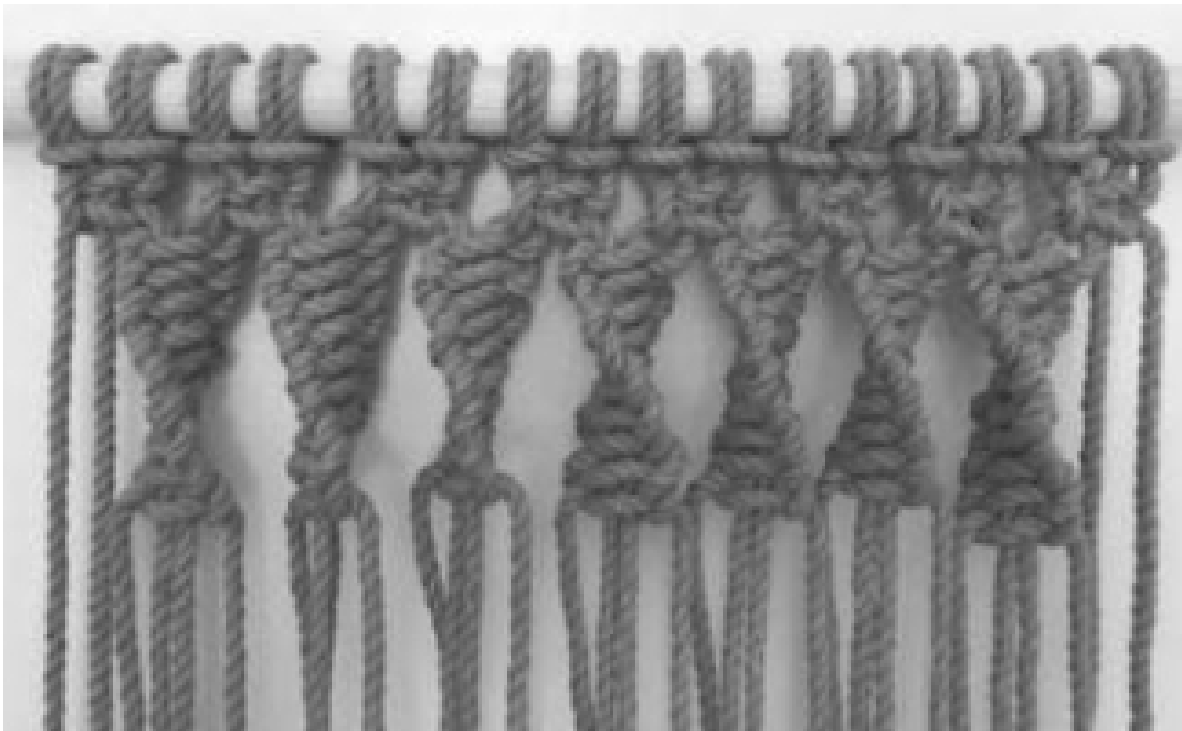
Step 3

Make SKs: Using the first four left cords, start creating a row of eight square knots.



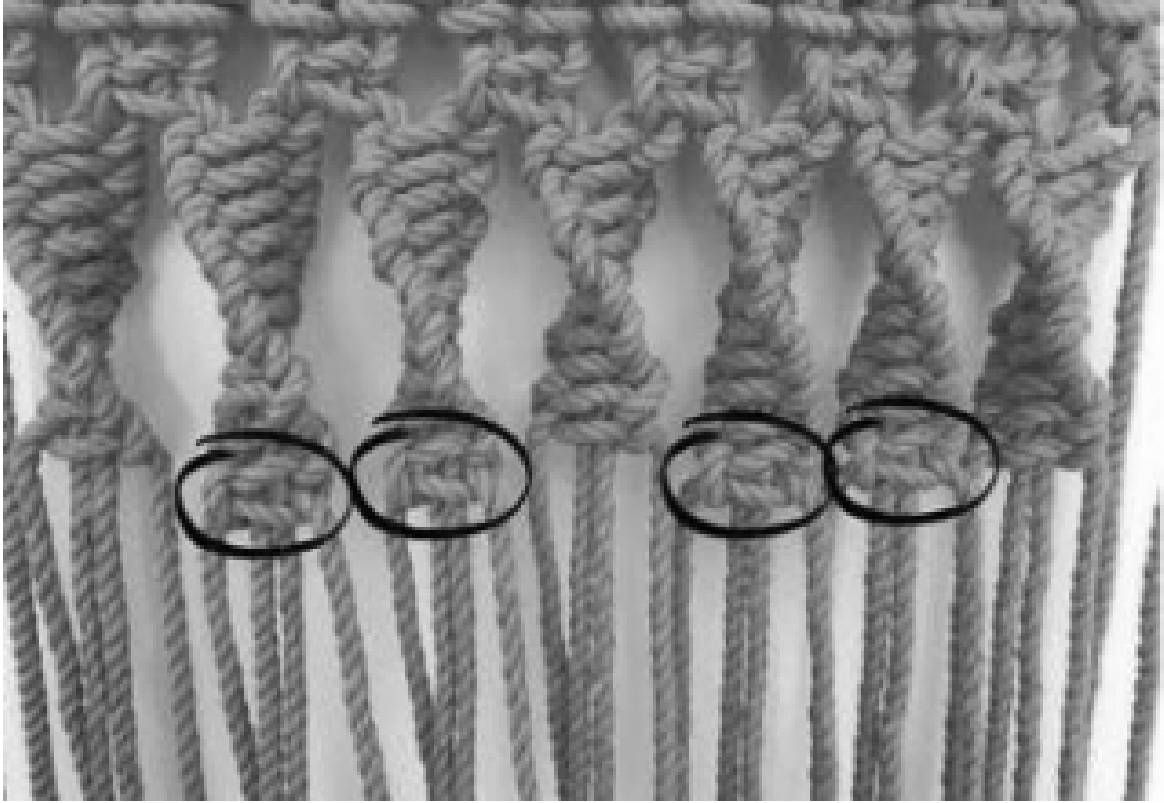
Step 4

Make half square spirals: Create a row of seven half square spiral knots, making sure to start using the third single cord on the left side. This is just like making an SQ except that you always begin from the exact same side. This is going to cause your knot strand to start twisting. Continue to weave every row of spiral knots that is vertical until you achieve a length of around four inches.



Step 5

Make the heart pattern: Create a single square knot underneath the second, third, fifth, and sixth spiral knots. Form a row of six SQs across starting using the fifth single left cord. Ensure that you are keen on keeping the row even.

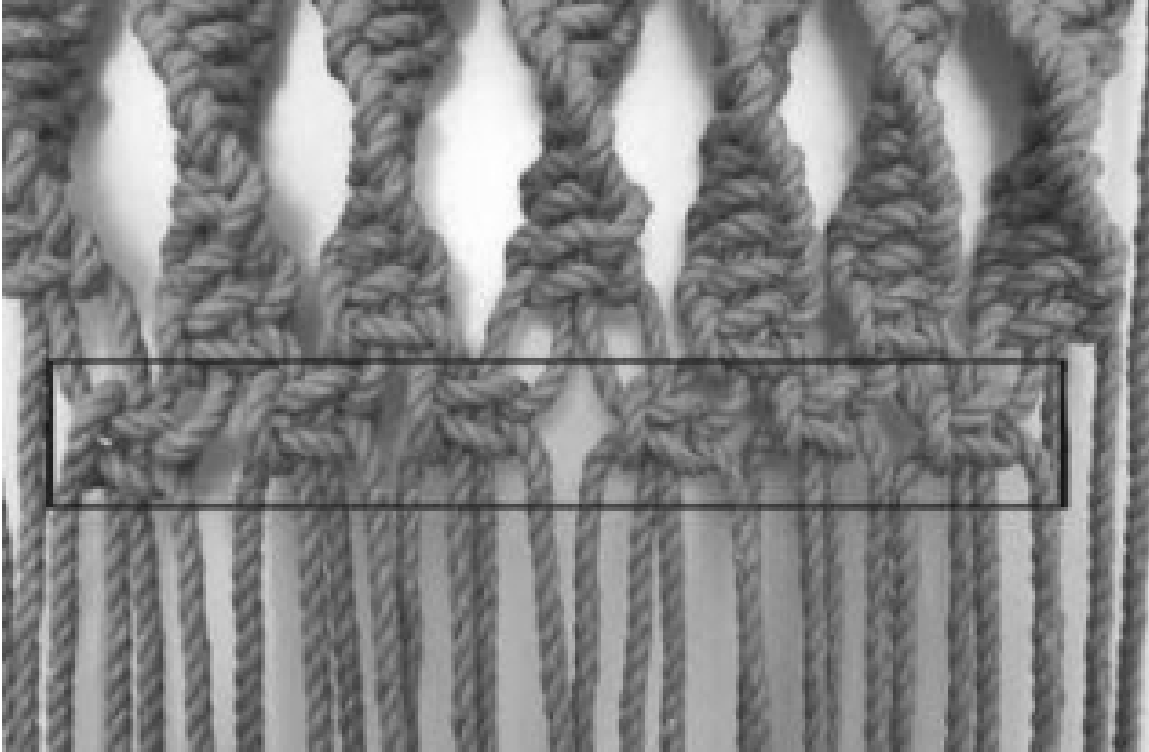


Step 6

Create one more row of seven ASKs starting using the third single left cord.

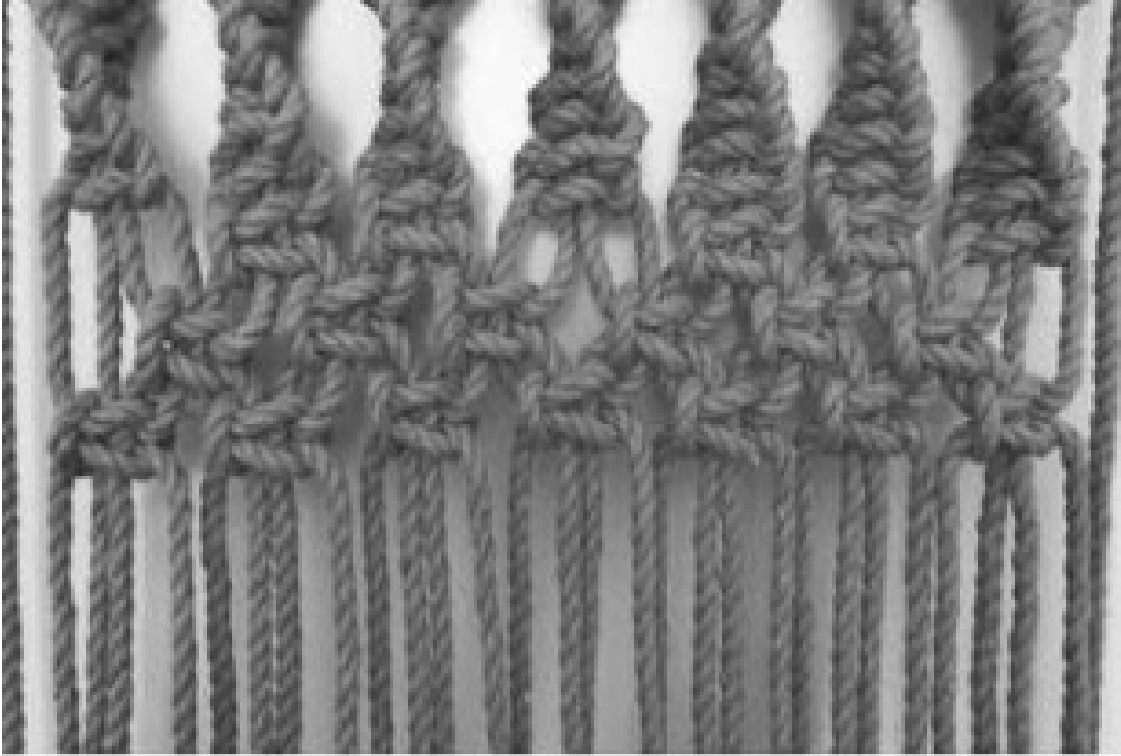
Step 7

Create one ASK starting using the fifth individual left cord, jump 4 single cords, create two ASKS, jump four single cords, then create one last ASK.



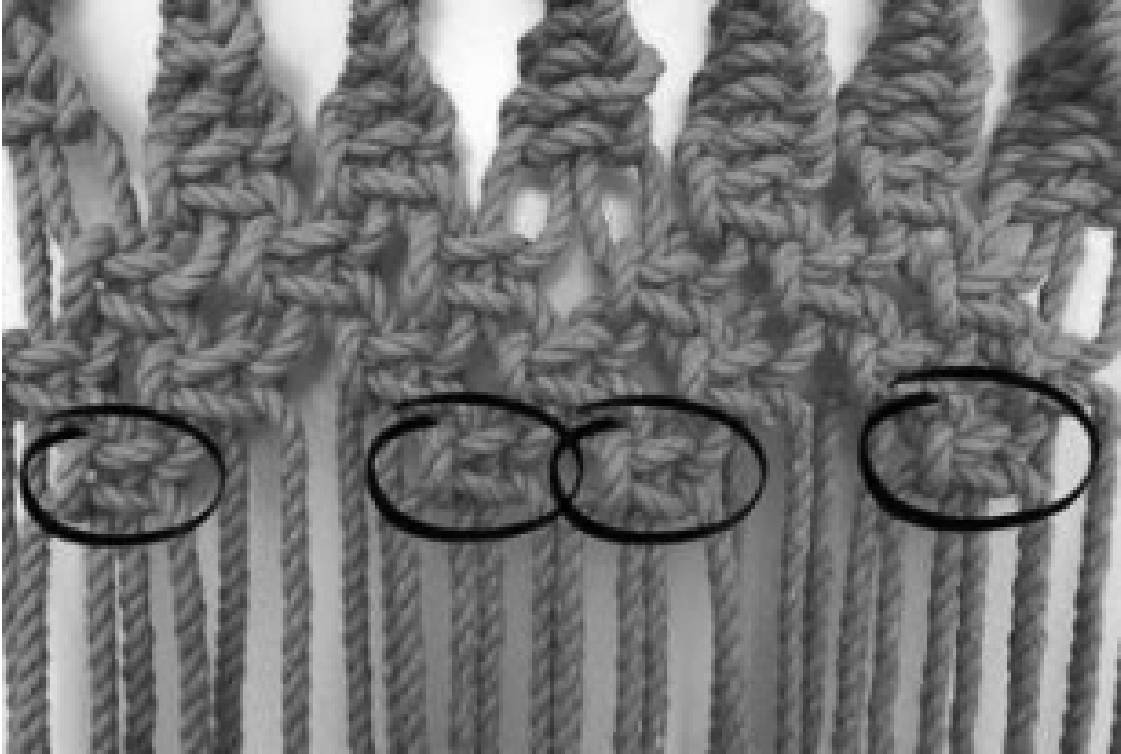
Step 8

Create two ASKs starting using the third single cord on the left side, jump four strands, create another SK, then create two ASKs.



Step 9

Create two ASKs starting with the fifth single cord on the left side, jump eight strands then create two ASKs



Continue the weaving as follows:

Make two ASKs beginning with the seventh single cord on the left side, jump four cords then create two ASKs.

Make four ASKs beginning with the ninth cord on the left side

Make three ASKs beginning with the eleventh cord on the left side

Make two ASKs beginning with the thirteen cord on the left side

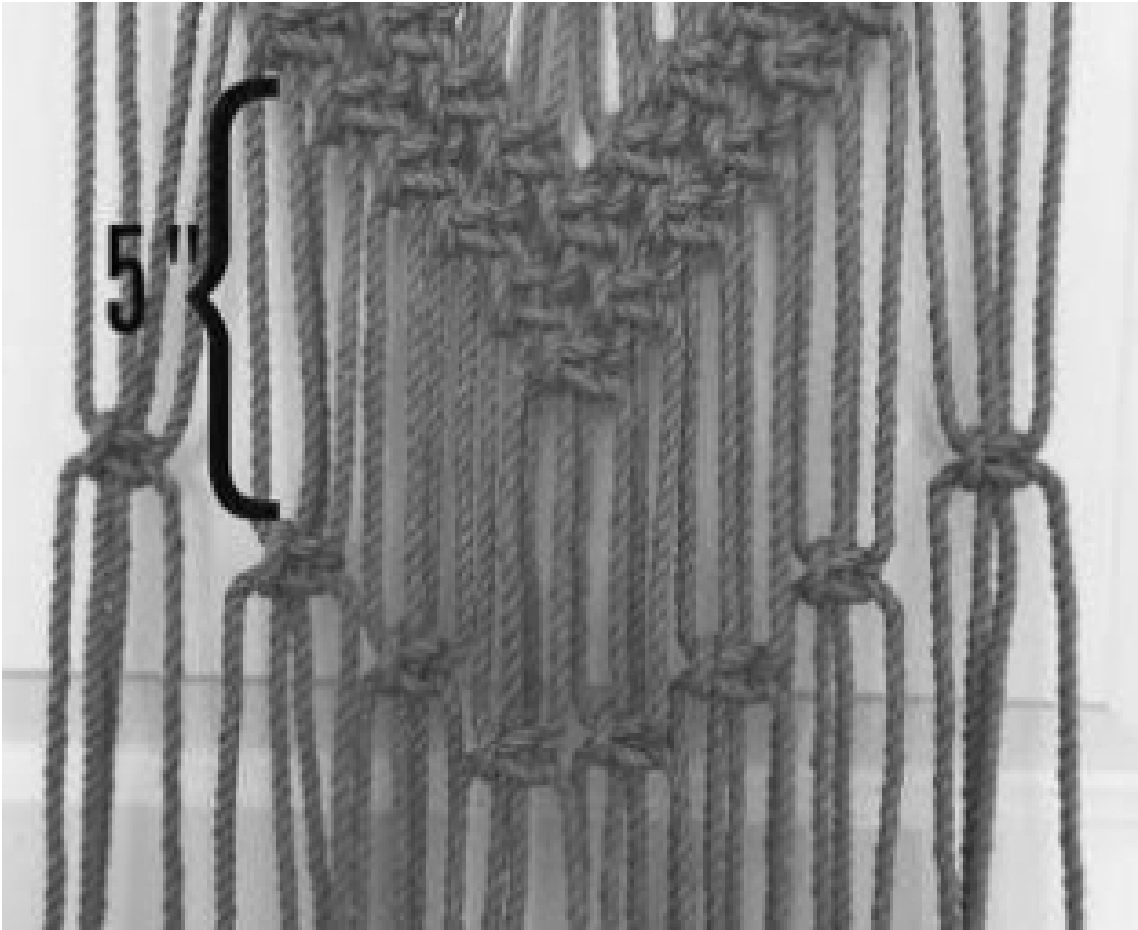
Make one ASK in the middle beginning with the fifteenth cord on the left side

Step 10

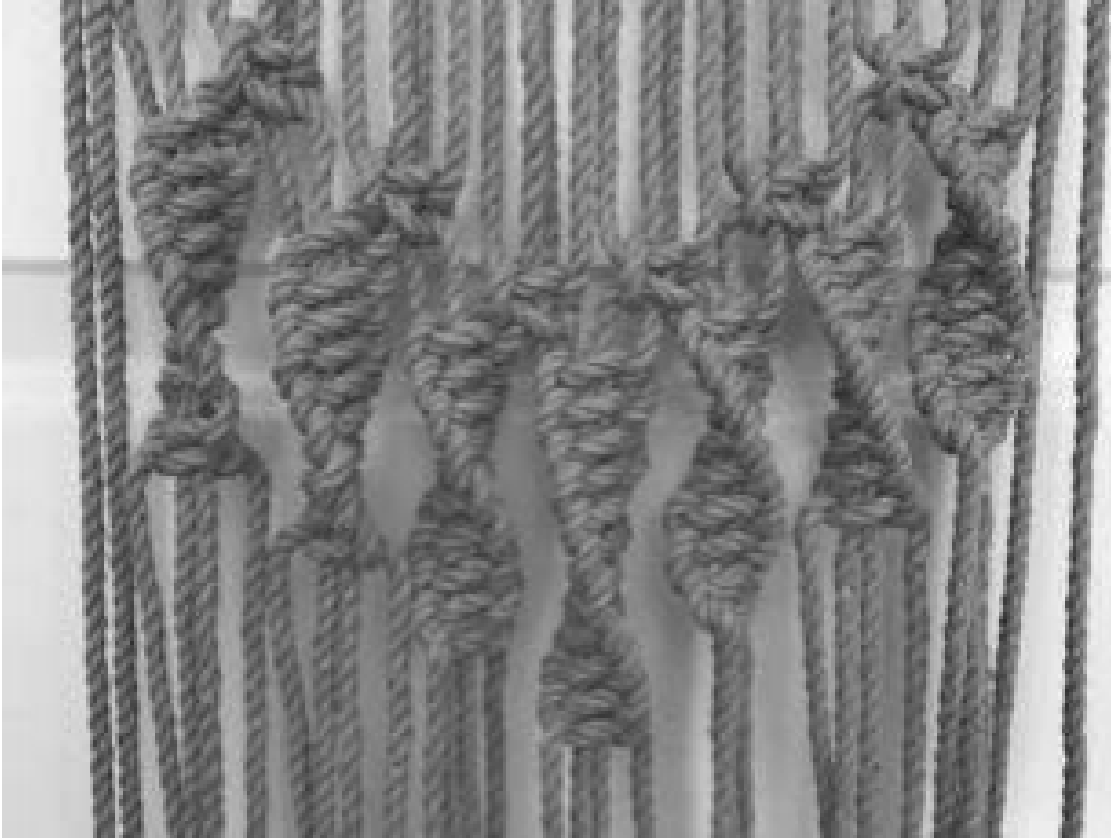
The finishing touches

Since you are done with the heart, roughly five inches below, from your heart's bottom edges, create eight SKs in lines that are diagonal, starting

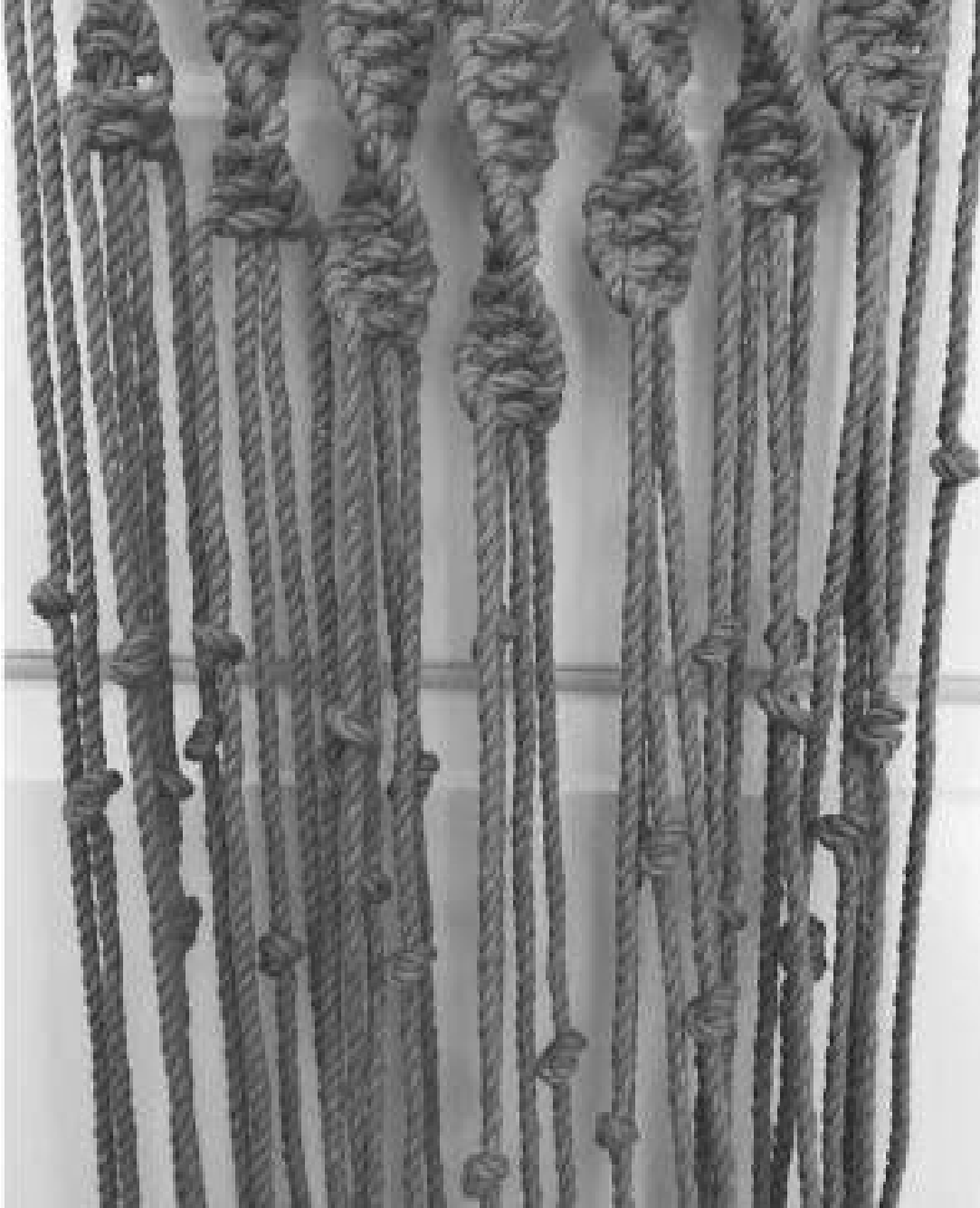
with the first single cord on the left side to come to a point at the bottom.



Create seven half-square spirals that are approximately four inches in length beginning with the third single cord to the left side.

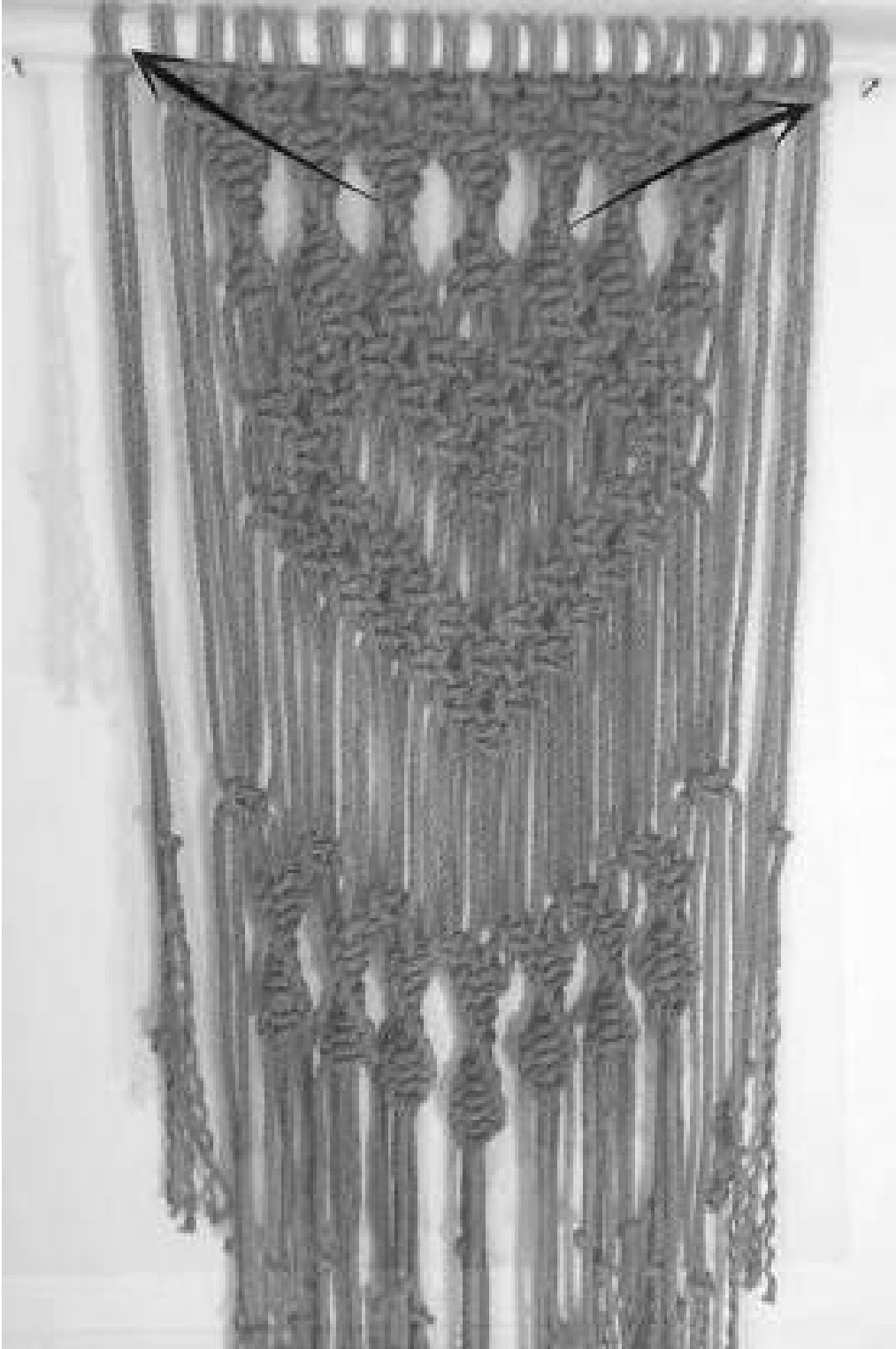


Create knots on the cords that are loosely hanging at random heights. Clip off your wall hangings' bottom to shorten the sides, then advance down to a point in the middle. Untangle the tips of the strands under the random knots to have them fray gently.





For a touch of elegance, you may use the Larks head knot to incorporate an extra cord on every tip of your wall hanging.



Macramé Fringe Umbrella



Supplies

Sewing thread – in the or same or similar color as your umbrella

Sewing needle

Scissors

Macramé cotton cord

Outdoor umbrella

Method

Note: These steps are for making fringe for one section on the outdoor umbrella. Based on the number of ribs/sections on the umbrella, you are going to require to rework everything times that number

Step 1

Cut out the cord pieces: Cut out a strand of the cord to be a bit longer than a section of the umbrella. Secure the line to the two ends your umbrella ribs

Step 2

Cut out eighteen strands of macrame cord: Measure then cut eighteen strands that are four feet in length then connect them to the strand that is already attached to the umbrella.

Step 3

Create square knots: Use square knots to link the strands of the macrame cord. Rework this step for 3 rows.

Step 4

Clip off the extra pieces: Remove the curls from the fringes that are twisted. If your cord is not twisted, you are done.

Macrame Candle Holder



Tools and Supplies

Scissors

Empty jar

Cotton yarn

Method

Step 1

Gather all the supplies

Step 2

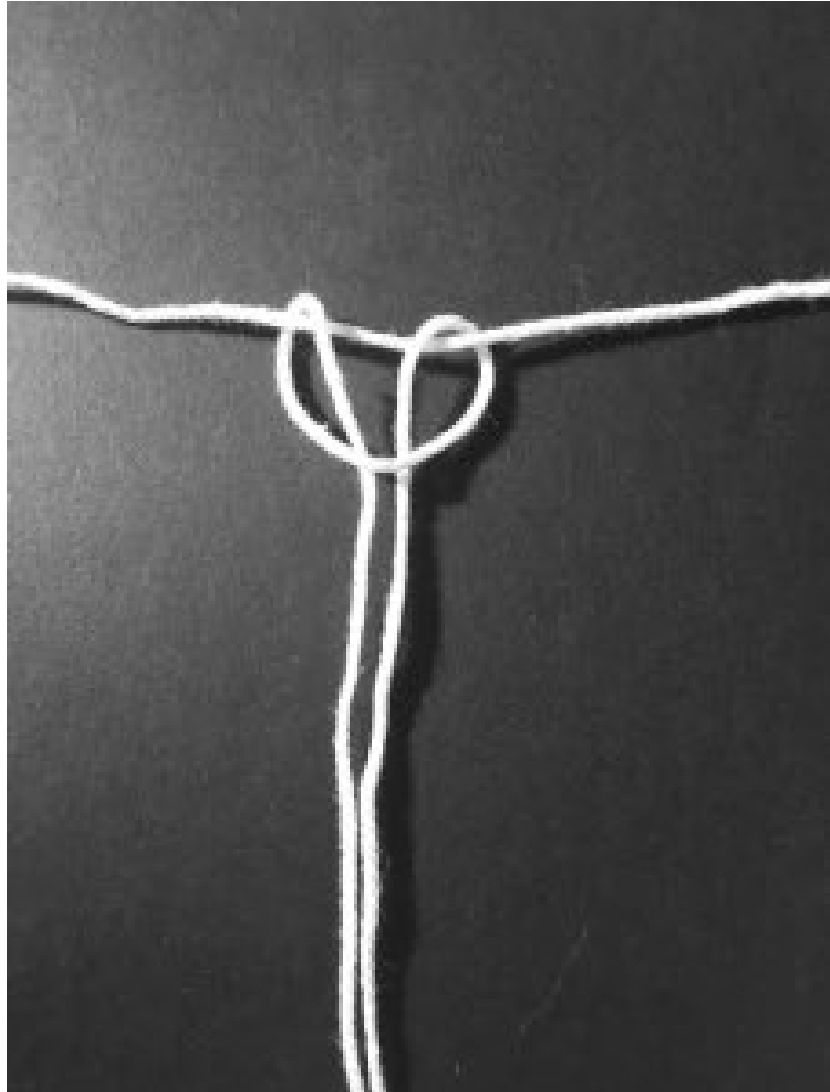
Cut out a long cord for tying around the jar (cord A)

Step 3

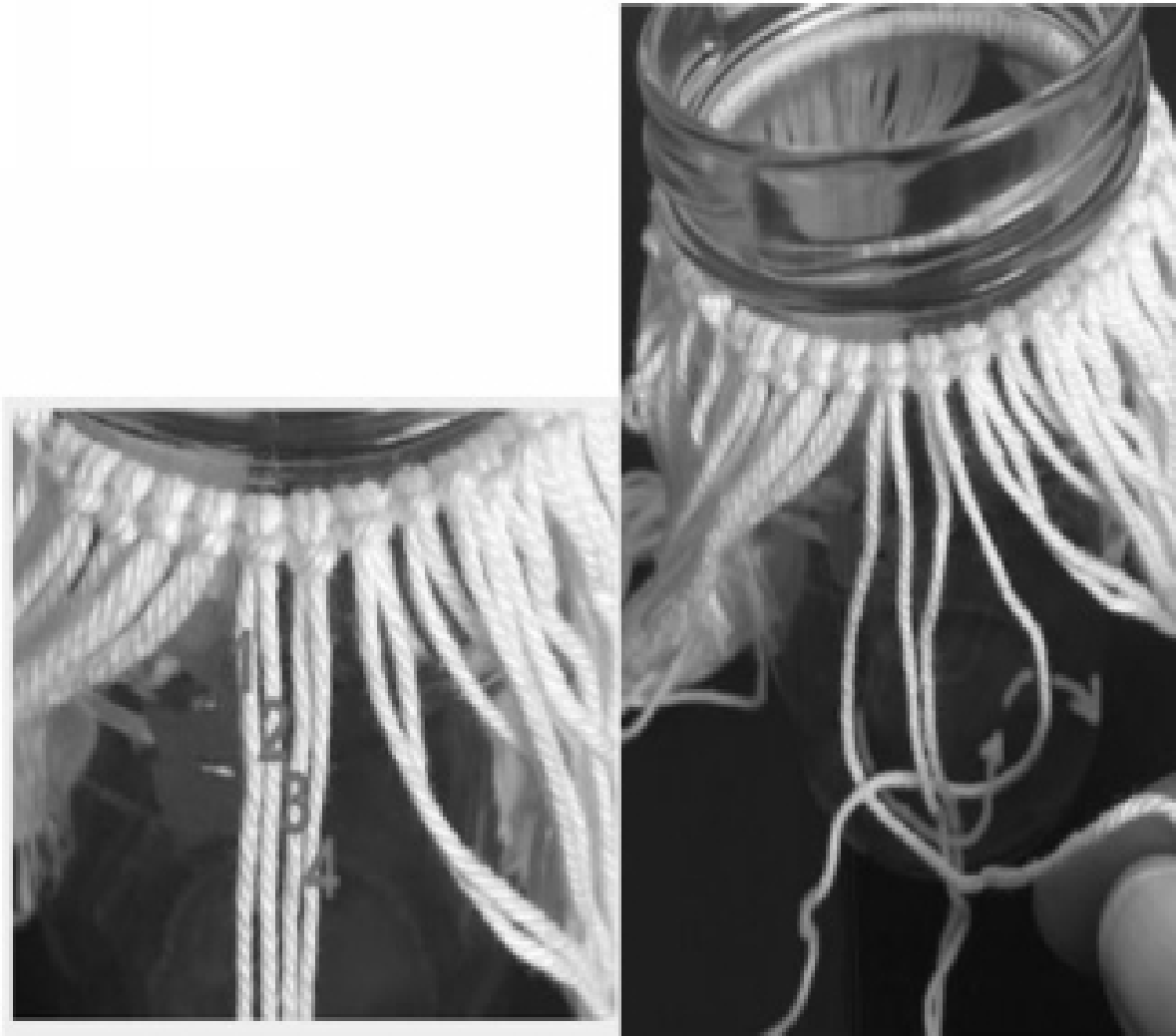
Cut several long strands (cord B)

Step 4

Use the larks head knot to attach every cord B onto cord A. Fold cord B into equal parts, then position it below cord A. Then proceed to pull cord B ends through the loop and fasten it by pulling. Repeat using each of the other cords B.

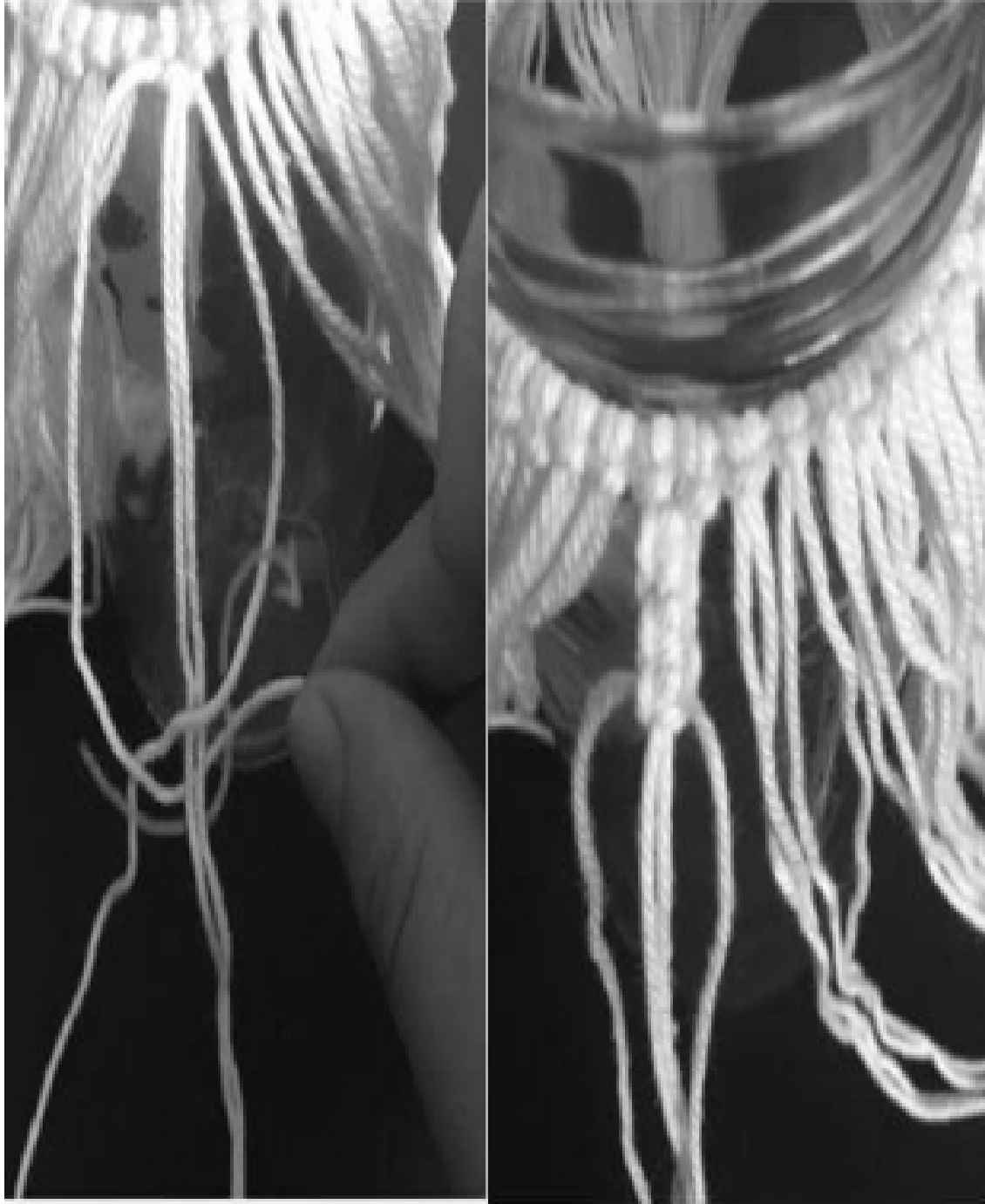


We will use Sennit of square knots to start the design—wrap cord A around your jar and be sure to trim off the ends. Make a square knot using cords 1, 2, 3, and 4.



Step 5

Cross the cord to the right (cord 4) to the left side below the 2 center strands (cords 3 & 2) then above cord 1 (cord on the left). Cross cord 1 (the cord on the left) to the right side, above the 2 cords in the middle (2 and 3), then to the bottom your cord on the right. Proceed to securely tie the knot by pulling the left and right cords (four and one).



Cross the cord on the right (cord 4) over to the left side above the two cords in the middle (3 and 2) then below cord 1 (the cord on the left side). Take the cord on the left (cord 1) to the right side below the 2 cords in the middle

(3 and 2) then over cord 4 (the cord on the right). Then securely tie the knot by pulling the cords to the left and right (2 and 1).

Step 6

Create a three square knot sennit on every four cord set.

Note: Sennit is used to refer to chains of knots that have been tied together, one after another.

Step 7

Row four – Create triangles of ASKs (alternating square knots). Separate your cords into equal groups to create triangles. Use ASKs to create the triangle – pick 2 cords from the right (cord four and three) from the same Sennit then 2 cords from the left side (cords two and one) from the adjacent Sennit to create a square knot.

For this pattern, to make the triangles, we followed the following design - row four: seven ASKs, row five: six ASKs, row six: five ASKs, row seven: four ASKs, row eight: three ASKs, row nine: two ASKs, row ten: 1 ASK.

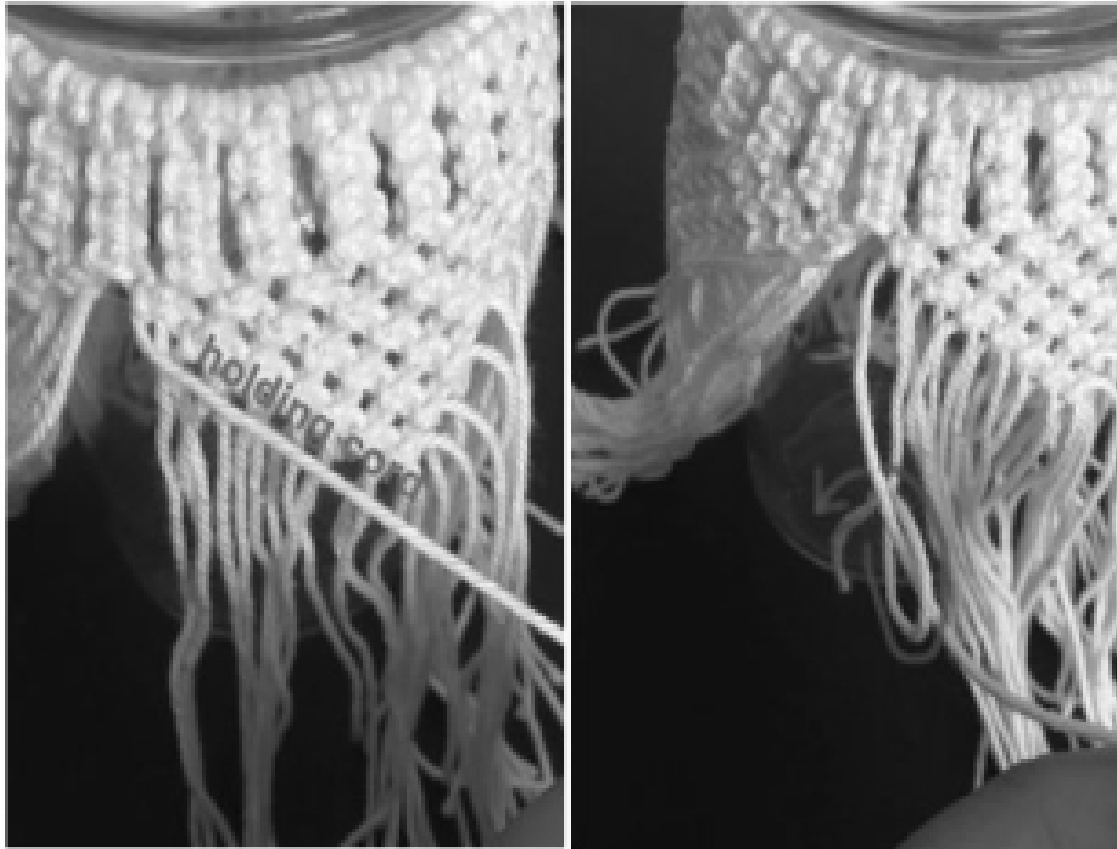
We used that similar design to create three other triangles.

Step 8

Diagonal double half hitch (from the left side to the right)

Grab the holding cord from the initial left ASK then cross it diagonally above the working cords. Grab the working cord furthest to your left and create a loop anti-clockwise around your holding cord. Firmly yank the working cord. Redo using the exact cord to finish a double half hitch.

Use each of your remaining working cords to continue creating double half hitch knots.



Step 9

The right side to the left

Grab the holding cord from the final right ASK then cross it to your left-hand side against every working cord diagonally. Grab the working cord that is furthest to your right and create a clockwise loop against the holding cord. Firmly yank the working cord. Redo using the exact cord to finish the double half hitch. Then continue creating double half hitch knots using each of the remaining working cords.



To complete your design, grab the working cords on the right and left side then in a clockwise direction, create the double half hitch knot.

Clip the tips of each of your cords. Add the candle, and there you go.



Macramé Boho Candle Lanterns



Tools and Supplies

Scissors

A ring

Several feet of paracord

Method

Step 1:

Start by measuring the paracord: stretch it across your outstretched arms from one fingertip to the other – the longer, the better. Create a total of five strands with that length.

Step 2

To prevent fraying, hold the strands against a flame then ‘burn’ them a little until they are nicely sealed.



Step 3

Next, pull the five paracord strands together through the ring, making sure to pull the ring at the center of the string, as shown in the image below, then create a knot – make sure it is pulled/fastened tightly.



Step 4:

Put it on a flat surface, then spread it, making sure to divide your strands into pairs. Form a knot in each pair approximately a third of the length as shown below.

Step 5



Step 6

Create knots in the adjacent 2 strands, as in the above. You are going to have a strand on either side remaining all alone as shown below – just knot these 2 together



Step 7

Tie each of the strands together once more at the tip, then be sure to pull it until it is tight.



Slide your mason jars into your newly made macramé holder, and you are through.



Optional: You may apply a bit of gold puff paint for extra flair. You may also hang flowers using this design.



DIY Macramé Wind Chimes



Tools and Supplies

Masking tape

Superglue

A pair of scissors

Gold split rings

Fishing line

1 ½” Gold macramé rings

3” gold macramé rings

Chimes

Yarn

Method

Step 1

Measure then cut out 8 strands of yarn, each with a length of nine feet and seven inches (115”). Cut out 1 2.5 foot strand and one five-foot strand.

Step 2

Align your 8 long strands, locate the middle, then bend into equal parts in order to have sixteen yarn strands for knotting. Form a loop by taping a few inches from the top. Set aside the 2 yarn strands that are left.



Step 3

Use the larks head knots to cover the loop. You are going to begin at the top then work through the length from a single side then redo on either side.



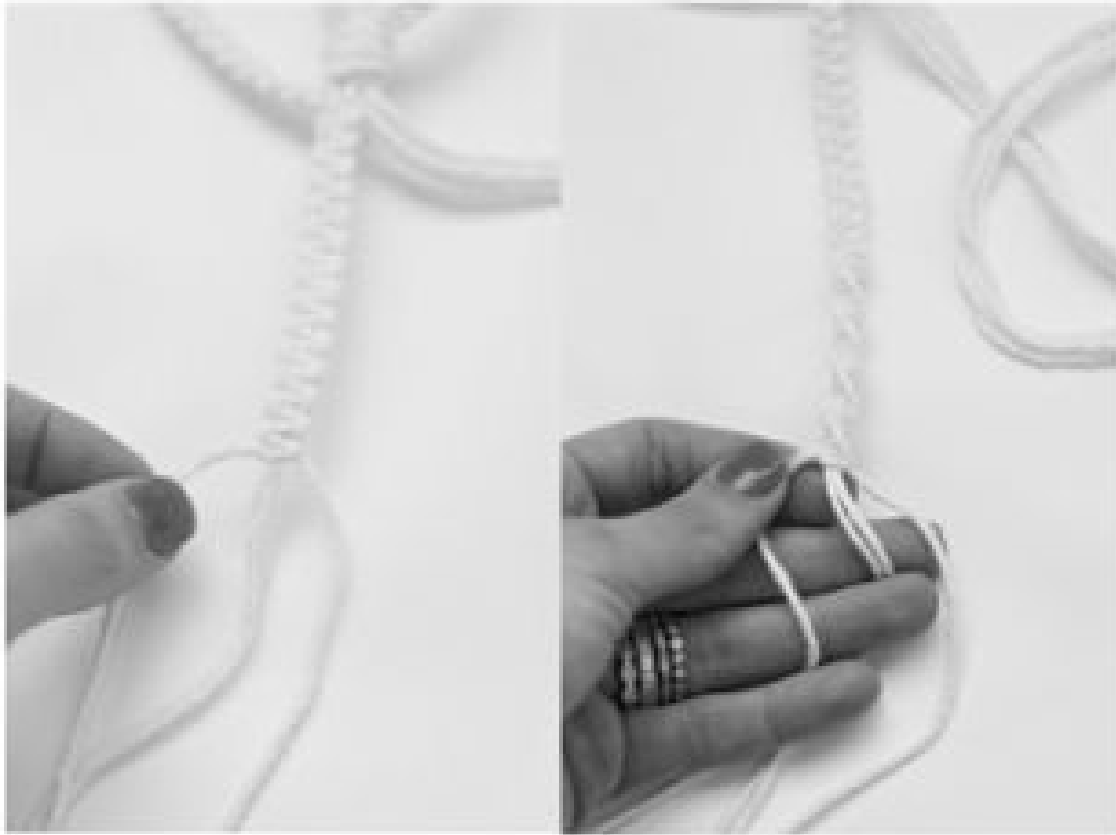
Step 4

Secure your loop by creating a gathering knot using the 2 yarn strands that are left. Clip off the excessive yarn.



Step 5

Separate your strands into 4 groups then begin to knot. This pattern made 2 distinct designs; however, you may make up your own setting of knots. We made a really easy pattern by sticking with a half square spiral knot and a square knot.



Step 6

Use a square knot to attach the three-inch rings to yank apart the strands. You may add a bit of super glue to hold your strands firmly together.



Step 7

Tie your pieces together using a knot once you are done weaving the knots and clip off the extra.



Step 8

Attach the chimes onto your split rings, then mount them on your macramé ring. Use super glue to hold your strands firmly.



Step 9

Tie a fishing line on a small macramé ring and then attach or tie it to the loop at the top of the hanger. And as you do that, ensure the fishing line is long enough to allow for the rings to hit the chimes.



Hang them and enjoy their sweet melody against the wind.



Conclusion

We have come to the end of the book. Thank you for reading and congratulations on reading until the end.

I hope that you have learned more about Macramé and you are excited to get started with your first project.

All the best and good luck!

zlibrary

Your gateway to knowledge and culture. Accessible for everyone.



z-library.se

singlelogin.re

go-to-zlibrary.se

single-login.ru



[Official Telegram channel](#)



[Z-Access](#)



<https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Z-Library>