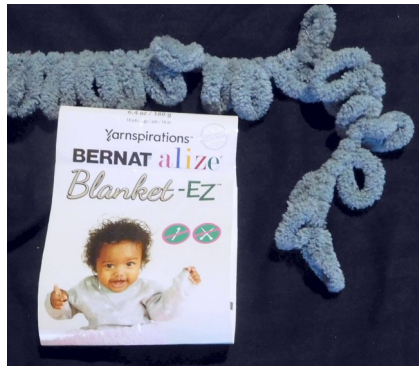


Kriss-cross finger weave shawl or blanket



Materials: *Bernat Alize Blanket-EZ* chenille loop yarn any colour. The method below ensures the loops lock and do not work loose between rows.

This yarn is worked with the fingers only.

Dimensions: Three skeins will make a shawl 36" X 60" or a blanket 44" X 44" (approx). Add additional skeins for larger pieces.

Notes:

Alternate loops of the the working yarn are skipped in this technique. These missed loops are will be worked in the next row.

DO NOT pull the loops tight. Tension is automatic.

Method:

Remove the label, find the loose end of the yarn and pull it out to the width or length desired. Start working from the opposite end to the tail. This is the foundation.

1. Place a finger in the last loop of the foundation. The rest will be the working yarn.
2. Skip one loop of the working yarn and push the next one through the foundation loop being held, from the same side as the working yarn. Capture this loop, now the working loop, and move it to the next loop on the foundation. Push this next loop through the working loop you're holding, from the back, and hold it. This is now the working loop.
3. Skip a loop of your working yarn and take the next one and push it through the working loop, as before, from the same side as the working yarn. Take the new loop and move it to the next loop on the foundation. Push that loop through the working loop from the back.
4. Continue these two steps until the last loop of the foundation is reached. Work the last loop in the same order as the others, then turn and continue to the next step in the normal sequence. This forms a uniform side edging.

5. The next row will use alternate loops of the working yarn to work the skipped loops created previously. As before, there will be a row of unworked loops when the end of the row is reached. Continue the two step method in the second row and all subsequent rows.

6. When the piece is the size desired, the next step is to make a finished edge. On this final row, no loops of working yarn are skipped. The technique is the same, but the working yarn loops will alternate with the missed loops to form a chained edge. It can be done any of several ways, but the most important thing is to use the same sequence across, so the appearance is uniform. Keep the loops relaxed so the edge doesn't become too tight.