

Scoubidou
FUN
ebook



Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

INTRODUCTION.....	4
SCOUBIDOU FOR BEGINNERS.	6
SCOUBIDOU FOR BEGINNERS 2.	7
SCOUBIDOU 3.	8
SCOUBIDOU 4.	9
HOW TO MAKE A MOUSE WITH SCOUBIDOU®	11
STARTING STITCHES	12
BEFORE YOU BEGIN A PROJECT	12
STARTING A PROJECT.....	13
STARTING TIPS TO REMEMBER.....	13
FINDING THE CENTERS	15
STARTER SQUARE STITCH	17
STARTER BRICK STITCH.....	21
STARTER SUPERBRICK STITCH	25
STARTER FLUTED COLUMNS STITCH	29
STARTER TRIANGLE STITCH	34
STARTER COBRA STITCH	37
COUNTING STITCHES	40
THE BASIC STITCHES	41
THE CHINESE STAIRCASE STITCH.....	41
THE SQUARE STITCH	46
THE CIRCLE STITCH.....	49
THE BUTTERFLY STITCH.....	53
THE SPIRAL BRAID STITCH.....	58
THE DIAMOND BRAID STITCH.....	63
THE TRIANGLE STITCH.....	69
THE BRICK STITCH.....	73
THE TWIST STITCH.....	77
THE COBRA STITCH	81
THE SUPERBRICK STITCH	85
THE CORKSCREW STITCH.....	90
THE QUAD STITCH	95

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

THE SUPERBRICK STITCH	101
THE TORNADO STITCH	106
THE FLUTED COLUMNS STITCH	110
FINISHING STITCHES	113
TRIANGLE COMPLETION STITCH	114
THE COMPLETION STITCH	119
THE BRICK COMPLETION STITCH	121
THE SUPERBRICK COMPLETION STITCH	124
THE FLUTED COLUMNS COMPLETION STITCH.....	128
FANCY FINISHED TASSELS	130
SCOUBIDOU PROJECTS.....	132
SIMPLE ZIPPER PULLS	133
SIMPLE KEY CHAINS	135
COMBINATION ZIPPER PULLS	136
<i>Reverse Square</i>	136
<i>Twisted Brick</i>	137
<i>Twisted SuperBrick</i>	138
<i>Twisted SuperBrick</i>	139
FISHY ZIPPER PULLS.....	141
CREATING A ROCKET SHIP	144
CREATING ONE KIND OF HEART	153
COBRA BRACELET – PART 1.....	162
COBRA BRACELET – PART 2.....	168
SEAMLESS SQUARE BRACELET	174
LANYARD KEYCHAINS.....	181

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

Introduction



Tying colored strings is decorative and great fun. You can make key rings, figures, jewellery etc.

These hollow strings can be threaded with wire to make them bendable. The string can then be wound round a pencil a few times to make a colorful spiral.

Here we show four different techniques which can also be used for tying figures or other decorations.

If plaiting a keyring you can tie a carbine hook or keyring into the first knot.

3-string technique, round



1. Tie the strings together into a knot.



2. Place the first string over the second, forming a loop, repeat with the second string.



3. Put the 3rd string through the first loop.



4. Carefully pull tight.

4-string technique, round



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1. Tie one string over the other.



2. Place the first string over the second, forming a loop, repeat with strings 2 and 3.



3. Put the 4th string in the first loop.



4. Carefully pull tight.

4-string technique, square and plait with bead



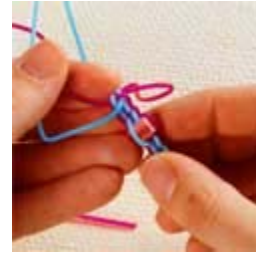
1. Tie one string over the other as shown in 4-string technique, round (picture 1). Fold string 1 and 3 as shown in the picture.



2. Thread strings 2 and 4 through the opposite loop. Carefully pull tight.



3. Tie as in figure 1 and 2. Place a pencil over the last knot. Tie a new knot over the pencil, pull tight. Tie some more knots before removing the pencil.



4. Put a bead in the hole.

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Scoubidou for beginners.

Most people doing scoubidou use this knot. Its name is crown knot, but it has more names.

Tie four strands together or start with the loop I explain later.

Spread the strands as the spoke of a wheel. You can hold the start with your first finger. Cross the first string over the second, keeping a loop at the arrow. Cross the second strand over number 3, (doing so it also passes over strand 1.) Number 3 over number 4. The last goes through the loop made with strand 1.

Pull nearly tight, then really tight.



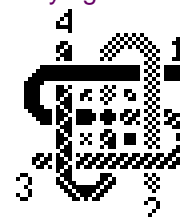
Keep making this knot and your string will become round. That is why sometimes they call this knot the round knot. If you want the square knot you will have to make each second knot the other way round. The knot itself is the same, just mirror image.

A loop to start your work with can be made by folding two strands together and then tie a knot in the lot, it works but does not look good.

If you just cross your strings and then tie a first knot, pull not tight and pull the other string at the back into a loop. Tie a second knot and the loop is fixed.

At the end of the work you want your strands to stay in place. With the plastic strands sold for scoubidou you only have to pull the last knot extra tight. Then cut the ends short. Sometimes you have to help a bit, warm the strands a little, often holding them in your hand will be enough, pull the knot extra tight and leave overnight. If the knot is still tight the next day it will stay tight.

If you work with string, or if for some reason your scoubidou string does not stay in place, you can make another knot. Make one more knot but do not pull tight, tuck each string through once more. In the drawing I have made little spots in its own 'color', go underneath the first knot.



If you have tied the strands this way and they still come undone, search internet for another knot, or use a little glue. Test your string with the glue, plastic and super glue do not always go together well. .

HELP!!!

I run out of string but I am not ready by a long way.

Place a new string along your little end and tie two knots with two strands together. It shows, you can hide it a little by making the ends thinner, just pull on the plastic.

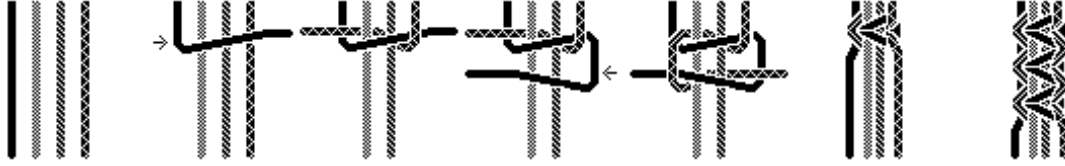
Have fun.

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Scoubidou for beginners 2.

A knot, which works well in scoubidou is the square knot.

I have drawn it with four strands but you can use more or fewer strands in the center.

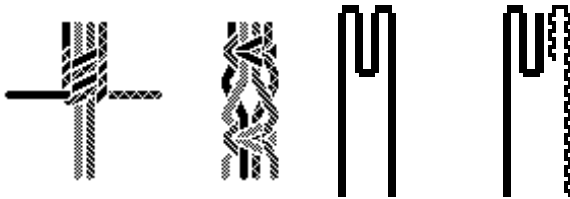


Each time one knot from the left and the next from the right give you a flat result, keep working from one side and it will spiral.

If you run out of outside strands let the inner stands jump and take over.

A key fob or zipper holder can be made by folding your string like this and tying with the outer strands. Have a friend hold the top of the strands in your first try.

A fob in 2 colors is made with 2 strands, with the scoubidou plastic you just hold them besides each other. Make sure there are at least three knots over the two strands together.



When you make this knot in the plastic strands you also finish with the last two knots extra tight. If you do not like the look, or work with different string, keep the last three knots loose, work the strands in and then tighten those knots. This way looks better but is harder to do. If neither works, glue might be the rescue, test for melting string.

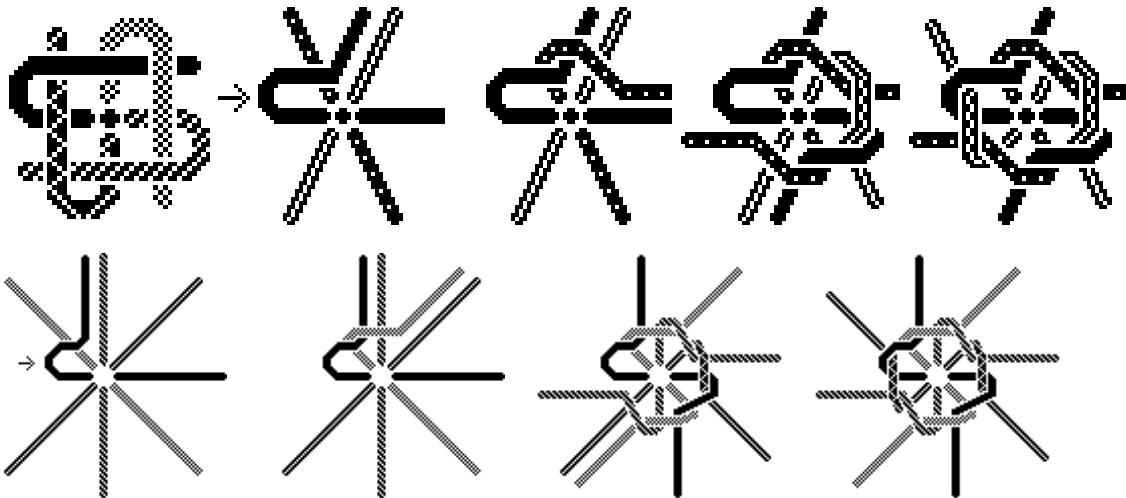
Have fun.

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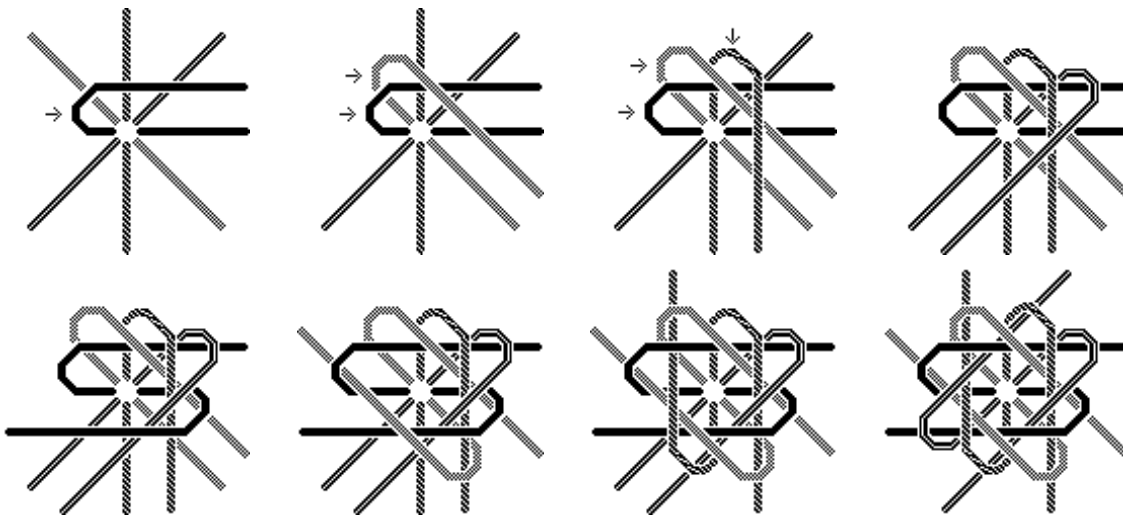
Scoubidou 3.

For those who know a little already.

If you have done some scoubidou you know the crown knot with four strands, the first picture below. You can also tie this knot with two strands at a time. If you do not know the knot, go to the website for more explanation. You can also tie this knot with more strands, one at the time, below there are pictures for six and eight strands.



If you tie six or more strands into a string it becomes a hollow tube. If you want the tube to be sturdy, tie the knots over more strands. Below the drawings for tying over three, but over two or more than three is also possible.



When you make bigger object you will find often the strands are not long enough. A good looking way to replace your strand is as follows. When one of your strands becomes short, place a strand in the center of the knot, (where the hollow of a tube would be,) tie a few more knots and then exchange place with the short end. Tie a few more knots and cut the left over bit short. With a bit of practice it is nearly invisible.

Have fun.

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Scoubidou 4.

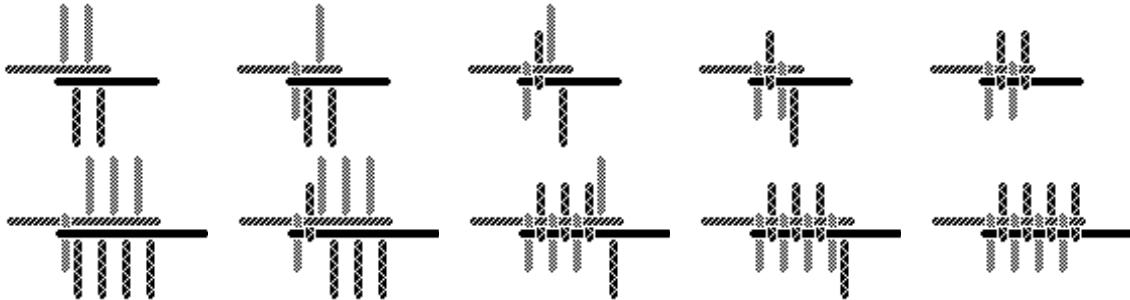
A scoubidou crocodile.

You need about 9 strands of scoubidou, (the 80 cm or 1 meter size.) If you keep your knots a little loose maybe more. If you want a lifelike animal use all greens you have at hand. You are likely to need more strands than the greens you have, you can use yellow, brown, gold or black. The color you start with is going to run out before you are finished, put three strands of this color to the side, for use later on.

Start with two dark greens, they may be different colors. Place them as they are in the first picture, tie a crown knot, the second picture. You may need a little help, ask a friend to hold a finger on the crossing. Make the next knot the other way round, the next picture. Make a total of four knots. Make a next knot but do not tighten, put in a new string and then tighten.



Tie two knots with six strands, this is called the lengthened crown knot, going the other direction each next knot. In the third knot you add a new string again. Make three knots with eight strands, in the next do not tie the middlemost two strands but let them stick out from between the longer strands. Tighten this knot real well, as you do with the next two. Now go on tying with all strands, again for three knots.



If you want to give the crocodile legs, take one strand you had put to the side, cut it in four. Place them into your work by threading them through a loop, at the side/bottom of your work, before tightening the knot. You can do two at a time or one on each side now and again in the next knot (looks better.) Pull softly on the leg strands to check they do go around a loop. When making the legs, put also an extra strand in the middle of the body.

Tie one or two knots with the ten strings for the body to fix the leg strands. Then make the legs, I just make the crown knot turning, (the first knot on this page over and over again.) Six knots gives nice legs, tighten the last two knots really well. If you work with the special hollow scoubidou strands you can just cut the strands short, if you work with normal string, use a little glue to fix the strands before cutting.



From adding the last new strand make 14 knots before starting the hind legs. When you add the strands at the side, take the middle two strands out in between the long strands, taking them out of the work. Tie two knots, cut the strands taken out short and tie the hind legs. Tie another knot. Take the next two strands out and tie a next two knots, cut the ends and tie another knot. Go on till there are only four strands left. If at the start of the tail one strand is too short you can tie the tail out of three strands, if two strands are short either replace them with one of the strands you should take out, or put one new strand in. The tail should be 12 knots long. Tighten the last two

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

knots real well, if working with scoubidou cut short, working with string, use glue and then cut short.

If one end run short you can place a new strand along the left over bit and tie them together for a few knots. If they are the longer one in the lengthened crown knot, (the long ones in the pictures on this page,) one knot will be enough. You can also have a strand in the middle of the knot (like when taking out strands) and exchange it with the short strand.

If you are afraid the knot will get undone when you cut short, leave the work overnight and check the knot the next day. When working with the special scoubidou string if the knot has stayed tight it will not come undone any more, and you can cut at less than one mm. If in doubt or working with other string use glue but check on a leftover piece of string because some glues melt plastic.

Have fun.

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How to make a Mouse with SCOUBIDOU®

You will need: 3 SCOUBIDOU® strands, 2 of the same shade and 1 pink one. 1 piece of iron wire (appr. 14cm), 1 piece of iron wire (appr. 7cm) and 2 stick-on eyes.

Take a piece of pink **SCOUBIDOU®** and cut to about 14cm long. Insert the 14cm piece of wire. Starting without a loop tie 4 round knots with your other same shade strands around the pink **scoubidou** strand (see photo 1). Make sure to leave approx. 1.5cm of the pink strand extended to make a nose.

Now take a new piece of pink **SCOUBIDOU®** strand of approx. 7cm and again insert your 7cm long piece of wire inside. Now shape the ears as in photo 2. Add the ears to your creation as shown in photo 3. Tie your next knot carefully over the ears to attach them.



photo 1



photo 2

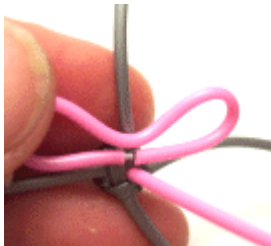


photo 3



Now continue knotting for another 4cm (photo 4). Turn your creation around and knot over the existing knots (photo 5). Continue until you are almost at the ear level.



photo 4

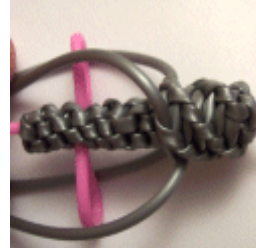


photo 5

To create a round nose, bend the pink string at the front using a pair of pliers. If the strand is too long, cut it shorter before bending.

Use the extended pink strand at the back to make a tail, bending it until you are happy with the result.

Use stick-on eyes to complete your mouse.

Tip: You can glue your mouse onto a pin to make a cute brooch.

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Starting Stitches

Before you begin a project

Make sure you have the following BEFORE you start a project:

- Enough Scoubidou to DO the project
- Scissors
- Ruler or tape measure
- Tape, tacks, paper clips
- A lanyard hook, swivel, or ring
- Pony beads, pom-poms, pipe-cleaners, etc.

Regardless of WHICH project you'll be doing, you will need the first 2-3 always. The others only if the project calls for it.

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Starting A Project

Starting Tips to Remember

Remember the following tips while working on projects. They will save you time and energy in the long run, not to mention they're awesome!

- Get yourself a RULER or TAPE MEASURE and USE IT ALWAYS! If it says a project needs 2 feet of one color and 3 feet of another color, guess what, THAT'S EXACTLY how much is needed. If you simply take a strand of scoubidou of any length, you'll either RUN OUT and not be able to successfully complete a project, or else you'll have GOBS LEFT OVER, which will only go to WASTE
- Learn how to [FIND THE CENTRE](#) of a strand of Scoubidou.
- You do NOT have to pull your stitches EXTREMELY tight. I happen to myself, but that's only because I'm a grown man. The tip to remember is to maintain the same level of pull to each of your stitches. If some of your stitches are loose and others tight, you'll notice your projects have an odd look to them, where some of the project appears "fat", while other portions appear "thin"...
- If you have to stop working on a project before it is completed, use a paper clip to keep the ends of your scoubidou in place, right after the last stitch you completed. Place the project somewhere where you can allow the ends of the scoubidou that you have not yet used to dangle or lie flat. Try NOT to simply crumple the whole project up and stuff it in your pocket. Doing this will cause the strands to become hard to work with.
- If you can, work outside in the sunlight. The sun can make working with the strands easier, as the heat makes the scoubidou more pliable (squishy), which makes threading the ends into their loops all the more easy. You'll notice that as the day wears on and evening sets in, the strands begin to get harder to work with.
- When you complete a project, finish it off properly using the [completion stitch](#). You can then trim the project to allow 1 to

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

1½ inches of tassel. If you'd like to complete the project without tassels, pull your last stitch **EXTREMELY** tight, then put it away for 12-24 hours before you trim off the leftover strands. Doing this will "train" the scoubidou to hold its shape, and you can then trim the excess very close to your work **WITHOUT** the need to use **GLUE** or **FLAME** to make it stay together. Provided you won't be giving this to a small child (baby), it should stay together forever!

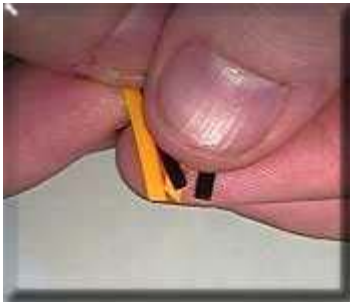
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Finding The Centers

The first step in starting most scoubidou projects is in finding the centers of the strands you'll be using. It doesn't matter how long the strands are when you're first starting out, but they should be long enough so that, when folded in half, you'll have enough length to complete your goal.



Using two pieces of scoubidou the same length, start by holding the strands, so that both ends meet between your fingers...



Bring the other ends up and between your fingers, so they meet the first two ends...



After matching them up so they're even, start running your fingers down the length of the strands...



Eventually, you'll come to the end, where the strands have formed a loop...

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Right at the center of this loop is the **CENTER** of each strand of scoubidou!

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Starter Square Stitch

Learning how to START the Square Stitch goes FAR BEYOND simply being able to do the Square Stitch. This opening stitch is also used to start Circle, Combo, Fishy, Dragonfly, and a BUNCH of other stitches!

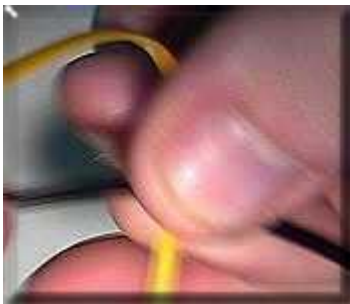
Before you begin, you'll need to [FIND THE CENTERS](#) of these strands...



Holding the strands at their centers, turn one of the strands, so that it crosses the other strand...



Hold this cross with your thumb to free up your other hand...



Take one of the strands and flip it up and over the crossing strand...

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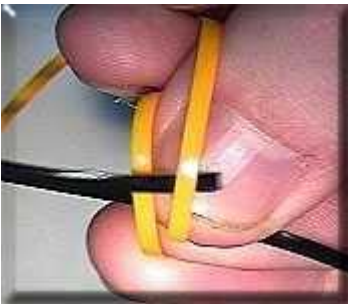
This will create your first LOOP, and should look like the left...



Now grab the other end of this strand and flip it up and over from the other direction...



This creates your second LOOP, and should look similar to the left...



Now comes the WEAVE. Take the strand at your LEFT and place it OVER the first LOOP and UNDER the SECOND loop...



Which should look something like the left...

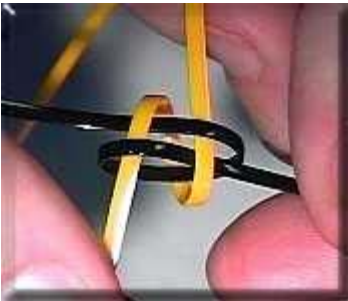
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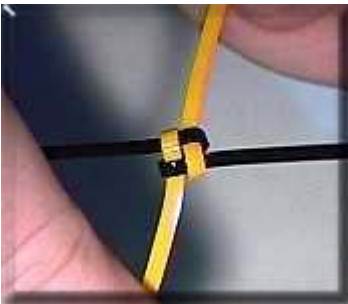
We're almost done! Take the strand at your RIGHT, pass it OVER the first LOOP and UNDER the SECOND loop...



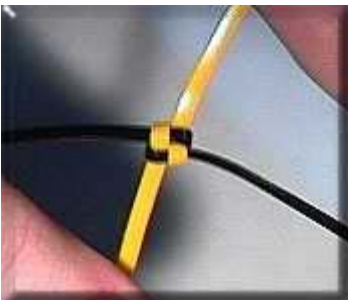
Sorta like this...



Now comes the PULLING! Slowly begin to PULL the strands to create the first stitch!



Pull them TIGHT, but not TOO tight! If you pull them too tightly, you may SNAP the strands...



Here's what the finished opening stitch should look like...

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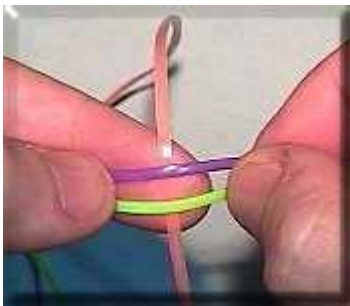
...and if you turn it over, you'll notice the **BOTTOM** of the opening stitch looks like this!

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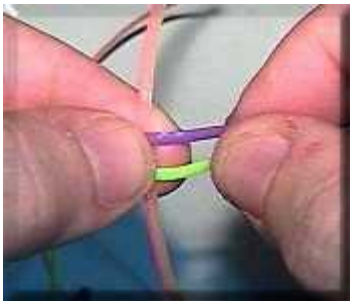
Starter Brick Stitch

Learning how to **START** the Brick Stitch is similar to starting the Square Stitch, only you have one additional Scoubidou strand. This stitch is also used to start Twist, Heart, Eye-Glasses, and some Combination stitches!

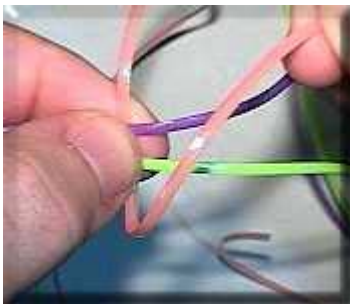
Before you begin, you'll need to [FIND THE CENTERS](#) of the three strands...



Start by laying the two shorter strands **ON TOP OF** and **ACROSS** the longer strand, which should be facing away from and towards you...



Hold the strands with your thumb to free up your other hand...

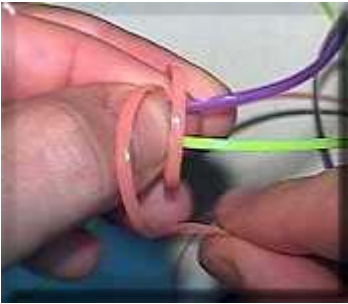


Take the end of the longer strand that faces you and bring it **UP** and **OVER** to create the first loop...

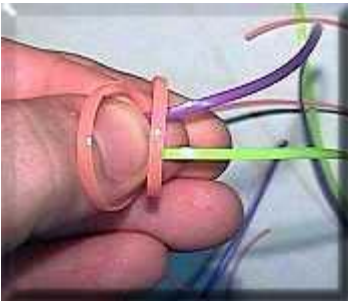
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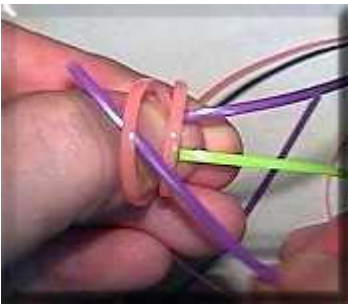
...which you can hold in place between your pointer finger and middle finger.



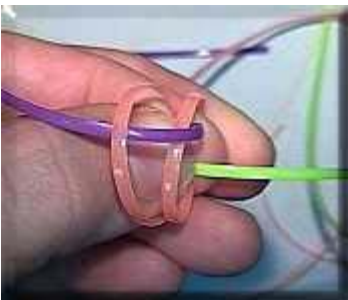
Now take the long strand that faces away from you and bring it UP and OVER towards you to create the second loop...



...which you can hold in place between your ring finger and middle finger. Always hold the strands with the longer strand facing towards and away from you, so that you create TWO loops, instead of FOUR loops.

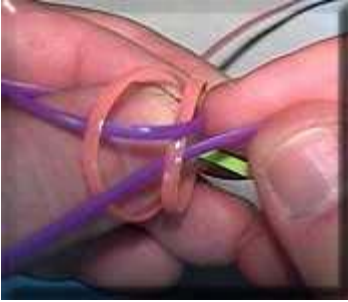


There are FOUR weaves, instead of TWO, as in Square and Circle. Take the short strand that is FARTHEST away from you and bring it UP and OVER the loop closest to it, then UNDER the loop farthest from it...

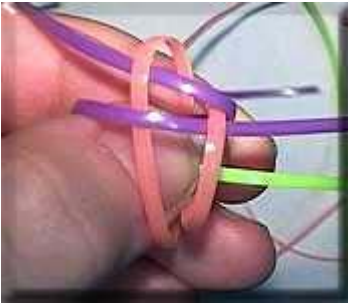


...and pull it through.

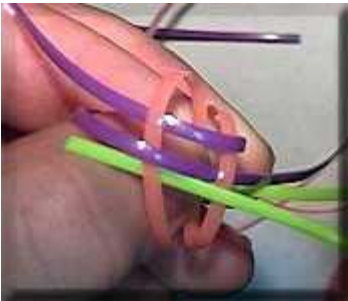
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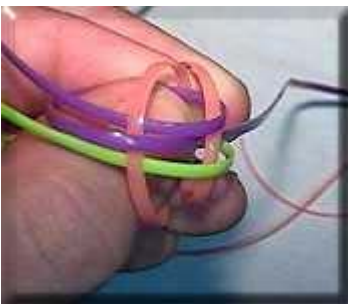
Now take the next farthest strand from you, which should be on the other side of the stitch, and bring it UP and OVER the loop nearest it, then UNDER the loop farthest from it...



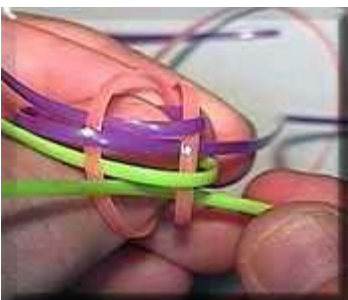
...and pull it through. You've just completed a Square Stitch; but onto the Brick!



Similar to the way you started the stitch, take the third strand, which should be on the same side you started the stitch on, and bring it UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second...

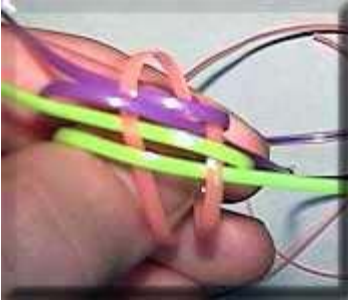


...you know what to do, right? Pull it on through!



Hey, we're almost done! Just one more strand! Bring it UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second loop...

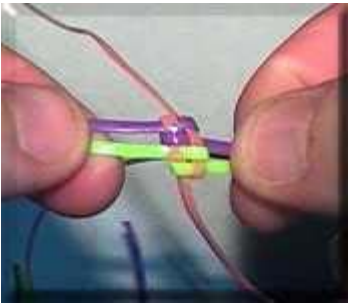
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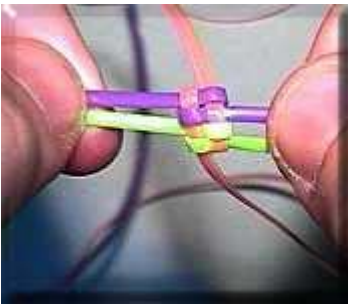
...and pull it on home! Take a good look at this stitch, as it's nothing more than TWO Square stitches!



Now for the pulling! With some practice, you can train your hands to actually pull in FOUR DIRECTIONS at once...



...you can kind of see how I do it in this sequence...



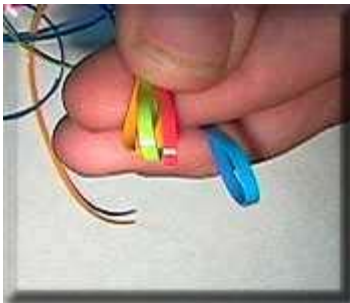
...all tight! There's the basic Brick Starter stitch!

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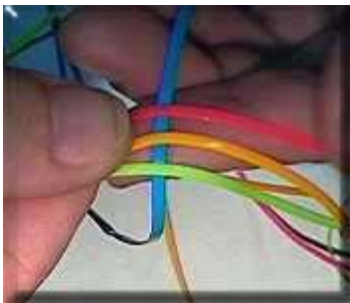
Starter SuperBrick Stitch

The SuperBrick Stitch is simply the Brick Stitch with one additional strand thrown into the mix. This is the square version of the CorkScrew Stitch! You'll need 3 strands of scoubidou of one length, and a fourth strand approximately one and a half times the length of one of the shorter strands.

Before you begin, you'll need to [FIND THE CENTERS](#) of the four strands...



After finding the centers of our four starting strands...

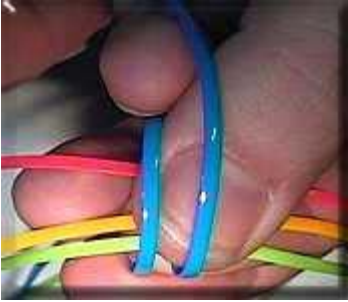


Start by laying the three shorter strands **ON TOP OF** and **ACROSS** the longer strand, which should be facing away from and towards you...

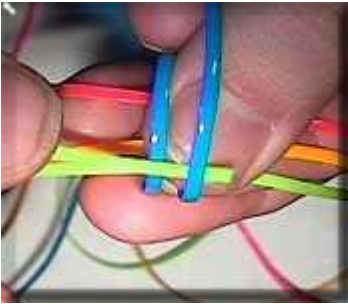


Take the end of the longer strand that faces you and bring it **UP** and **OVER** to create the first loop...

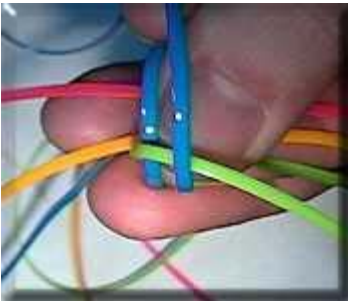
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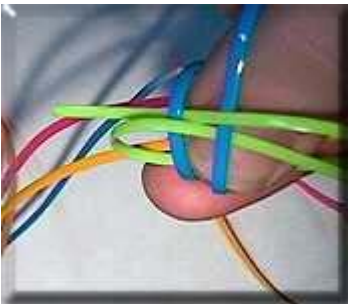
Now take the long strand that faces away from you and bring it UP and OVER towards you to create the second loop...



There are SIX weaves, instead of FOUR, as in standard Brick. Take the short strand that is FARTHEST away from you and bring it UP and OVER the loop closest to it, then UNDER the loop farthest from it...



...and pull it through.

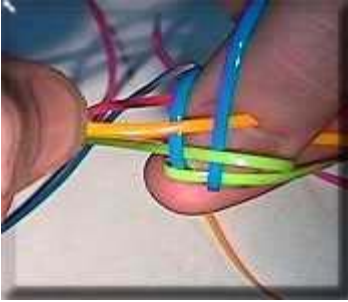


Now take the next farthest strand from you, which should be on the other side of the stitch, and bring it UP and OVER the loop nearest it, then UNDER the loop farthest from it...



...and pull it through. You've just completed a Square Stitch; but let's continue...

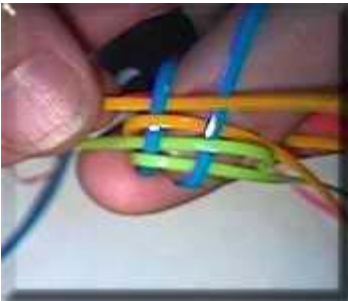
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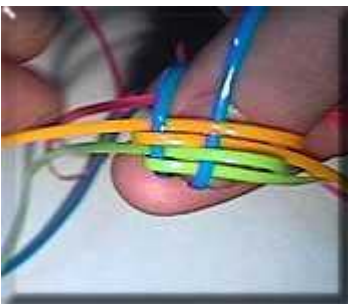
Similar to the way you started the stitch, take the third strand, which should be on the same side you started the stitch on, and bring it UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second...



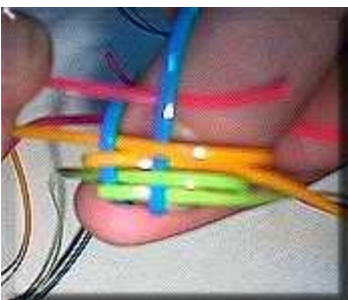
...you know what to do, right? Pull it on through!



Take the fourth strand, and bring it UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second loop...

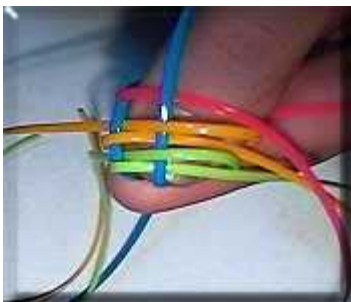


...and pull it through. You've just made a Brick stitch! Now for the SuperBrick...

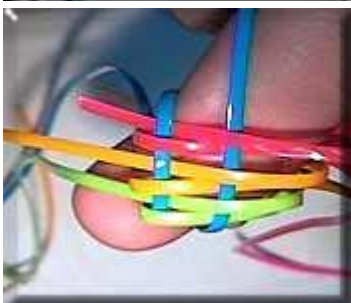


Grab the fifth strand and do the same; over the nearest loop, then under the farthest loop...

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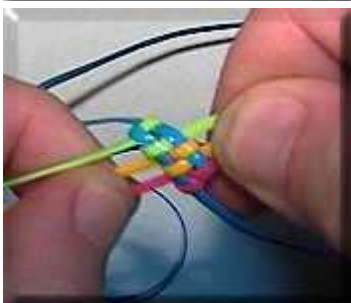
...to be pulled through, like this.



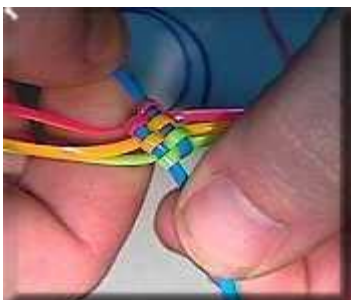
Almost done! Take the last strand, the sixth one, and put it over the near, under the far...



...and pull it on home! Take a good look at this stitch, as it's nothing more than THREE Square stitches!



Now begin to pull this stitch tight...



...all tight! There's the basic SuperBrick Starter stitch!

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Starter Fluted Columns Stitch

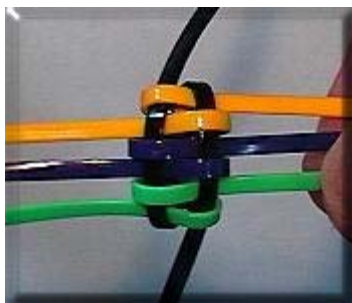
The Fluted Columns Stitch, and it's cousin Fluted Twist (or Spiral), are probably the most complex Scoubidou Stitches you can do. Although complex, they aren't that hard, if you take your time. These stitches are actually 3 stitches in one. Fluted Columns is a SuperBrick stitch, with two Square Stitches along for the ride.

To get started, you're going to need SIX (6) strands of scoubidou, 4 of which are at least 3 feet long, and 2 which are at least 5 feet long. The longer strands should ALWAYS be 2 feet longer than your shorter strands to insure you don't run out of these strands before you run out of the shorter strands.

Set aside two of the shorter strands, and use one of the longer strands as the center strand of three that will cross the first long strand when starting the SuperBrick Stitch. The first step to starting a Fluted Columns is to start a [SuperBrick Stitch](#).

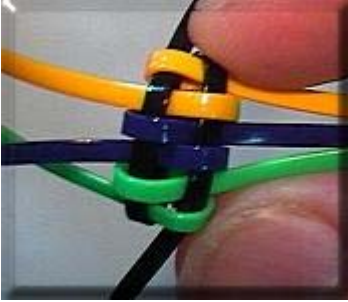


Here's the SuperBrick started. The purple strand, between the yellow and green, is the second long strand of scoubidou. The black one also shown here is the first long strand.

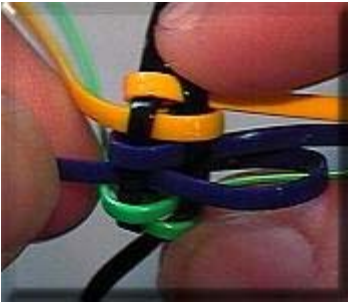


Now do another stitch of SuperBrick, but leave this stitch loose...

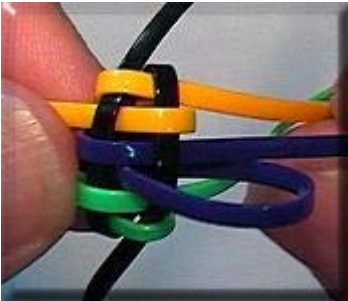
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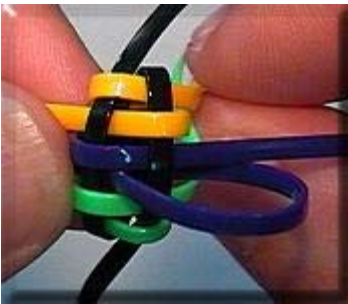
...hold the stitch on the outside and grab one of the loose purple strands, as shown (I'm holding the end on the left of the photo).



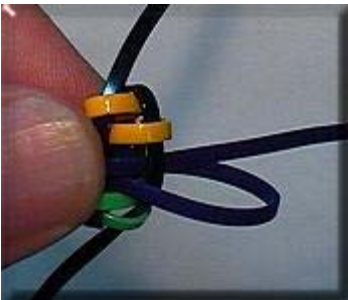
Now push the purple strand back through the stitch to create a loop on the right side of the stitch.



Move the other two strands on the right side of the stitch (the yellow and green strands) out of your way...

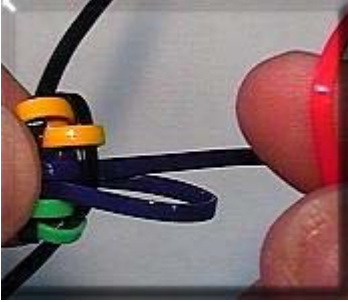


...by pushing them down towards the bottom of the stitch.

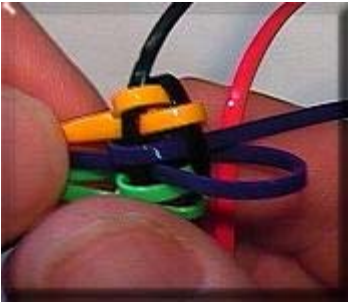


Hold them out of your way with your left hand, so all you'll see is the purple loop and purple strand on the right side of the stitch, as shown here.

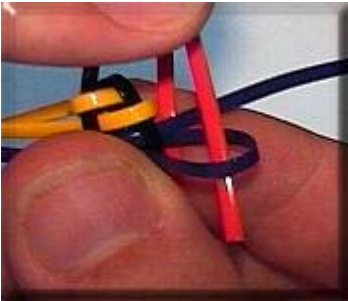
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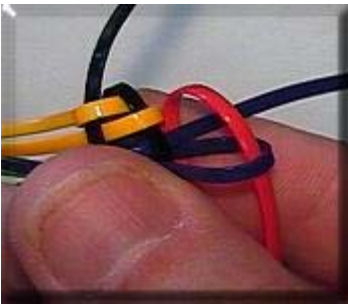
Hold one of the two remaining short strands at it's center...



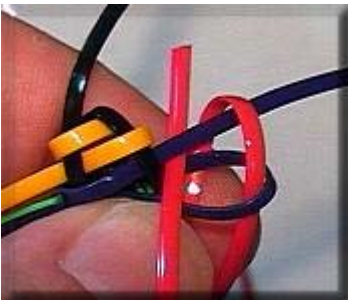
...and place the center of this strand (the red one in this photo) below the purple strands.



Take the red strand on the side with the single purple end (NOT the side with the purple loop) and go over the single purple end, then under (or through) the purple loop...



...like this.

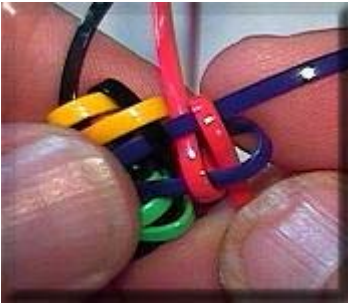


Now take the other end of the red strand, go over the purple loop, then under the single purple strand, just as you see here.

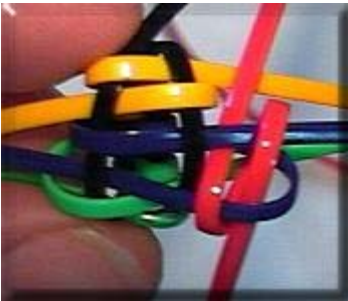
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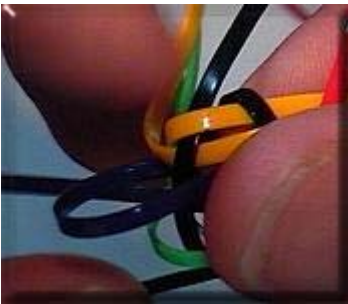
Which should end up like this...



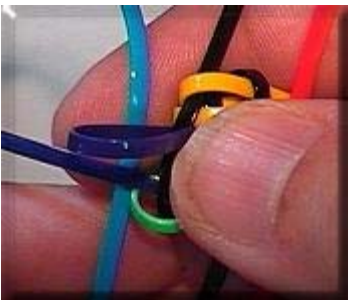
...and after you pull the purple loop a bit tighter, you can see that you've created a Square Stitch to the right of the SuperBrick Stitch!



Now hold the other side of the stitch on the outside, so you can grab the other purple strand (the loose end on the side you just created the Square Stitch on)...

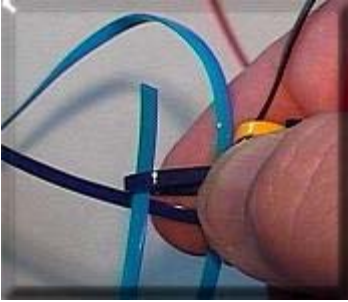


...push this purple end to the left to create a loop on the other side of the SuperBrick stitch, then move the green and yellow strands on this side out of your way.



Place the center of your last short strand of scoubidou under the purple strands on the left of the SuperBrick.

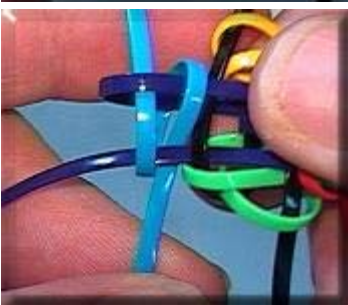
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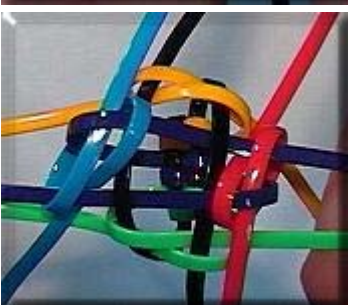
Once again, start by taking the end of this new strand (blue here) that's on the side of the single purple strand (NOT the side with the purple loop) and take it over the single purple strand, then under or through the purple loop...



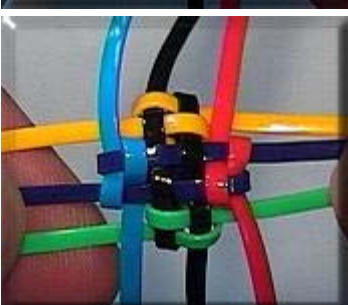
...while the other end goes over the purple loop, then under the single purple strand. Can you see why we always start on the side with the single purple strand? If we didn't, the Square Stitch we are trying to make here would fall apart on us...



...and here's our 2nd Square Stitch.



I like to call this "the mess", as it DOES look like a monstrous goo of strands, but if you look at it closely, you can see how each and every strand is in the right place, so that when we tighten the stitch up, no portions of the stitch will fall apart.

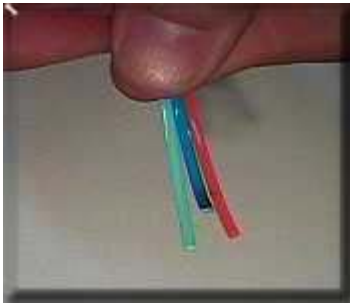


After we've pulled this first stitch tight, it looks somewhat like a plus sign. When pulling the stitch tight, start by pulling the yellow, purple, and green strands away from each other, then switch to pulling the blue, black, and red strands away from each other. Do this several times using short pulls to make sure your finished stitch looks similar to the one shown here!

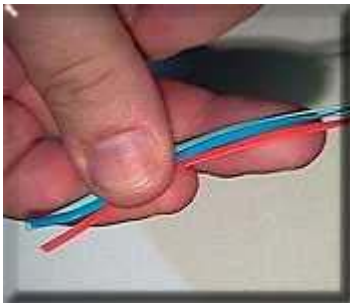
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Starter Triangle Stitch

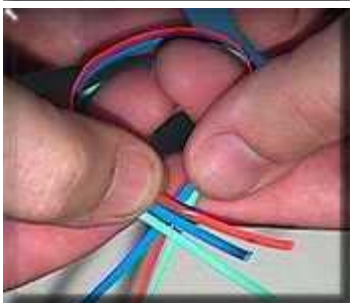
The Triangle Stitch is similar to the [Square](#) and [Circle](#) Stitches, except that you only need THREE strands of scoubidou to do this stitch. This comes in handy as a stand-alone stitch, as well as one you can use in Split Combination projects. For instance, you could start a [Brick Stitch](#), and then split it off into TWO Triangle Stitches, etc.



Triangle Stitch starts with 3 strands. In this example, green, blue, and red...



To start, we need to tie these 3 strands into a loose granny knot...



Fold the ends around to cross over themselves, then go under and through the loop you made...

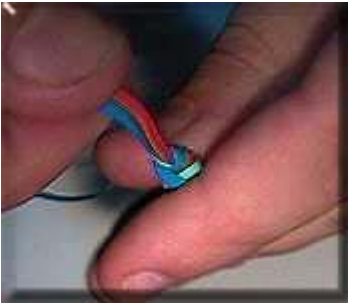


This Granny Knot might look familiar, as it's the same knot you start with when tying your shoes...

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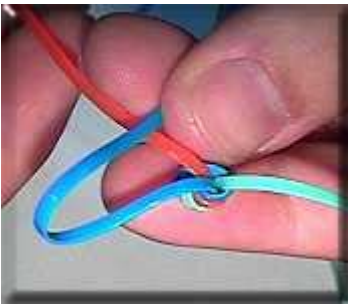
Again, leave the knot somewhat loose, and be sure to leave between 1 and 1½ inches of tassels.



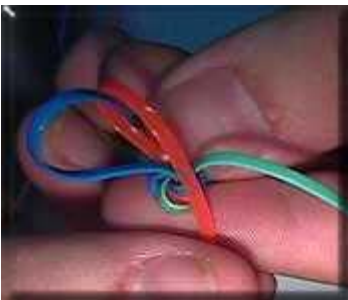
Now, hold the strands by this knot you just made, so that the longer ends come UP out of your hand...



...and separate them, so that they each fall in their own direction. Be careful here, as you may want to attempt to overlap them differently than they WANT to lie, which will make it tougher to get the stitch started.

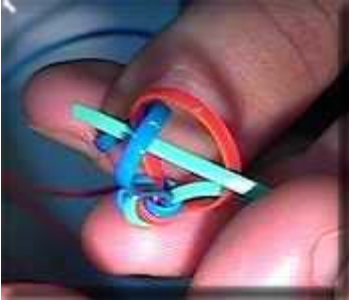


Now we're ready. Take one strand and place it OVER the strand next to it. Here, I'm placing the BLUE strand over the RED one next to it...

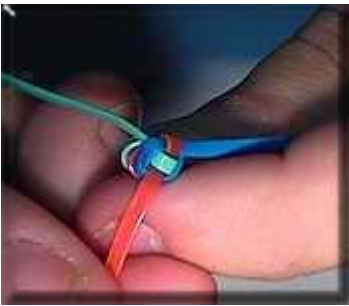


...now take the strand you overlapped above, the RED one in this example, and take it OVER the first strand, the BLUE one, and also over the third strand, the GREEN one...

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...the third strand, the GREEN one, then goes OVER the second strand, the RED one, and then under the first strand, the BLUE one.



...after you pull them tight, you'll have completed the first Triangle Stitch. Take a good look at the completed stitch. Can you see how it looks like a triangle, instead of the checkerboard seen in Square and Circle stitches?

After you've completed 5-6 stitches, you can perform a [Completion Stitch](#) on the end you started with.

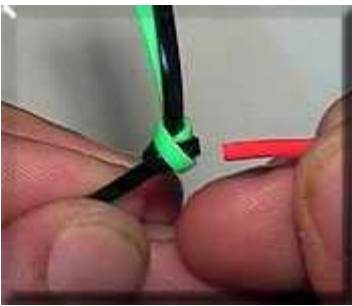
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Starter Cobra Stitch

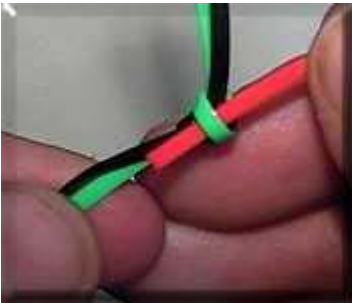
The Cobra Stitch can be done using 3 or more strands, with one or more strands used as your central strand. The instructions listed below are for creating the [Cobra Bracelet](#), which uses two central strands.



Start by tying a loose Granny Knot in one end of your two working strands...



Now take one end of your central strand (your shortest piece of scoubidou) and stick it under one of the outer loops of the Granny Knot...

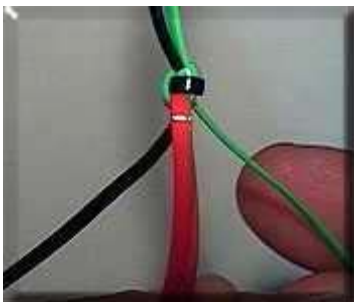


Like this...

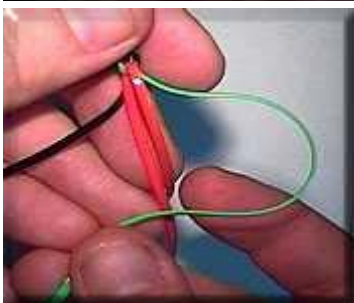


Pull your central strand through the Granny Loop until you've come to the center of the short strand, then pull the Granny Knot tight.

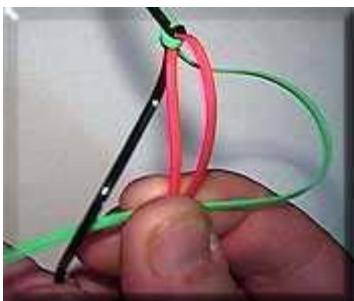
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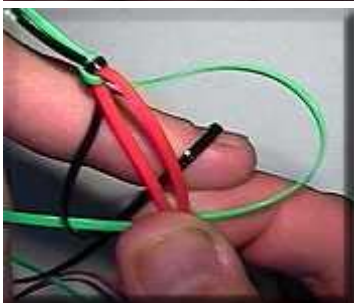
Lay your strands to match the picture, where your central strands are on top, with one color on the left, and the other color on the right.



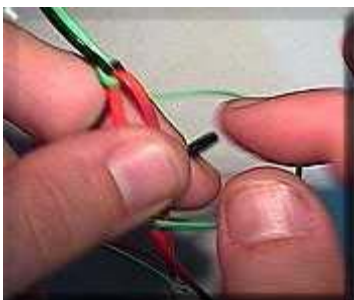
To start the stitch, choose a color you will ALWAYS start with (green in this example) and make a loop of this color OVER the central strands as shown.



Now take the other strand (the black in this example) and place it OVER the looped strand (green here).

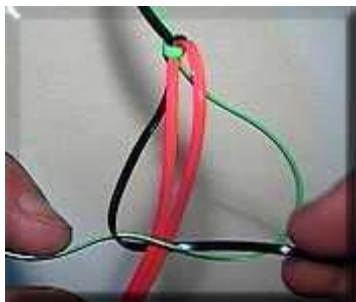


Continuing with this strand (the black), take it BEHIND the central strand (red)...

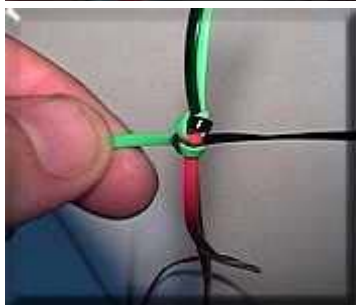


...and UP THROUGH the loop made with the first strand (the green loop).

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While pulling the strand tight, it should look like this.

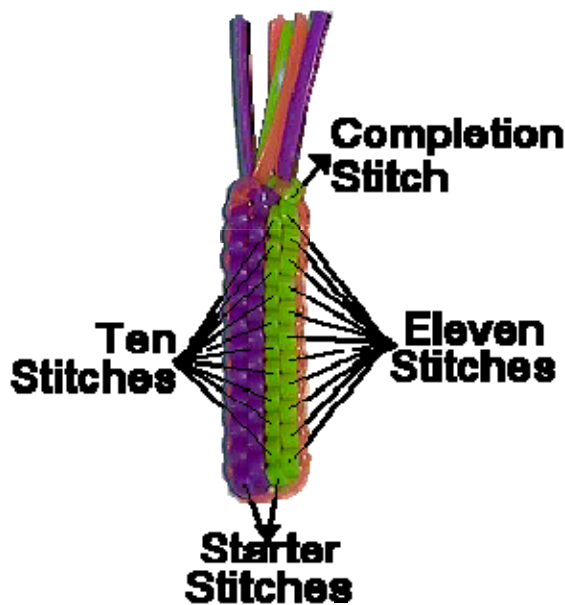


Pull this first stitch quite tight, making sure to also pull your central strand (the red) **DOWN** out of the stitch, as it will want to jump **UP** out of the stitch. You want to see as **LITTLE** of the central strand (red) as possible before continuing. You're now ready to continue...

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Counting Stitches

Before you tackle an actual PROJECT, like Dragon Fly, Heart, Bracelet, Rocket, etc., you need to know how to count the number of stitches you've completed, as the project descriptions will tell you to "complete 20 square stitches, then complete 5 circle stitches", etc. Here's how you can do that:



Always start counting your stitches from the end you **BEGAN** the project at, **NOT** from where you last completed a stitch. Looking at the completed Brick project at left, we finished the project at the top of the photo, where the strands are located.

The stitches at the bottom are actually part of the "starter brick stitch" and are generally **NOT** counted as a completed stitch, while the stitch at top is part of the completion stitch, which is **ALSO** generally **NOT** counted.

This leaves the central stitches. You should count all loops seen on **ONE SIDE** of the project, and from **ONE COLOR** of the project. In this example, I'm counting just the Apple Green stitches, and **NOT** the Grape stitches. The stitches located on the **RIGHT** were created from **ONE END** of the Apple Green scoubidou strand, while the stitches on the left were created from the **OTHER END**.

To make it easier, I count the first stitch, the one made by the "starter brick stitch" up to the **LAST** real stitch, leaving out the one included as part of the "completion stitch", and then simply **SUBTRACT ONE** from the number. Counting this project reveals that it contains 21 actual Brick stitches!

Counting Twist is almost as easy. You count the stitches of the same color that twist around the center. This involves you slowly turning the Twist project, so that you can follow the stitches around, as you count them.

Remember, regardless of **WHICH** project stitch you're counting, only count the stitches from **ONE COLOR** you've used. Even though Brick is made up of **TWO** Square stitches side-by-side, you only **COUNT** the stitches from **ONE SIDE**. In fact, when I count Brick stitches, I turn the Brick project sideways, so I'm looking at it as if it looked like a simple Square project. This makes it **MUCH** easier to count!

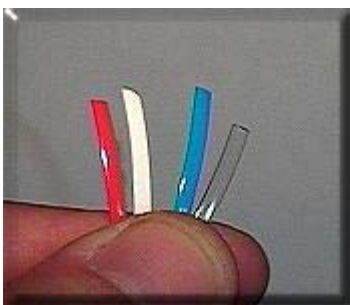
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The Basic Stitches

The Chinese Staircase Stitch



This is probably the **EASIEST** Scoubidou Stitch to learn. It is **MUCH** easier than doing the [Square](#) or [Circle](#) stitches, and in fact, is simply one-half of a [Cobra](#) Stitch. There are two ways you can do the Chinese Staircase. I'll show you one variation here, and will include a link to another way sometime soon. In this variation, you'll use one strand of scoubidou that is 4 to 5 times longer than from 1 to 10 other strands, each of which are the same length. The more strands you use in your center, the **FATTER** your completed Chinese Staircase will be. In the example given below, I am using four strands. Three of them, a red, white, and blue strand, are each 14 inches long, and a clear strand that is roughly 58 to 60 inches long.

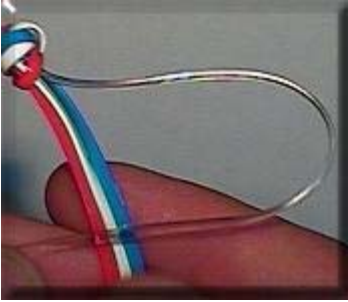


I'm starting this project using 4 strands. The red, white, and blue strands are roughly 14 inches long. This will hopefully insure a **FINISHED** project length of roughly 1 foot in length. The fourth strand, a clear strand, is roughly **FOUR TIMES** as long as the other three, which is about 58 to 60 inches long in this case.

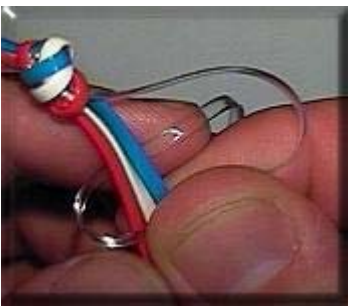


The first step is to tie these four strands together using a half-granny knot. (This is the knot you use when tying your shoes, right before you make the two loops with your shoelaces). Make sure to leave between 1 and 1½ inches of loose strand **ABOVE** the knot. You'll see why in a little bit...

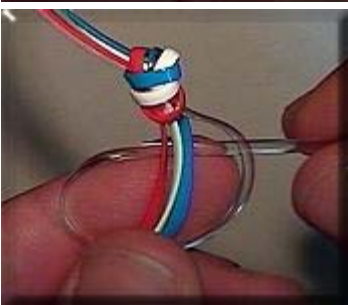
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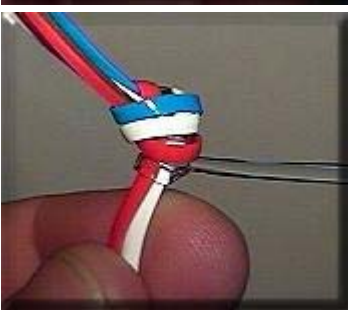
To start the first stitch, take your working strand, the clear one in this shot, and make a loop **OVER** the center strands...



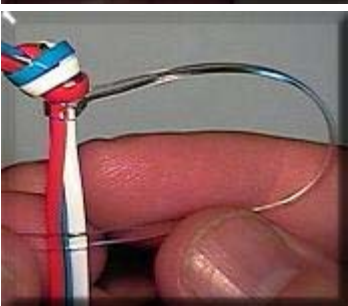
...and then go **DOWN** and **UNDER** the center strands, as shown here...



...and then complete the stitch by coming **UP** and **THROUGH** the loop you made initially.



Pull the working strand tight and your first Chinese Staircase stitch is complete!

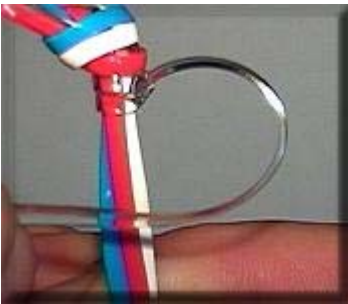


Let's try another one, alright? Start by making a loop on **TOP** of your central strands...

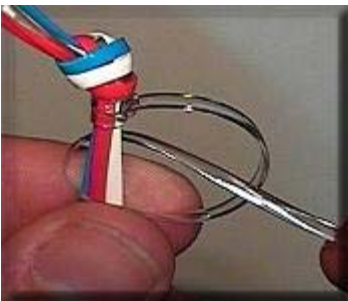
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...and then come **AROUND BEHIND** the center strands and **UP THROUGH** the loop you made, like this.



One more stitch. Make a loop **ON TOP OF** your central strands...



...and then go **AROUND BEHIND** the center strands as you come back **UP** and **THROUGH** the initial loop you made.

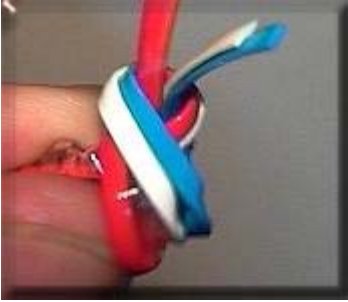


Here's what the stitch will look like after completing about an inch or so.

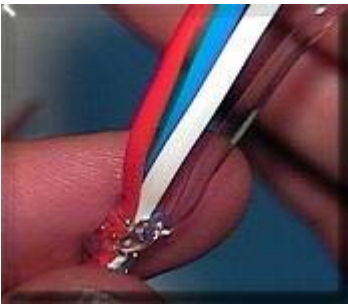


Take a break for a second and let's get rid of that **UGLY** granny knot we started with. We're going to convert the end of this project from using an **UGLY** knot to using a short piece of Square stitch.

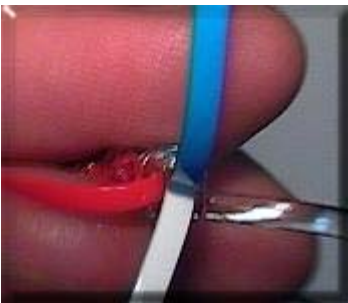
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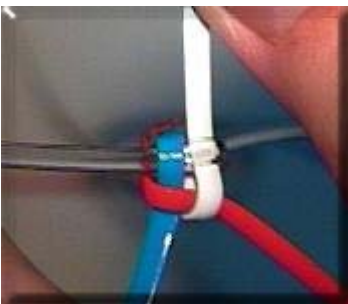
Push the loose strand ends back into the knot to **UNTIE** the knot.



Use your fingers to pull and stretch these strands back into a straight orientation.



If you wait a minute, you'll see how the four strands **WANT** to lie, which is good. When laid out this way, can you see what we have planned?



That's right, we're going to do a Square Stitch.

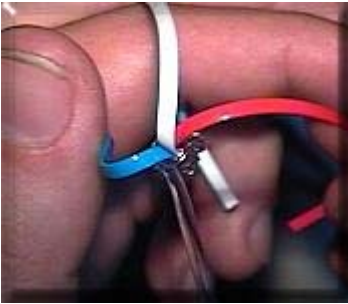


After doing 2 - 3 stitches of Square, do one more stitch, but leave it loose, so that you can do the Completion Stitch.

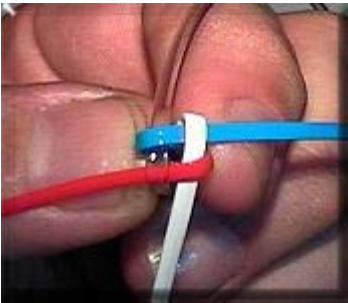
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After returning to the other end of the project, continue doing stitches of Chinese Staircase until your center strands are between 3 and 4 inches long.



Let these strands lay where they may, no pun intended, and then orient them as shown to get ready for the Square stitch.



Which should look similar to this shot, once you've tightened it up a bit.



Again, do 2 - 3 stitches more of Square, followed by one loose stitch. Finish off by doing a [Completion Stitch](#) for Square.

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The Square Stitch



Sometimes referred to as the "Box Stitch", the Square Stitch is the cornerstone of all boondoggling stitches. To start this stitch, you'll need two strands of scoubidou the same length. With practice, you'll begin to figure out how much square you'll be able to do with any given length of scoubidou. For myself, I can get about an inch of square out of every 12 to 14 inches of strand.

First, FIND THE CENTERS of these two strands...

Create a STARTER SQUARE STITCH before continuing...



Hold a "starter square stitch" as shown. Bring the far strand up and over to form the first LOOP...



Now take the near strand up and over AWAY from you to form the second LOOP next to the first.



Start the WEAVE by taking the strand on your LEFT up and over the first LOOP, then under the second LOOP...

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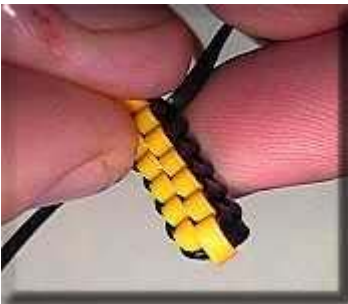
...continue by taking the strand on your RIGHT up and over the loop nearest it, then under the loop farthest from it, as shown.



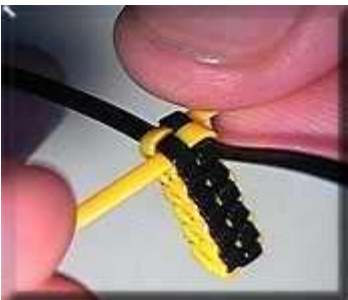
Slowly pull the strands away from each other...



...to finish the second square stitch!



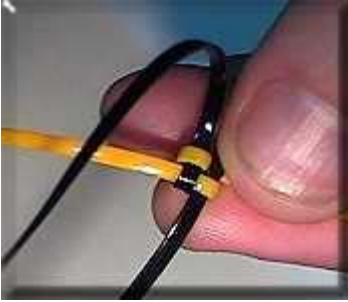
After we've completed numerous stitches...



...here's the bird's eye view, ready to start another stitch.

There is another way to do the Square Stitch, which can make it FASTER to do this stitch. A similar method can be used when doing the Circle Stitch, however these are the only stitches that this method works with:

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Start by making a loop, similar to the way you would normally start this stitch...



...instead of making a second loop, take the strand NEXT TO the strand you were working with UP and OVER the loop you just made, so it sits next to the third strand...



...similarly, take the third strand UP and OVER the second strand, so it sits next to the last strand...



...complete this stitch by taking the last strand UP and OVER the third strand, then UNDER the loop you made with the first strand.

You would then pull the strands tight and complete the stitch!

Continue working the Square Stitch until the SHORTEST working strand you have is between 2½ and 3 inches long, then do a [COMPLETION STITCH](#) to finish off the project.



A Square Stitch Project, properly completed!

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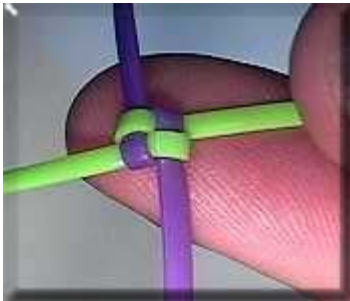
The Circle Stitch



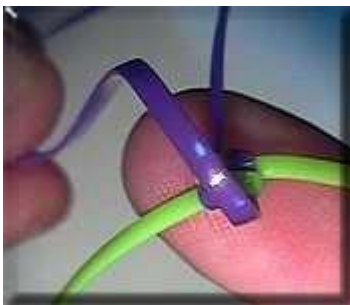
Sometimes referred to as the "Round Stitch", the Circle Stitch is similar to the Square Stitch. You should be familiar with doing the Square Stitch before tackling the Circle Stitch. To start this stitch, you'll need two strands of scoubidou the same length. Again, with practice, you'll be able to figure out how much Circle you can make with a given length of scoubidou. I get about an inch of Circle from every 12 to 14 inches of strand.

First, [FIND THE CENTERS](#) of these two strands...

Create a [STARTER SQUARE STITCH](#) before continuing. That's right, the Circle Stitch actually starts out as a SQUARE Stitch...



Start by holding a "starter square stitch", like this...



Take the strand NEAREST YOU and take it UP, OVER, and ACROSS the small checkerboard to create the first loop. Note how we CROSS the starter stitch, UNLIKE the Square Stitch!



Now take the strand farthest from you and bring it UP, OVER, and ACROSS the starter stitch, so that its loop sits NEXT TO the first loop you made. Again, note how it CROSSES the starter stitch.

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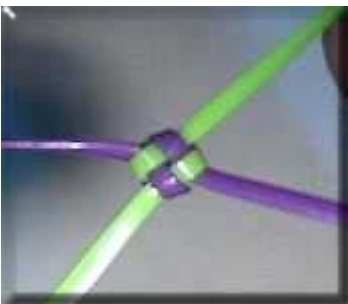
The first WEAVE does the same CROSSING. Take the strand on your left UP and OVER the nearest loop, then CROSS and UNDER the second loop. Be VERY careful here. EVERY strand needs to CROSS in this stitch, or else it will fall apart on you.



The strand on your right comes UP and OVER the loop nearest it, then CROSSES and goes UNDER the farther loop. It crosses the earlier stitch, NOT the strand you were last working with. It should sit ASIDE that strand...



...and should look similar to this before we pull the strands tight...



...and should look like this after we pull all strands tight.



Let's do one more stitch, so we're straight! Take the first strand UP, OVER, and ACROSS the previous stitch to form the first loop...

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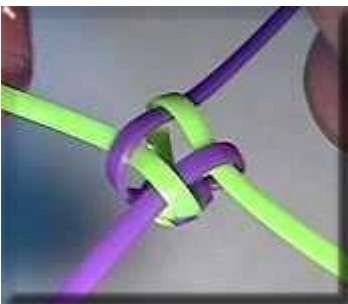
...then take the opposite strand **UP, OVER, and ACROSS** to form the second loop, which should be sitting right beside the first loop. Do **NOT** cross the loops!



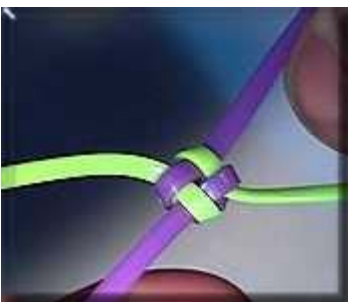
The strand on your left comes **UP** and **OVER** the loop nearest it, then **CROSSES** the center and goes **UNDER** the second loop...



...while the right strand comes **UP** and **OVER** its nearest loop, then **CROSSES** and goes **UNDER** the farthest loop, again sitting **ASIDE** the strand you were last working with!



Check the placement of your strands while they're still loose...

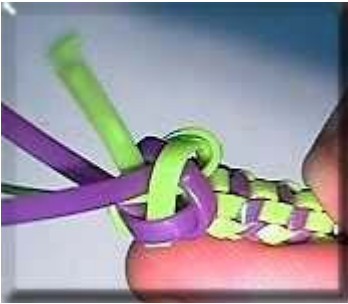


...then pull them all tight to complete the stitch!

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Here's what our Circle Stitch looks like after we've completed numerous stitches...



...and here's the [Completion Stitch](#), right before we pull all central strands tight!



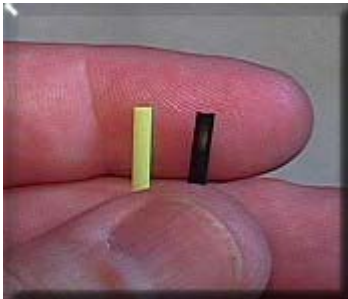
A Circle Stitch Project, properly completed!

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The Butterfly Stitch



Considered one of the easiest scoubidou stitches you can do, Butterfly is nothing more than placing one loop inside of another loop of scoubidou, similar to the way you do it when crocheting. Created using either one color folded in half, or by using two different colors, as shown here. Measurements are not that hard, as your strands should be ABOUT twice as long as the finished length you're looking for, so if you want a six-inch Butterfly, you'd start with strands a bit longer than one foot in length. If using only one color, remember that you need to DOUBLE this measurement, as you'll need to FOLD the strand in half before starting.



For this Butterfly, I'm going to use Neon Yellow and Black, so it will be easy to tell the two strands apart. I'm actually going to make a ring out of this butterfly, so I'm going to start with strands that are about 6-8 inches in length (to account for varied widths of fingers).

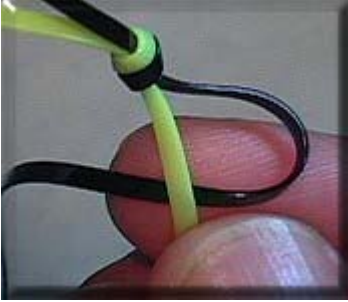


Start by tying the two strands together using a half-granny knot. We've done this before, while making the Cobra, Spiral Braid, and Diamond Braid. Leave about 3-4 inches above the knot, as we'll be using these strands again later.



Alright, now hold the project with the knot at the top and note the lay of your strands. For me, I note that my Black strand is UNDER my Neon Yellow strand, so I'll be starting with the Black strand.

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Starting with the lower strand, Black in my case, create a loop UNDER the other strand. This is backwards of the way I taught you to start the Chinese Staircase, remember?



Now bend the upper strand (Neon Yellow) under the Black strand to form a second loop that will come up through the first loop we made with the Black strand.



After pulling the Black Strand tight around the Neon Yellow strand, take the Black strand and come up through the Neon Yellow loop to form another Black loop, like this...



Continue this process of making a loop of one color and putting it into the loop of the second color, and then pulling tight, and then repeating the process with the opposite color. After creating 5-6 stitches, we can begin to see how it looks. This shot was taken directly after pulling the Black strand tight around the Neon Yellow strand.



Let's do another. Take the Black strand, bend it down and through the Neon Yellow loop to form another loop, but this time out of Black...

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Now pull the Neon Yellow strand tight around the Black strand. Don't worry about the looseness of the Black strand, as that will be taken care of shortly.



Done with the Black strand, so it's back to Neon Yellow. Bend it backwards and through the previous Black loop...



...and then pull the Black strand tight, which corrects the looseness we saw earlier!



After numerous additional stitches, I'm ready to end the Butterfly stitch, so I tighten up this last loop, but this time, instead of making a loop to stick through this last loop, I want to stick the loose strand through the loop instead...



...like this.

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After pulling it taught, I'm ready to grab the Black end again...



...and after pulling the Black end taught, it's all but finished...



...just have to pull the Yellow strand one more time!



Remember, earlier, I stated I was making a RING out of this butterfly? To do this, I need to flip back to the end I started with, untie the half-granny knot I started the project with, then slowly start UNDOING stitches, until I get my strands situated properly, then I finish off this end the same way I did in the step above.



This looks good. My objective is to take the two strand ends at this end and COMBINE them with the two strand ends at the other end of the work and create some CIRCLE stitch. I needed to compare how the strands lined up with each other to determine how many of my initial stitches I was going to have to UNDO, but now I'm ready.

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After combining the two ends into a Circle stitch, I do one more Circle stitch, then twist the ring inside out, so as to put the nice, smooth side inside, before finishing it off with 7-8 additional Circle stitches.



A Butterfly Stitch Project, properly completed!



The Butterfly Ring, with jewel made of Circle!

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The Spiral Braid Stitch



Usually used when making lanyards, the Spiral Braid stitch is also created using 4 strands of scoubidou. It's cousin, the [Diamond Braid](#), is actually the EXACT SAME STITCH. Only the initial placement of the strands differs. While lanyards usually require yards of scoubidou, a couple feet of scoubidou can be used to create bracelets, key chains, and just about anything else you can imagine.

This was one of the toughest stitches to SHOW YOU ALL how to make, as it required me to think quite creatively when I was videoing the segments used to create the snapshots you see below. It is for this reason that the initial stitch may not look as good as you should be able to make it look, as I had to leave stitches loose, and move my hands out of the way, so you could see what I was doing. This page's photo snapshots look a bit nicer and hopefully are a bit easier to understand, but check out the [Diamond Braid](#) page as well for further guidance.

You'll need a couple additional items before making this stitch:

- Two strands of scoubidou:
 - 3-4 yards each, if making a lanyard.
 - 4-6 feet each, if making smaller projects.
- An 8-10 inch strand of scoubidou <OR> a safety-pin <OR> a push-pin.
- A lanyard hook <OR> a swivel hook.
- A paper-clip.

If you've ever made a friendship bracelet using needlepoint floss you'll be familiar with the first step in doing this stitch. The Spiral and [Diamond](#) Braids both need to be ANCHORED at one end, while you are doing the stitch. If you're near a desk, chair, tree root, or something else made of wood, use the Push-Pin to create your anchor. If you're without these, and are wearing a pair of

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pants, sit Indian Style on the ground and pin a safety-pin to your pant cuff and use that as your anchor. If you're wearing shorts, then tie the 8-10 inch strand of scoubidou around your ankle and use that as your anchor. Whichever method you choose, you want to create a place where you can pull the strands tight to keep the Braid looking uniform from start to finish. This is a tough stitch to successfully make LOOK good from beginning to end, but if you take your time and PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE, you'll get the hang of it.

If this is your first time making this stitch, I'd suggest starting with strands that are about 4-feet long, which will fold in half to 2-feet. This way, you'll have enough to practice with and if you decide this one is too tough, or it isn't what you wanted to do, you won't have wasted all that scoubidou! All right, without further adieu, here's how to do the most requested stitch I've been asked for!



Note the TOP of this shot shows a lanyard hook, through which our two strands of scoubidou are placed. I pushed a push-pin into my computer desk, and then used the 8-10 inch loop of scoubidou to create a loop through the top of the lanyard hook and around the push-pin. By pulling the four strands of scoubidou, I was able to pull this loop taught against the push-pin and use that as the anchor while doing this stitch.



Note the initial placement of the strands in this shot. Notice how we start with one color, then alternate with the second color, back to the first color, and then finish with the second color. Also note how both LEFT strands come from UNDER the lanyard hook, while both RIGHT strands come from OVER the lanyard hook. This layout is VERY IMPORTANT to the successful completion of the Spiral Braid.



Alright, to start, we take the RIGHT-most strand, the pink one here, and place it UNDER the two central strands...

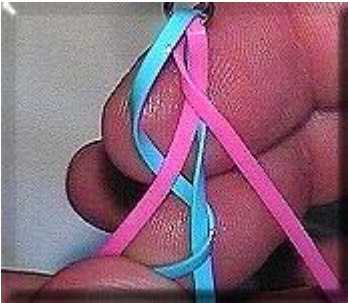
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...and then come **AROUND** and **ON TOP OF** the **LEFT-most** central strand, which is also pink.



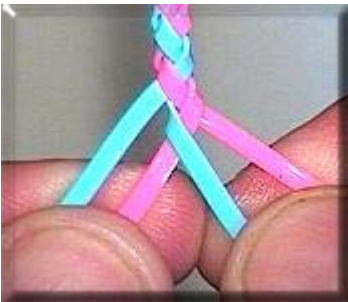
Now take the **LEFT-most** strand, a baby-blue one here, and place it **UNDER** the same two central strands...



...and bring it **AROUND** and **ON TOP OF** the **RIGHT-most** central strand, which is also baby-blue in color.



After repeating the above **FOUR** steps, we've completed another stitch, a **PINK** stitch. We've completed a stitch of Spiral Braid when **BOTH CENTRAL STRANDS** are the same color.

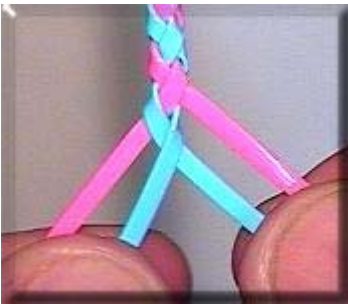


On our way to completing another stitch, but notice how the central strands are **NOT** both the same color. We're only half done with this stitch...

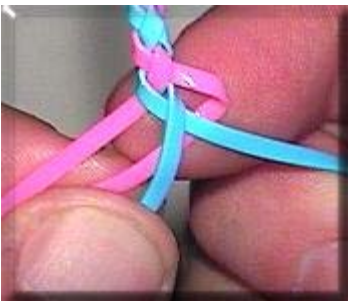
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...so after completing the same BEHIND CENTER 2, AROUND AND ON TOP OF maneuver, we've completed another stitch, a BLUE stitch this time.



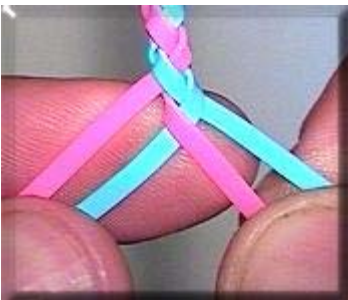
So, let's do this one more time SLOWLY. We're ready to do another PINK stitch. Can you tell WHICH of the pink strands we'll need to work with? It's the top most strand, the one on the right in this shot. Notice how it's also the one that is NOT currently surrounded by baby-blue strands.



Start by taking this strand and bend it to go BEHIND the two central baby-blue strands...

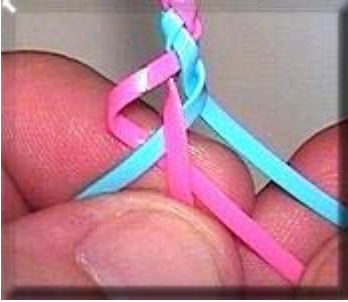


...and then bend it to go AROUND and ON TOP OF the left-most baby-blue strand (the farthest central strand).



After pulling tight, we can see this PINK stitch is half completed, and we're ready to start working with the other pink strand, the one on the left.

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This strand also gets bent to go **BEHIND** the two central strands...



...and bent again to go **AROUND** and **ON TOP OF** the right-most central strand(the pink one) which also happens to be the farthest central strand.



After pulling tight, we're done with another **PINK** stitch of Spiral Braid.



Here's about an inch of completed Spiral Braid. Notice how it differs from it's cousin, [Diamond Braid](#)? All because of the initial placement of those four scoubidou strands! Continue until you've created as much as you need! For now, when you're done, tie a granny knot using the two **UPPERMOST** strands, which should **BOTH** be the **SAME** color, to complete the work. I'll show you a better way to end this stitch in a while. ;-)



The Spiral Braid Stitch!

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

The Diamond Braid Stitch



Usually used when making lanyards, the Diamond Braid stitch is also created using 4 strands of scoubidou. It's cousin, the [Spiral Braid](#), is actually the EXACT SAME STITCH. Only the initial placement of the strands differs. While lanyards usually require yards of scoubidou, a couple feet of scoubidou can be used to create bracelets, key chains, and just about anything else you can imagine.

This was one of the toughest stitches to SHOW YOU ALL how to make, as it required me to think quite creatively when I was videoing the segments used to create the snapshots you see below. It is for this reason that the initial stitch may not look as good as you should be able to make it look, as I had to leave stitches loose, and move my hands out of the way, so you could see what I was doing. Please see the [Spiral Braid](#) page in addition to this page, so hopefully by using BOTH pages, you'll be able to figure this one out.

You'll need a couple additional items before making this stitch:

- Two strands of scoubidou:
 - 3-4 yards each, if making a lanyard.
 - 4-6 feet each, if making smaller projects.
- An 8-10 inch strand of scoubidou <OR> a safety-pin <OR> a push-pin.
- A lanyard hook <OR> a swivel hook.
- A paper-clip.

If you've ever made a friendship bracelet using needlepoint floss you'll be familiar with the first step in doing this stitch. The Diamond and [Spiral](#) Braids both need to be ANCHORED at one end, while you are doing the stitch. If you're near a desk, chair, tree root, or something else made of wood, use the Push-Pin to create your anchor. If you're without these, and are wearing a pair of

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pants, sit Indian Style on the ground and pin a safety-pin to your pant cuff and use that as your anchor. If you're wearing shorts, then tie the 8-10 inch strand of scoubidou around your ankle and use that as your anchor. Whichever method you choose, you want to create a place where you can pull the strands tight to keep the Braid looking uniform from start to finish. This is a tough stitch to successfully make LOOK good from beginning to end, but if you take your time and PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE, you'll get the hang of it.

If this is your first time making this stitch, I'd suggest starting with strands that are about 4-feet long, which will fold in half to 2-feet. This way, you'll have enough to practice with and if you decide this one is too tough, or it isn't what you wanted to do, you won't have wasted all that scoubidou! All right, without further adieu, here's how to do the most requested stitch I've been asked for!



Note the TOP of this shot shows a lanyard hook, through which our two strands of scoubidou are placed. I pushed a push-pin into my computer desk, and then used the 8-10 inch loop of scoubidou to create a loop through the top of the lanyard hook and around the push-pin. By pulling the four strands of scoubidou, I was able to pull this loop taught against the push-pin and use that as the anchor while doing this stitch.

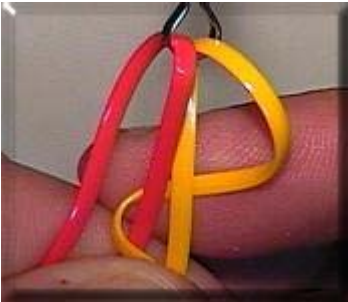


After finding the centers of both strands of scoubidou, I placed the lanyard hook at the center. For the Diamond Braid, you need to arrange the strands as seen in this and the above shot. Note how the LEFT-most red and yellow strands come from UNDER the hook, while the RIGHT-most strands come from OVER the hook. Also note that both RED strands are together and both YELLOW strands are together. This is VERY IMPORTANT. Do NOT continue unless your strands look this way as well!

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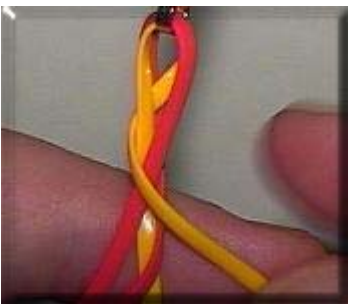
Starting with your RIGHT-most strand, a yellow one here, take it AROUND BEHIND the two center strands...



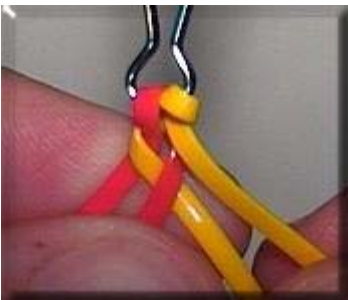
...and then AROUND and ON TOP OF the LEFT-MOST center strand, the red one in this shot.



Now work with the LEFT-most strand, a red one here. Take it AROUND BEHIND the two center strands...



...and then AROUND and ON TOP OF the RIGHT-MOST center strand, a yellow one in this shot.



After tightening, it should look similar to this shot. Can you see what we'll do next? Hint: you've already done it once. Take the RIGHT-most yellow strand...

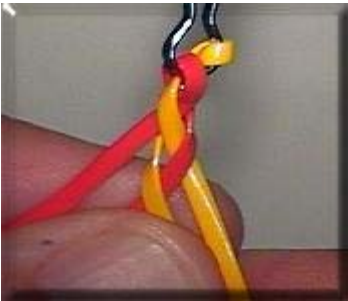
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...and bend it **AROUND BEHIND** the two center strands...



...and then bend it **AROUND and ON TOP OF** the **LEFT-most** center strand, which is red in this shot.



That's the second time I used the word **BEND**. Do **NOT** twist the scoubidou, like the red strand in the shot two above this one. Keep your fingers close to the work area and use them to bend the strands **AROUND and ON TOP** of the farthest center strand.



After taking the **LEFT-most** red strand, shown above, I've gone **BEHIND** the two center strands and **OVER and ON TOP OF** the **RIGHT-most**, or farthest central strand, which is yellow in this instance.

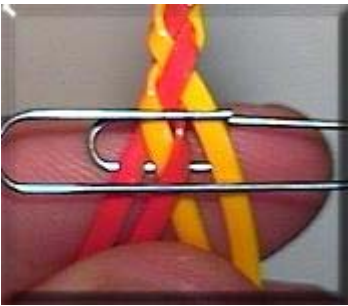


After completing about an inch of braid, take a second and check out your work. If you look at how the red portions lie above each other, you'll see why they call this the **Diamond Braid**, as it looks like a series of red diamonds stacked atop one another...

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...and if you turn the work a bit, you'll see the yellow diamonds that have been created as well. Time for a break! This is where the paper-clip comes in...



Use a paper-clip to hold the positions of your strands, so they won't fall apart on you. Don't let the work sit TOO long, or else the paper-clip will alter the look of the strands and make them hard to work with.



After my break, I'm ready to continue. Note how I flipped the work over, simply as a way of showing you I took a break! hehe! Look at the red and yellow strands a second. Can you see how the red strand on the LEFT is ABOVE the yellow strand on the RIGHT? This is how you can tell which strand you need to work with when you begin the braid after your break. Always start with the HIGHEST loose strand of scoubidou when you're looking at it like this.

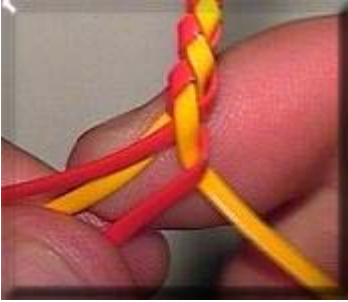


So, we take this red strand BEHIND the two center strands...

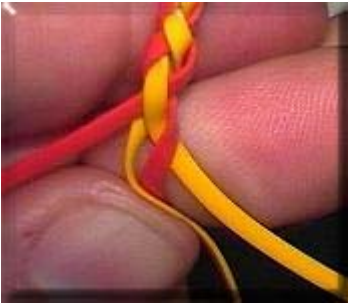


...and then AROUND and ON TOP OF the RIGHT-MOST center strand, which is yellow!

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Finish the stitch by taking the strand on the other side, the YELLOW one, BEHIND the two in the center...



...and then AROUND and ON TOP OF the left-most center strand. Continue until you've created as much as you need! For now, when you're done, tie a granny knot using the two UPPERMOST strands, one red, and one yellow, to complete the work. I'll show you a better way to end this stitch in a while. Remember to also check out the [Spiral Braid](#) page as well! ;-)



The Diamond Braid Stitch!

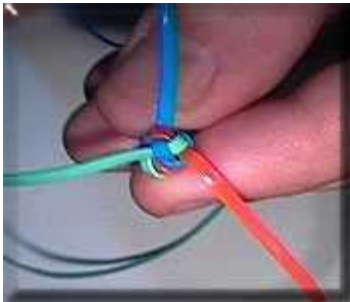
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The Triangle Stitch

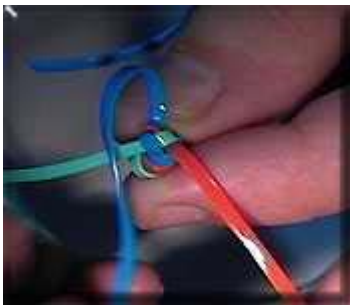


The Triangle Stitch, and it's close cousin, Twisted Triangle, are stitches you can do with only **THREE (3)** strands of scoubidou. They come in handy when you're creating combination stitches that use multiples of three stitches, like Brick, Twist, Fluted Columns, Fluted Spirals, etc. This stitch will usually yield almost the same amount of Triangle Stitch as the length you start with. Using 12 to 14-inch strands, I can usually create 8 to 10-inch projects, given the tassel length.

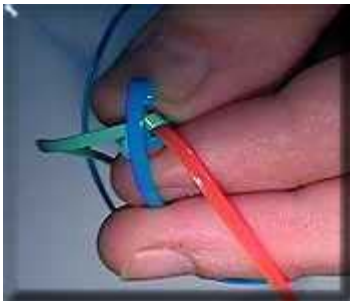
Create a [STARTER TRIANGLE STITCH](#) before continuing...



Hold a "Starter Triangle Stitch" as shown below...

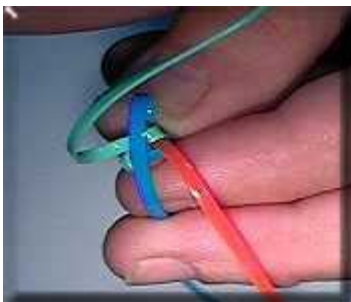


Take one strand and place it **OVER** the strand next to it. (As the **BLUE** goes over the **GREEN**).

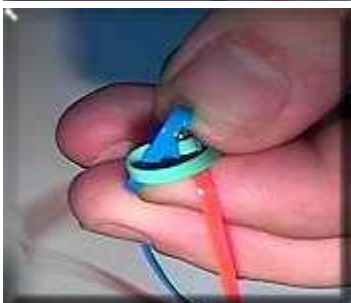


...like so...

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Now take the strand that was just covered above over the first strand towards the third strand.



(The GREEN goes OVER the BLUE and lies atop the RED).



The third strand goes over the second strand, then under the first strand. (The RED goes OVER the GREEN, then UNDER the BLUE).



Take a look at this loose stitch, before you tighten it...

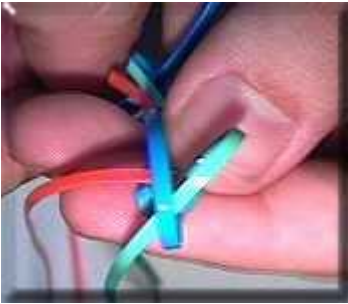


Pull them tight and note the proper triangle that is created. Let's do another stitch...

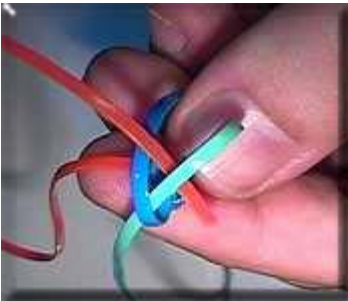
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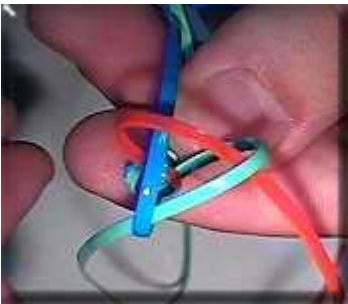
One strand **OVER** the strand next to it. (GREEN going **OVER** the BLUE).



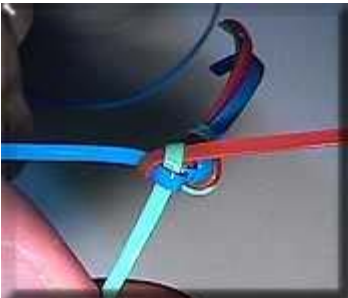
The covered strand goes **OVER** the first strand and sits atop the third strand. (The BLUE goes **OVER** the GREEN and sits **ATOP** the RED).



Finally, the last strand goes **OVER** the second strand... ..and then **UNDER** the first strand. (The RED goes **OVER** the BLUE, then **UNDER** the GREEN).



Before pulling them tight, here's a shot of a loose stitch...



...and pulled tight, we get yet another Triangle Stitch!

Continue working the Triangle Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 2½ and 3 inches long, then do a [COMPLETION STITCH](#)

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to finish off the project.



A Triangle Stitch Project, properly completed!

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The Brick Stitch

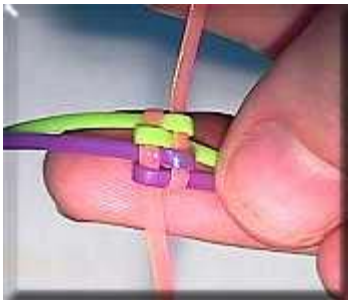


Also referred to as "Super Square", the Brick Stitch is nothing more than TWO Square Stitches side by side. To start this stitch, you'll need three strands of scoubidou, two of the same length, and a third that is approximately 1½ times as long as one of the first two. For me, I can get almost two inches of brick when my shorter strands are two feet long each.

First, FIND THE CENTERS of the two short strands...

Next, FIND THE CENTER of the longer strand...

Using the centers, create a STARTER BRICK STITCH before continuing...

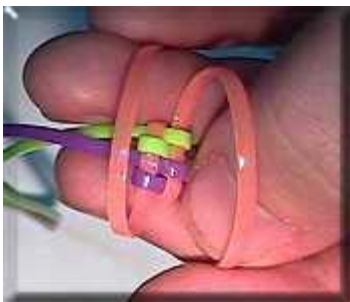


Hold a "starter brick stitch" as shown.



Bring the far strand UP and OVER towards you to form the first loop...

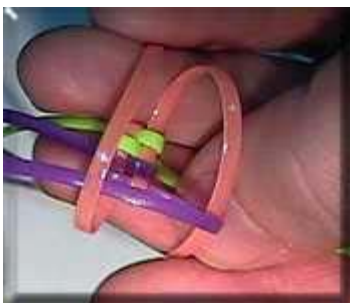
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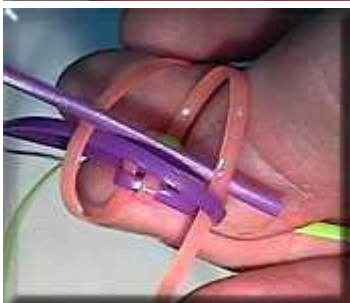
Now take the near strand **UP** and **OVER** away from you to form the second **LOOP**, next to the first.



Start the **WEAVE** by taking the short strand farthest from you **UP** and **OVER** the nearest loop, then **UNDER** the farthest loop...



...and pull it all the way through.



The second strand comes **UP** and **OVER** from the other side, then **UNDER** the far loop...



...and is pulled through as well.

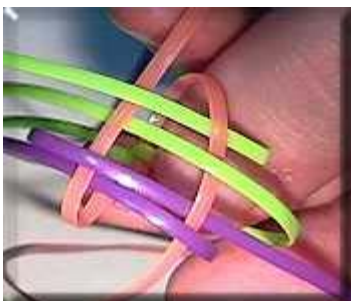
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Here we go again, this time with the third strand, which should be of a different color this time. UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second loop...



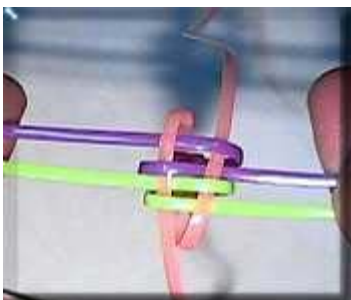
...and pull through, yet again!



Last strand, quiz time: It should go ____ and ____ the nearest loop, then ____ the farthest loop...



...if you did it right, it should look something like this.



Slowly pull the strands away from each other...

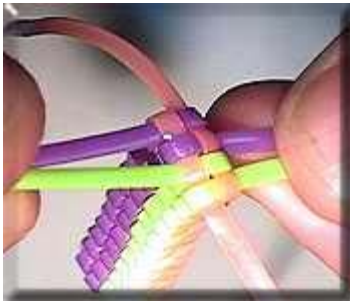
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...to finish another Brick stitch! Can you see the two Square Stitches?!?



After we've completed numerous stitches...



...here's the bird's eye view, ready to start another stitch.

Continue working the Brick Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 3½ and 4 inches long, then do a **BRICK COMPLETION STITCH** to finish off the project.



A Brick Stitch Project, properly completed!

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The Twist Stitch



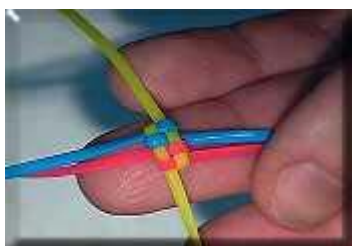
Also referred to as "Double Circle", the Twist Stitch is nothing more than TWO Circle Stitches side by side. To start this stitch, you'll need three strands of scoubidou, two of the same length, and a third that is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as one of the first two. For me, I can get almost two inches of twist when my shorter strands are two feet long each.

First, FIND THE CENTERS of the two short strands...

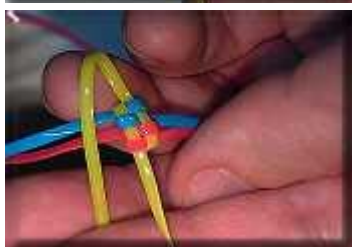
Next, FIND THE CENTER of the longer strand...

Using the centers, create a STARTER BRICK STITCH before continuing. That's right, just like Circle, this stitch actually starts off as it's "square" cousin, Brick!

The following shots were taken from a bit farther back, so that I can show you the placement of my fingers. Also, for reference, I'm sitting at the TOP of these shots. What looks like my RIGHT hand is actually my LEFT hand, so the BOTTOM finger shown is my Pointer Finger, while the TOP finger is my Ring Finger.

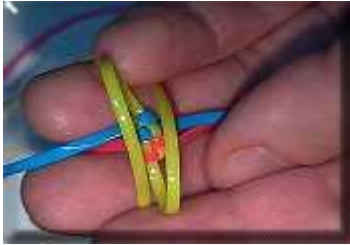


Start by placing the "starter brick stitch" on your middle finger.

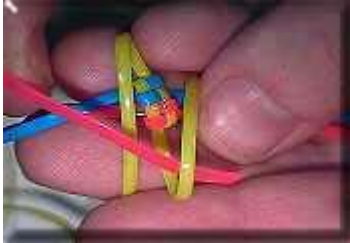


Take the longer strand that points towards you and bring it UP, OVER and ACROSS the starter stitch to form the first loop. Use your pointer finger to hold this loop between it and your middle finger, as shown...

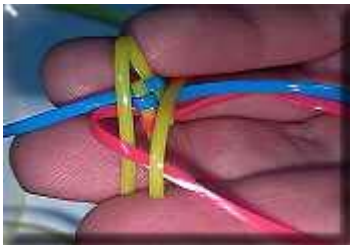
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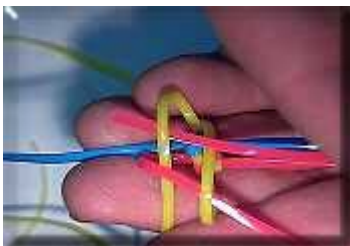
The other long end, the one facing away from you, should then be brought UP, OVER and ACROSS the starter stitch to sit next to the first loop to form your second loop. Use your pinky finger to hold this loop against your ring finger...



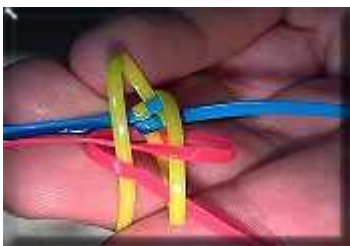
Take one of the inner strands UP and OVER its nearest loop, then ACROSS and UNDER the second loop...



...and let that short strand hang off your hand. Note how the second yellow loop, the one on the right, holds the pink strand in place. If you had started with the other pink strand, you'd note that it would fall out of the loops, which is NOT what you want to do! :-)



Alright, now grab the other short strand of the same color and bring it UP and OVER the nearest loop, then ACROSS and UNDER the far loop...

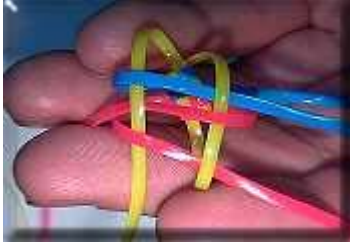


...and let this strand flop off your hand as well. In this shot, note the possible problem we might have if we're not careful. Can you see it? Look closely at the last pink strand we were working with...

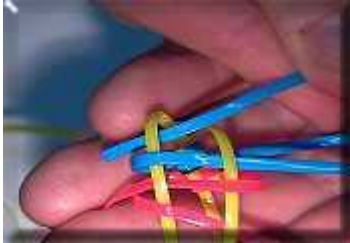


Continuing, grab the next short strand, on the opposite side, and bring it UP and OVER the first, then ACROSS and UNDER the second loop. (Are you still looking at the second pink strand? The problem is still there...)

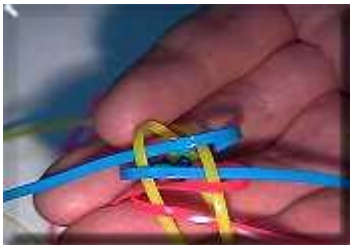
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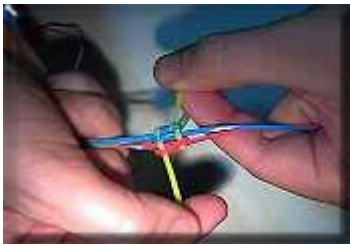
Pull this strand through fully. Note how I corrected the problem with the pink strand from earlier? Did you catch what the problem WAS? That strand was TWISTED and would have caused the finished stitch to have an odd appearance when you compared it to all the other stitches.



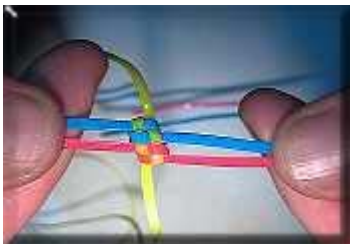
Finish your last short strand now: UP and OVER the first loop, then ACROSS and UNDER the second loop...



...and pull it through. We're ready to start pulling this stitch together!



I zoomed out quite a bit for this shot. Note, specifically, the placement of my fingers. This is that 4-way pulling I was talking about earlier. I use my thumbs and pointer fingers to pull away from each other in one direction, while at the same time using the remaining fingers and the cup of my palms to pull away from each other in the opposite direction.

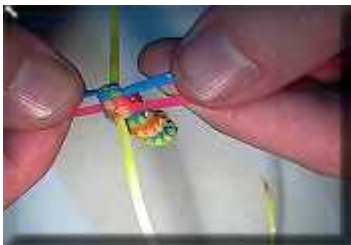


Zoomed in a bit more and you can see how a finished twist stitch looks almost identical to a brick stitch.



Here's what the stitching looks like after a bit of work...

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...and here's the ever popular "bullseye" view, ready for one last stitch.

Continue working the Twist Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 3½ and 4 inches long, then do a [BRICK COMPLETION STITCH](#) to finish off this project.



A Twist Stitch Project, properly completed!

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The Cobra Stitch



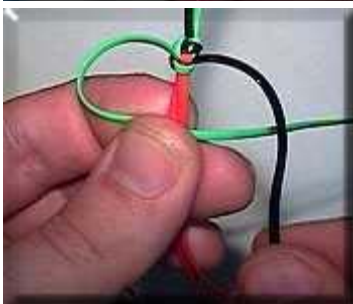
The Cobra Stitch, and it's cousin Twisted Cobra, can be created using 3 or more strands of scoubidou, although only two of the strands are actually worked with. The remaining strands make up the central strand. The more strands in the center, the wider your completed Cobra Stitch will be. It should also be noted that if you do this stitch correctly, you will NOT SEE the central strands at all, so you may want to use a color you don't care for, or one you have too much of.

As a general rule of thumb, your finished cobra will usually be about 1-2 inches SHORTER than the length of your central strand. You should make the two working strands at LEAST four times the length of your central strand, so with a 12-inch central strand, you'd need 4-foot working strands...

Create a [STARTER COBRA STITCH](#) before continuing...

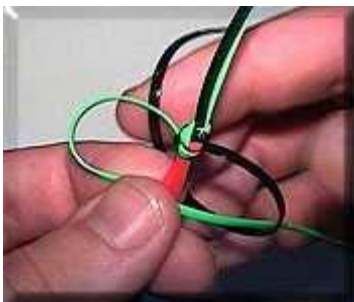


After your "Starter Cobra Stitch", notice the strands have switched sides. Take the SAME strand you chose as your starting strand (the green here), and make a loop OVER the central strand (the red strand).

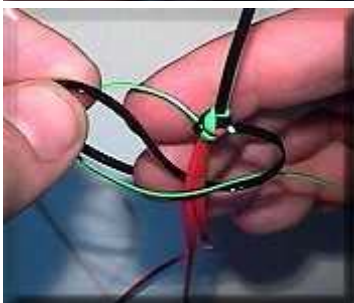


The other strand (the black one) should be placed ON TOP OF the first strand (the green one)...

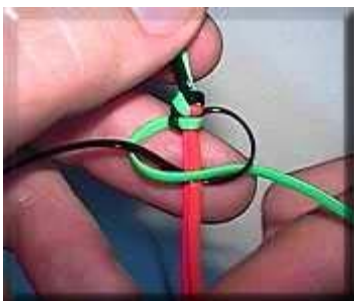
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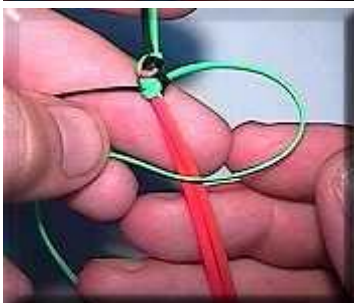
...and then taken **BEHIND** the central strand (red)...



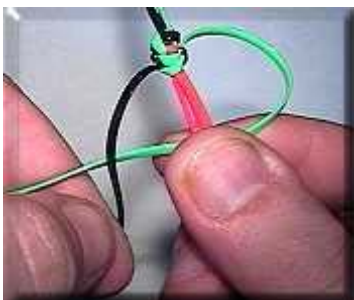
...and then **UP THROUGH** the loop made with the first strand (the green loop).



Before the stitch is pulled tight...



Now our starting strand is back on the right. Use it to make a loop **OVER** the center strand...

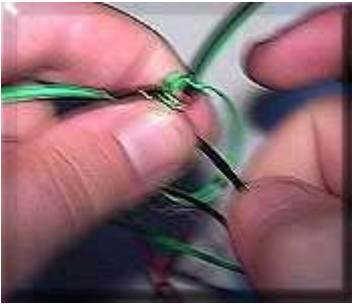


...then take the other strand (black) over the first (green)...

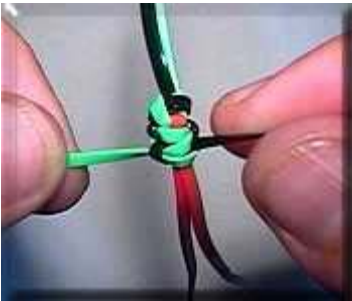
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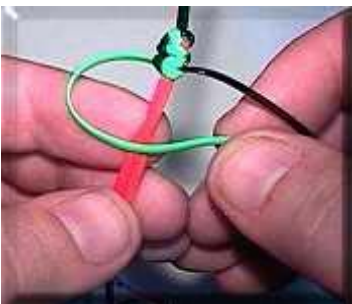
...behind the central strand (red)...



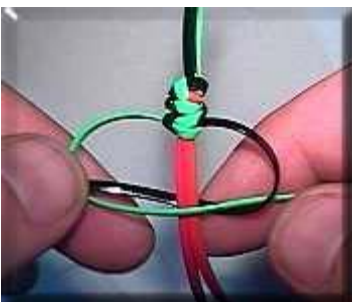
...to be PULLED THROUGH the start strand's loop (again, the green loop).



You can begin to see the Cobra's Scales after only 2-3 stitches!



One last time: Make a loop OVER the central strand...



Take the OTHER strand OVER the loose end, BEHIND the central strand, then UP THROUGH the loop made with the first strand.

Remember to ALWAYS make the loop with the SAME strand. It doesn't have to be the green, but if you decided to START with the black, then

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ALWAYS create your loops with the black. Why? Because if you don't, you'll create a different stitch; one I haven't presented yet, hint... hint...



After numerous Cobra Stitches are completed!

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The SuperBrick Stitch

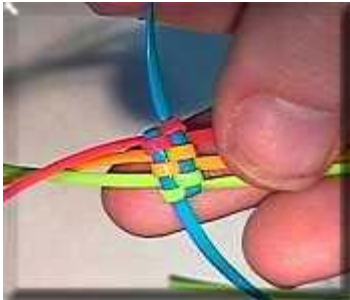


Also referred to as "Wall", the SuperBrick Stitch is nothing more than THREE Square Stitches side by side. To start this stitch, you'll need four strands of scoubidou, three of the same length, and a fourth that is approximately 1½ times as long as one of the first three. For me, I can get almost two inches of superbrick when my shorter strands are three feet long each.

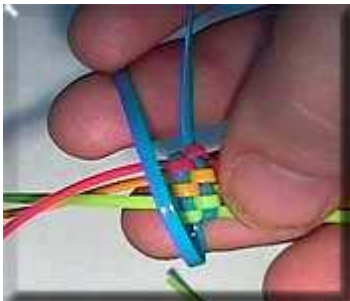
First, FIND THE CENTERS of the three short strands...

Next, FIND THE CENTER of the longer strand...

Using the centers, create a STARTER SUPERBRICK STITCH before continuing...

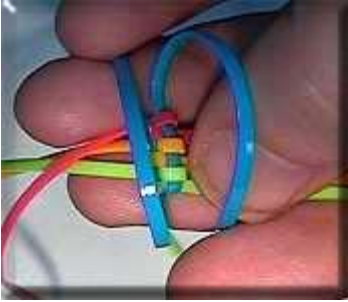


Hold a "starter superbrick stitch" as shown.

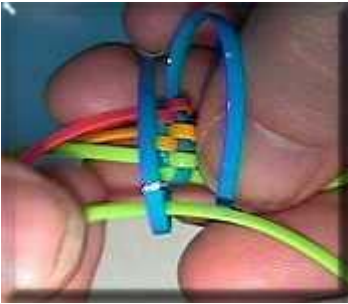


Bring the far strand UP and OVER towards you to form the first loop...

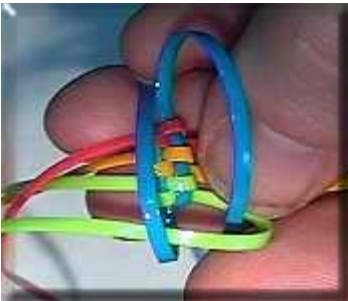
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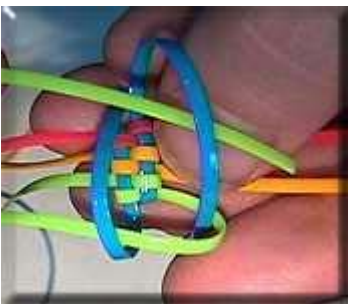
Now take the near strand UP and OVER away from you to form the second LOOP, next to the first.



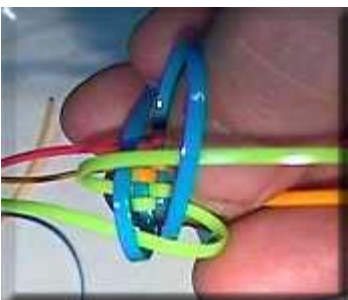
Start the WEAVE by taking the short strand farthest from you UP and OVER the nearest loop, then UNDER the farthest loop...



...and pull it all the way through.

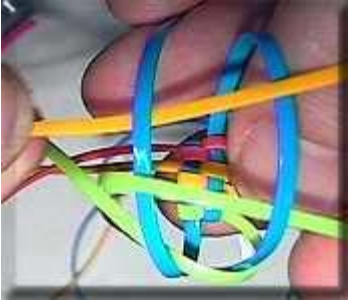


The second strand comes UP and OVER from the other side, then UNDER the far loop...

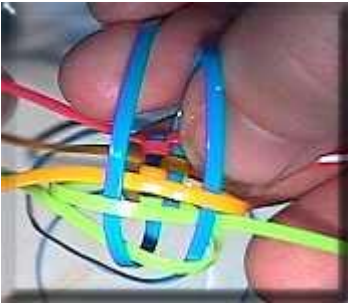


...and is pulled through as well.

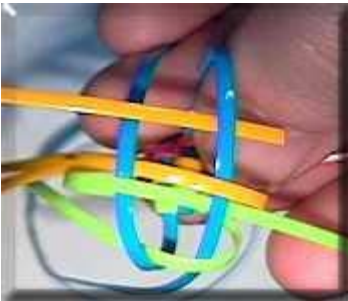
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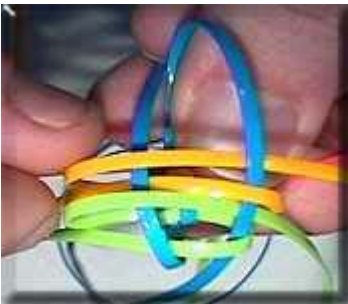
Here we go again, this time with the third strand, which should be of a different color this time. UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second loop...



...and pull through, yet again!



Fourth strand goes up and over the near, then under the far loop...



...if you did it right, it should look something like this.

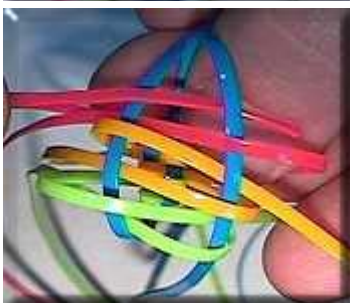


Almost done! Take the fifth strand, of the 3rd color, up and over the first, then under the second loop...

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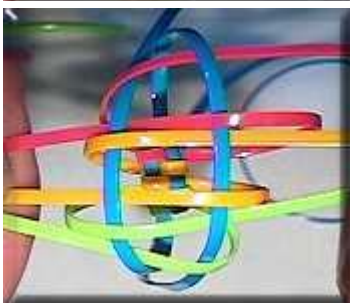
This **SHOULD** be getting easy for you now! Pull it on through!



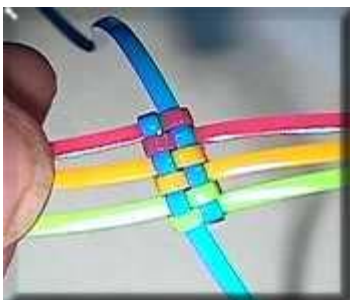
Last strand... You know what to do, right?!?



...and after we've pulled it through!

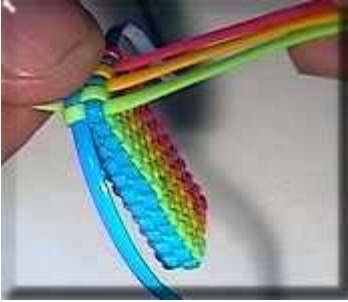


Double check all your weaves before you start pulling! See how we have nothing but **THREE SQUARE** stitches here...

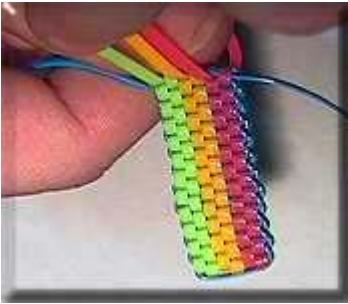


Pull all the strands tight...

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...repeat the above, and it should begin to look like this...



...and here it is from the side!

Continue working the SuperBrick Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 3½ and 4 inches long, then do a **SUPERBRICK COMPLETION STITCH** to finish off the project.



A SuperBrick Stitch Project, properly completed!

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The CorkScrew Stitch

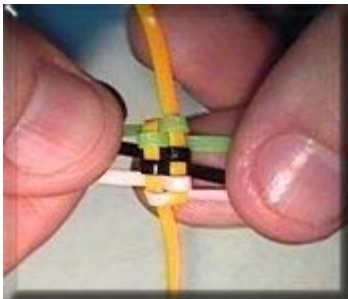


Also referred to as "SuperTwist", the CorkScrew Stitch is nothing more than THREE Circle Stitches side by side. To start this stitch, you'll need four strands of scoubidou, three of the same length, and a fourth that is approximately 1½ times as long as one of the first three. For me, I can get almost two inches of corkscrew when my shorter strands are three feet long each.

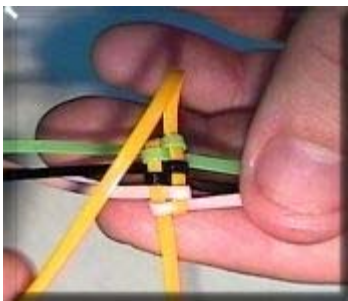
First, [FIND THE CENTERS](#) of the three short strands...

Next, [FIND THE CENTER](#) of the longer strand...

Using the centers, create a [STARTER SUPERBRICK STITCH](#) before continuing... That's right, just like Twist, this stitch actually starts off as it's "square" cousin, SuperBrick!

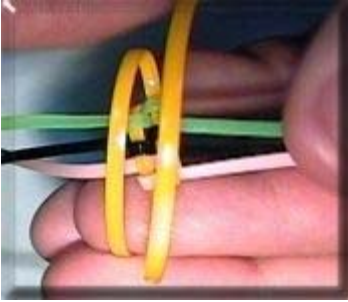


Hold a "starter superbrick stitch" as shown.



Bring the far strand UP, ACROSS, and OVER towards you to form the first loop...

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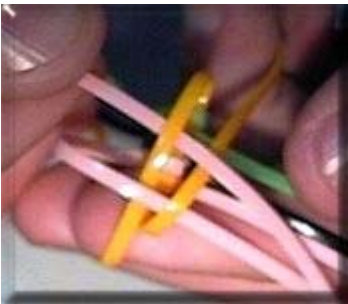
Now take the near strand UP, ACROSS, and OVER away from you to form the second LOOP, next to the first.



Start the WEAVE by taking the short strand farthest from you UP and OVER the nearest loop, then ACROSS the center and UNDER the farthest loop...



...and pull it all the way through.

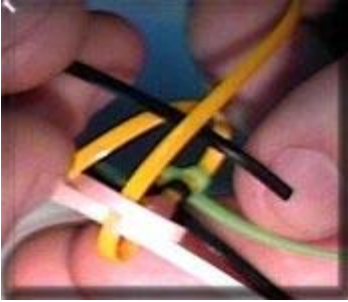


The second strand comes UP and OVER from the other side, then ACROSS and UNDER the far loop...

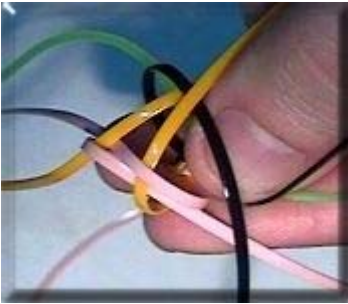


...and is pulled through as well.

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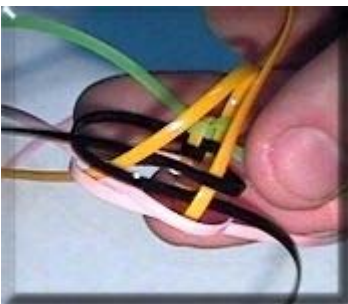
Here we go again, this time with the third strand, which should be of a different color this time. UP and OVER the first loop, then ACROSS the center, and UNDER the second loop...



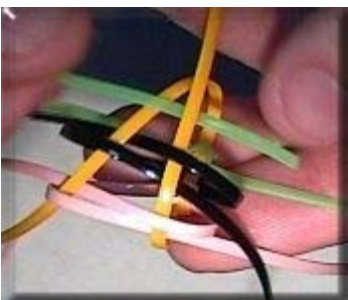
...and pull through, yet again!



Fourth strand goes up and over the near, then across and under the far loop...

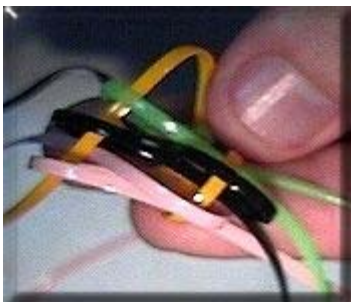


...if you did it right, it should look something like this.

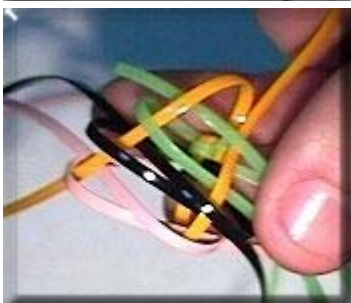


Almost done! Take the fifth strand, of the 3rd color, up and over the first, then across the center, and under the second loop...

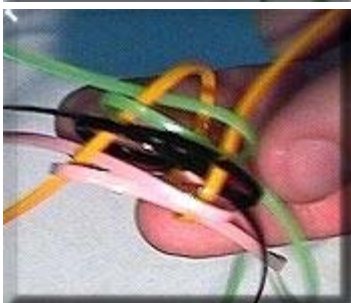
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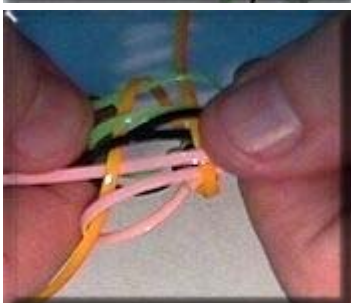
This **SHOULD** be getting easy for you now! Pull it on through!



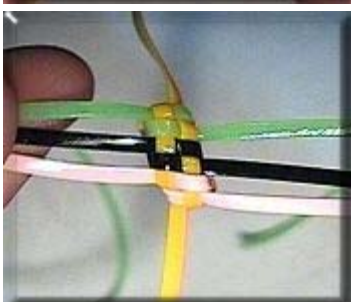
Last strand... You know what to do, right?!?



...and after we've pulled it through!



Double check all your weaves before you start pulling! See how we have nothing but **THREE CIRCLE** stitches here...



Pull all the strands tight...

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...repeat the above, and it should begin to look like this.



Look at the top of this stitch. See how the completed stitch wraps around the sides of the stitch? This peculiar action seems to only occur when doing circle/round type stitches, like Twist and CorkScrew! It makes completing future stitches a bit tougher than other stitches you may have done.

Continue working the CorkScrew Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 3½ and 4 inches long, then do a [**SUPERBRICK COMPLETION STITCH**](#) to finish off the project.

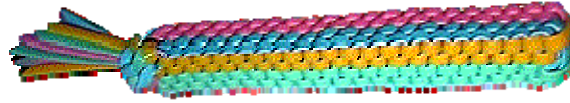


A CorkScrew Stitch Project, properly completed!

Note the Fancy Tassels!

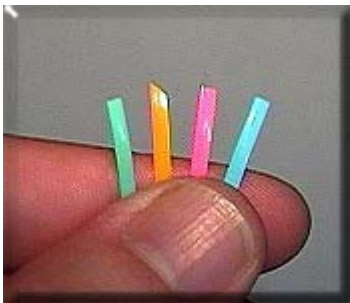
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The Quad Stitch

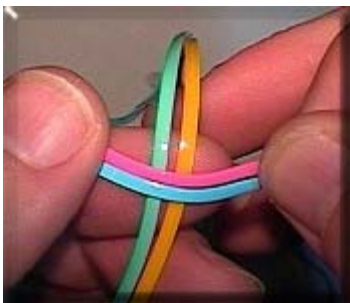


The Quad Stitch is another slightly more complex stitch, but if you take your time, is fairly easy to do. Think of this stitch as four Square Stitches, arranged in a square, versus a rectangle, as in Brick or SuperBrick. You'll need four strands of scoubidou for this stitch, each being the SAME length. There are NO long strands used in this stitch. With strands 4-feet long, I can make between 4 and 6-inches of Quad, depending on how tightly I pull the stitches.

RECOMMENDATION: You should know how to do the [Square Stitch](#) and [Brick Stitch](#) before attempting this stitch. If you have additionally done a [SuperBrick Stitch](#), this is even better, as you'll have more experience working with this many strands.

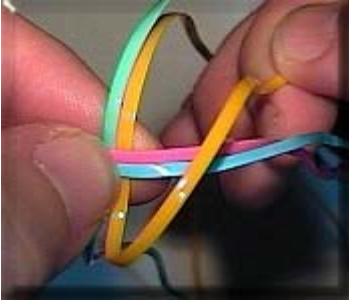


Start with four strands of scoubidou, each cut to the SAME length. I'll use lime, goldenrod, pink, and baby blue in this example.

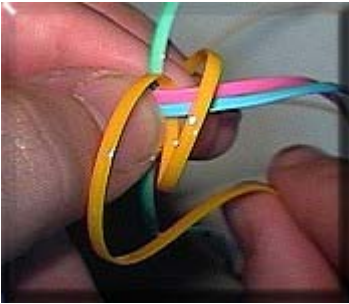


After [finding the centers](#), place the centers of two of the strands across the centers of the other two, like this...

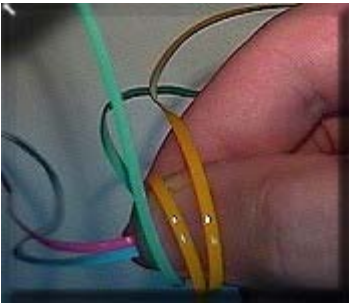
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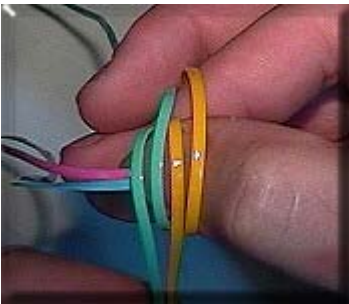
Now, just as you would do for a Square stitch, make a loop with one of the colors...



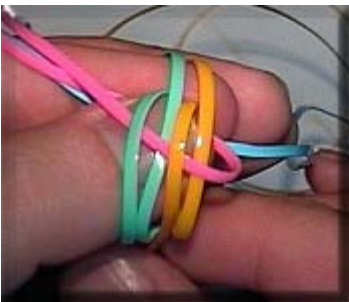
...then make the other loop. This is the start of our first and third Square stitches.



Now continue with the next color and make a third loop...



...and then a fourth loop. This is the start of our second and fourth Square stitches.

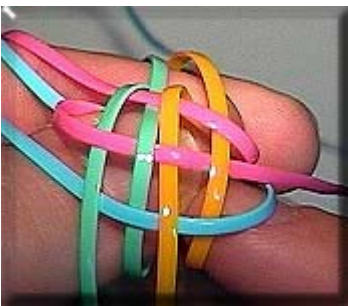


Now for the weaving. Take the top strand on your right, and go OVER the first loop, UNDER the second, OVER the third, and UNDER the fourth, like this...

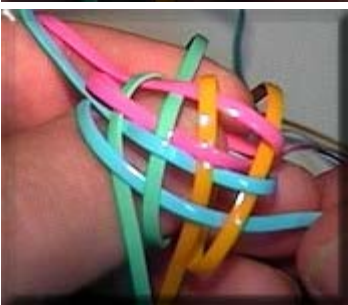
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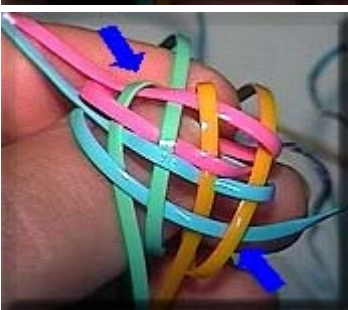
Do the same thing with the other end of the same color. OVER the first loop, UNDER the second, OVER the third, and UNDER the fourth, just like this. We've just completed the first and third Square Stitches!



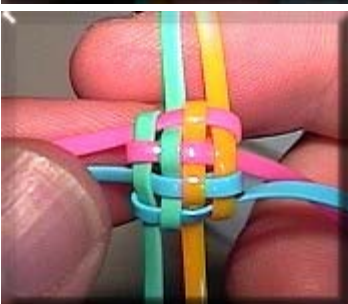
Now do the same thing with your remaining color. Take the strand on your RIGHT, and go OVER the first loop, UNDER the second, OVER the third, and UNDER the last loop, as shown...



Complete the first Quad Stitch by taking your last strand OVER the first loop, UNDER the second, OVER the third, and UNDER the fourth and final loop. We've now just completed the second and fourth Square Stitches!

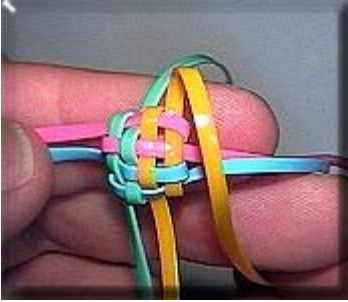


Now take a look at this stitch before you tighten it up. You'll be able to see how the strands are locked together, preventing them from falling apart on you, as shown by the blue arrows. You should now tighten this first stitch by first pulling one set of strands, like the pink and baby blue, and then pull the other set, the lime and goldenrod.

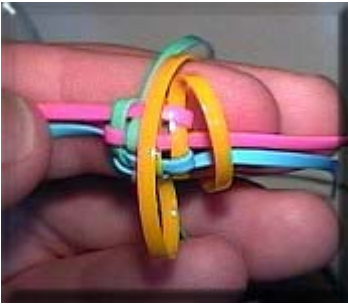


After pulling the strands tight, our first Quad Stitch is complete! Can you see the FOUR Square Stitches that make up the Quad Stitch? (lime/pink, goldenrod/pink, lime/baby blue, and goldenrod/baby blue)

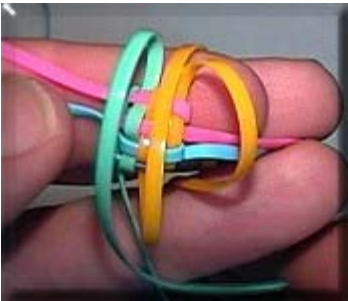
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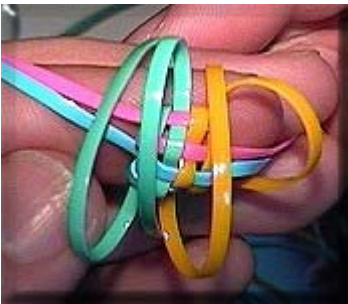
Let's do one more Quad Stitch. Start by making one loop...



...and then a second...



...and a third...

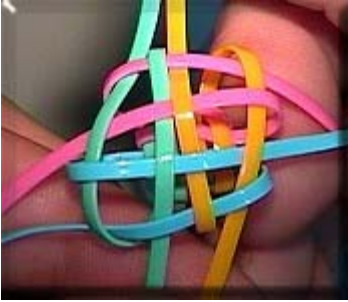


...and finish by making a fourth loop. Note how each loop strand lies directly on top of the same color from the previous stitch. No crossing of strands is done with this stitch, like in the Circle family.

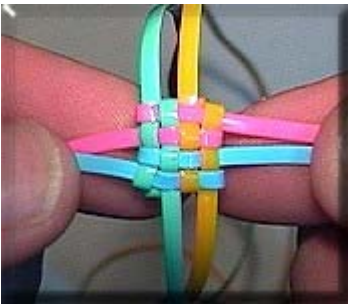


Now start with the top LEFT-RIGHT strand and weave it through the four loops, ALWAYS STARTING by going OVER the loop. The opposite end of the same colored strand does the same thing, again ALWAYS STARTING by going OVER the nearest loop.

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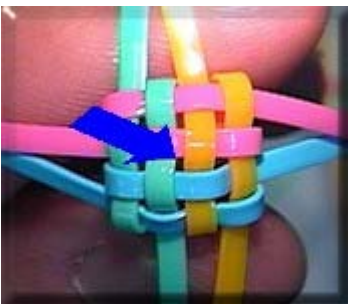
After finishing the weaves needed for the baby-blue strands. Remember that rule of thumb: **ALWAYS** go **OVER** the **NEAREST** loop, then **UNDER, OVER, UNDER**, etc.



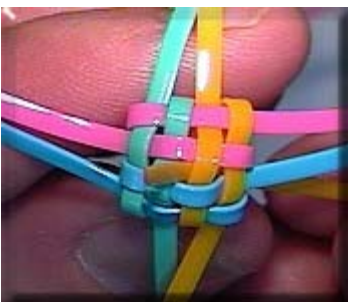
now that the second Quad Stitch is pulled tight, we're ready to repeat for as long as needed. This stitch gets **MUCH, MUCH** easier to do after completing 5 or 6 stitches, as you'll then have some of the Quad Stitch completed, which you can hold onto, while making the four loops.



The camera doesn't quite do this shot justice, as you lose the 3D look of this stitch, but you can get the general idea of what the stitch looks like after completing 3 inches or so.

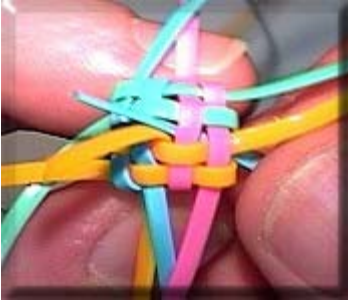


Now to complete this one, I'm going to do something a little different. I want to pass each of the eight strands around the loop next to it, then under and up through the **CENTER** hole in the stitch. The blue arrow shows you the center hole.



After passing the first of eight strands through this center hole. (The yellow strand I'm passing is the one that exits the stitch at the **BOTTOM** of this shot. It goes **AROUND** the baby blue stitch next to it, then **UNDER** the baby blue and **UP THROUGH** the center hole.)

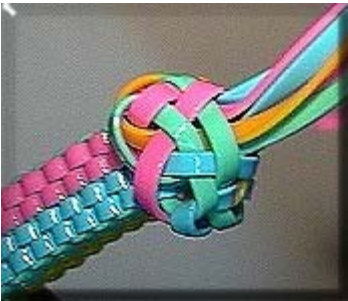
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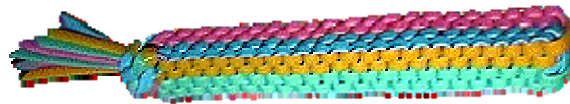
The next strand, the baby blue one, goes **AROUND** the pink strand next to it, then **UNDER** the pink and **UP** through the center hole. Repeat for the remaining six strands.



After all eight have been passed through, and just before pulling them all tight. When pulling, do **NOT** pull all eight strands at the same time, but instead do **EACH** strand **SEPARATELY**, starting with the first strand you pushed through...



...pulling each strand in sequence, until you have a uniformly tightened the end all the way around.



The Quad Stitch, properly completed!

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The SuperBrick Stitch

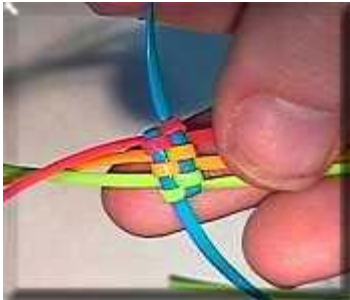


Also referred to as "Wall", the SuperBrick Stitch is nothing more than THREE Square Stitches side by side. To start this stitch, you'll need four strands of scoubidou, three of the same length, and a fourth that is approximately 1½ times as long as one of the first three. For me, I can get almost two inches of superbrick when my shorter strands are three feet long each.

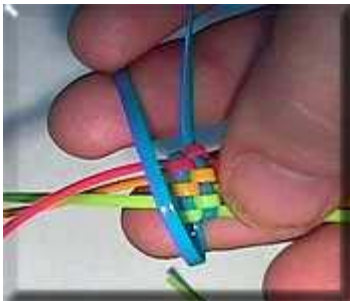
First, FIND THE CENTERS of the three short strands...

Next, FIND THE CENTER of the longer strand...

Using the centers, create a STARTER SUPERBRICK STITCH before continuing...

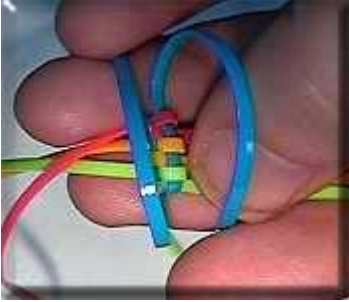


Hold a "starter superbrick stitch" as shown.

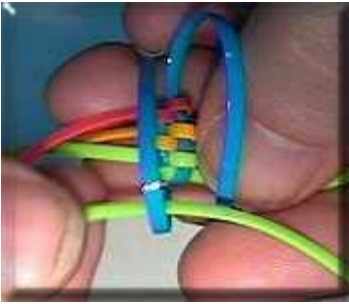


Bring the far strand UP and OVER towards you to form the first loop...

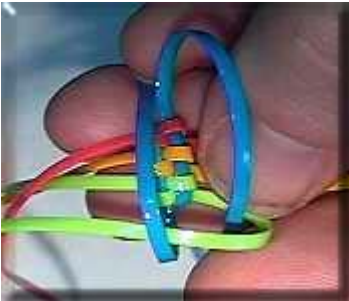
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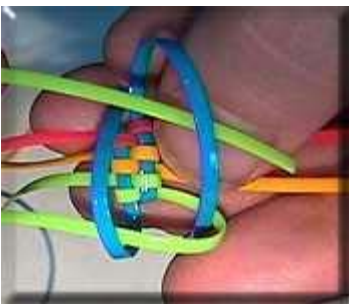
Now take the near strand **UP** and **OVER** away from you to form the second **LOOP**, next to the first.



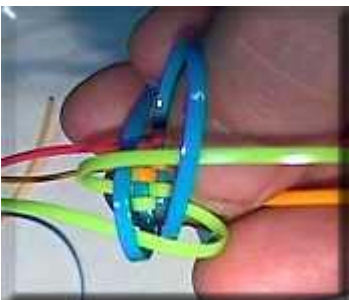
Start the **WEAVE** by taking the short strand farthest from you **UP** and **OVER** the nearest loop, then **UNDER** the farthest loop...



...and pull it all the way through.

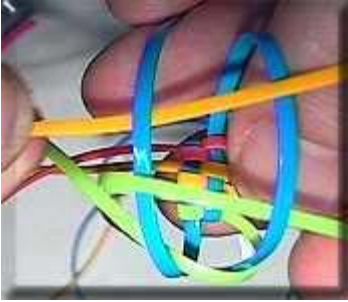


The second strand comes **UP** and **OVER** from the other side, then **UNDER** the far loop...

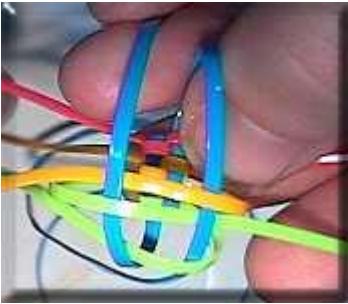


...and is pulled through as well.

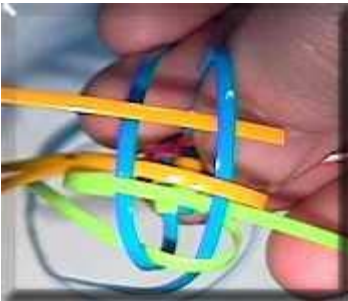
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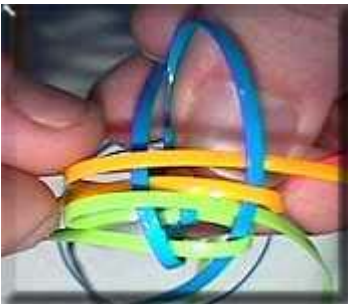
Here we go again, this time with the third strand, which should be of a different color this time. UP and OVER the first loop, then UNDER the second loop...



...and pull through, yet again!



Fourth strand goes up and over the near, then under the far loop...



...if you did it right, it should look something like this.

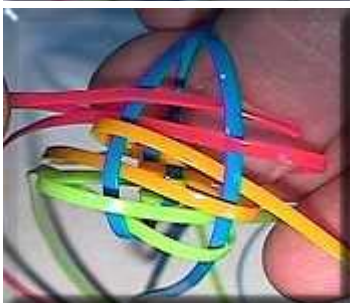


Almost done! Take the fifth strand, of the 3rd color, up and over the first, then under the second loop...

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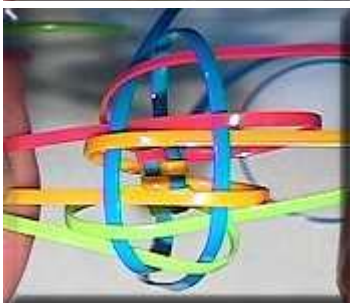
This **SHOULD** be getting easy for you now! Pull it on through!



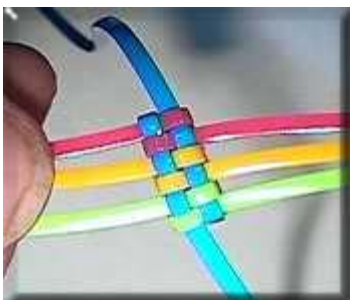
Last strand... You know what to do, right?!?



...and after we've pulled it through!

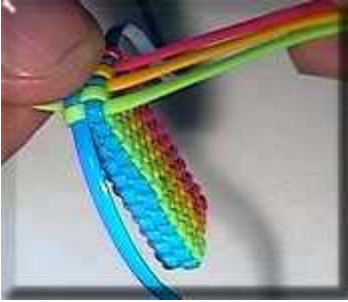


Double check all your weaves before you start pulling! See how we have nothing but **THREE SQUARE** stitches here...

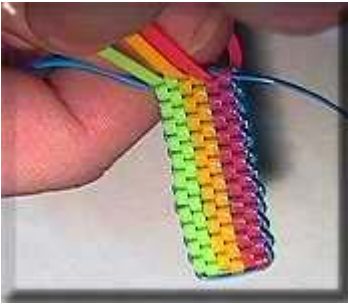


Pull all the strands tight...

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...repeat the above, and it should begin to look like this...



...and here it is from the side!

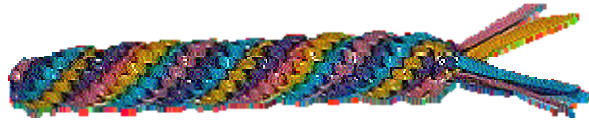
Continue working the SuperBrick Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 3½ and 4 inches long, then do a [SUPERBRICK COMPLETION STITCH](#) to finish off the project.



A SuperBrick Stitch Project, properly completed!

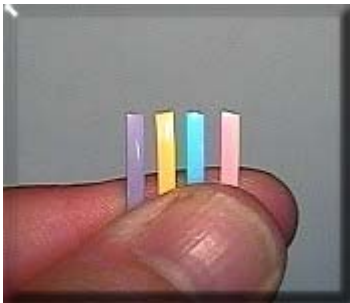
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The Tornado Stitch

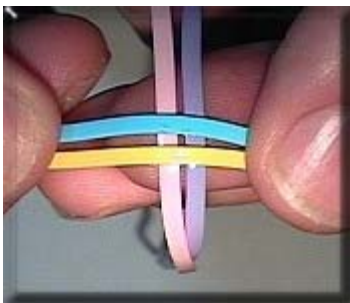


The Tornado Stitch is another slightly more complex stitch; the cousin of the Quad Stitch. Think of this stitch as four Circle Stitches, arranged in a square, versus a rectangle, as in Twist or CorkScrew. You'll need four strands of scoubidou for this stitch, each being the SAME length. There are NO long strands used in this stitch. With strands 4-feet long, I can make between 4 and 6-inches of Twist, depending on how tightly I pull the stitches.

RECOMMENDATION: You should know how to do the [Circle Stitch](#) and [Twist Stitch](#) before attempting this stitch. If you have additionally done a [CorkScrew Stitch](#), this is even better, as you'll have more experience working with this many strands. I might also suggest that you either complete, or refer to, the [Quad Stitch](#) page before attempting this stitch.

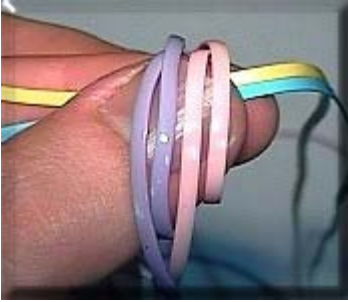


Start with four strands of scoubidou, each cut to the SAME length. I'll use lilac, pastel yellow, baby blue, and pink in this example.

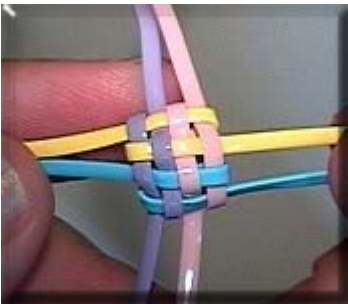


After [finding the centers](#), place the centers of two of the strands across the centers of the other two, like this...

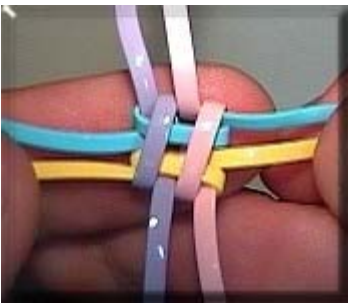
Scoubidou® Mega-Guide



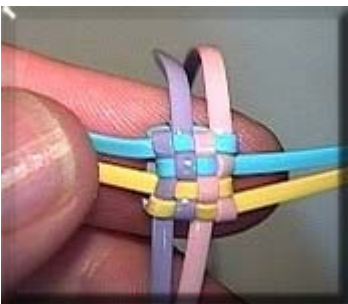
Make four loops and proceed to make one [Quad Stitch](#)...



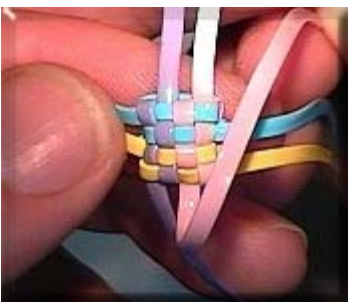
...after tightening the Quad Stitch, we're ready to continue.



I want to hide the large loops at the top of this stitch, simply for looks sake, so I'll turn the stitch UPSIDE DOWN, so I'm looking at the large loops.

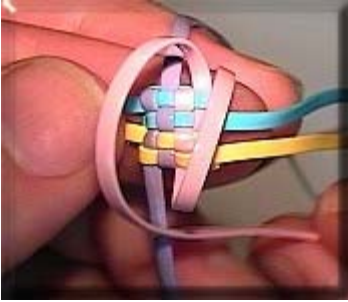


Create one additional Quad Stitch and pull this one VERY tightly, so as to shrink the end as much as possible. (You could simply do one Tornado Stitch here, but as this is your first time, stick to something you know.)

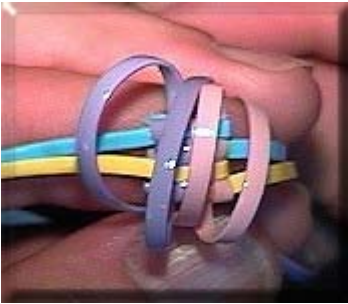


Remember that the Tornado is four Circle Stitches. When you create your initial four loops, START with one of the central strands and make your loop CROSS OVER to the other side of the same colored strand, as I am doing here with one of the pink strands.

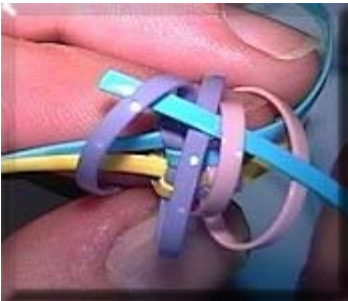
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The other end of this strand (the other pink one) also needs to **CROSS OVER** the pink strands in the earlier stitch to form its loop. Note the loops sit **SIDE BY SIDE**. You do **NOT** cross the pink loops, just the underlying stitch.



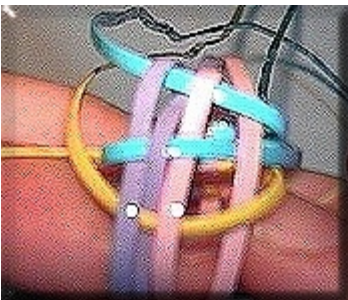
The second strand forms its loops the same way. Starting with the one in the center, **CROSS OVER** the earlier stitch, so that this strand now becomes an **OUTSIDE** strand. Your remaining strand also **CROSSES OVER** the earlier stitch, now becoming the second central strand.



Here's where people goof up doing the "circle" stitches. The first stitch you weave with should **ALWAYS** be one of the **CENTRAL** strands. In this case, I'm starting with the baby blue strand on the right side of the stitch, which if you look closely, is on the **INSIDE** of the earlier stitch.

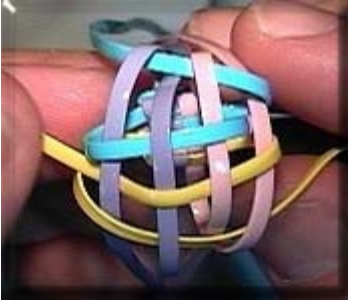


Now I can do the outside baby blue stitch, following the same rule of thumb used in Quad: **ALWAYS** go **OVER** the **NEAREST** loop, then **UNDER, OVER, and UNDER**. If you **ALWAYS** start with an **OVER**, and your stitch falls apart, you made an error in the placement of your first four loops.



Now for the last strand. Remember, start with the **INNER** strand, then go **OVER, UNDER, OVER, and UNDER**. This shot was quite fuzzy, but you can see that its placed correctly.

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After completing the last strand, notice how this stitch is also locked in place in the same two locations that the Quad Stitch was. If your stitch falls apart on you, it means you forgot to **CROSS OVER** something, either in the initial placement of your four loops, or in one or more of your weaves.



Zoomed in a bit, so as to show the detail of this stitch, here's what an inch or two of Tornado looks like.



The Tornado Stitch, properly completed!

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The Fluted Columns Stitch

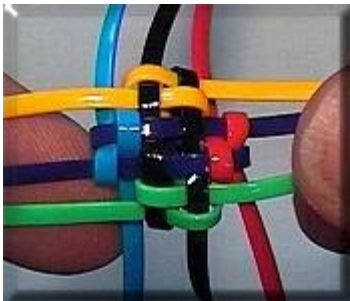


The Fluted Columns Stitch looks really complicated, and although complex, it's not really that hard to do, provided you take your time. This stitch is nothing more than a SuperBrick stitch, with a Square Stitch on each side. You'll need SIX strands of scoubidou for this stitch, 2 long and 4 short, where the long strands are ALWAYS 2-feet longer than the short. With short strands 3-feet long, I was able to create a project 3-inches long.

Create a [STARTER FLUTED COLUMNS STITCH](#) before continuing...



Here's the "Starter Fluted Columns" stitch completed. Note the positions of the blue and red strands, as these were the last two strands we were working with.



To start the next Fluted Columns Stitch, you need to swap the strands around, so the yellow and green strands lie on TOP of the blue and red strands. BOTH yellow and BOTH green strands should be on TOP of the blue and red strands before continuing.

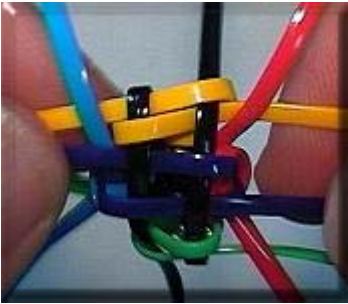


Now, forgetting about the blue and red strands for the moment, do another SuperBrick stitch by making two loops out of your black strands, then weaving the yellow, purple, and green strands through the loops...

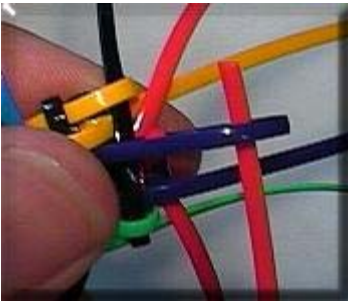
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...like this. Leave the stitch loose for the next step...



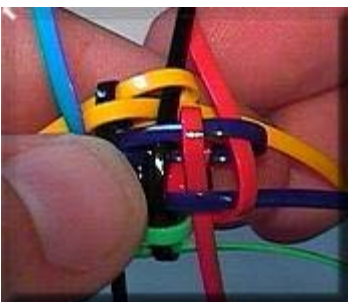
...which you'll need to get ready for by placing the blue and red strands **ON TOP** of the yellow and green strands (just as they were when we started the stitch).



Push one purple strand end back through the stitch to form a loop on one side, then take the end of the red strand on the side of the single purple strand **OVER** the single strand and **THROUGH** the purple loop...

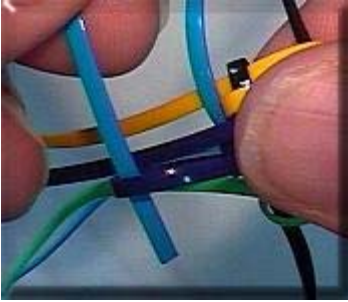


...and then take the other end of the red strand **OVER** the purple loop and **UNDER** the single purple strand...

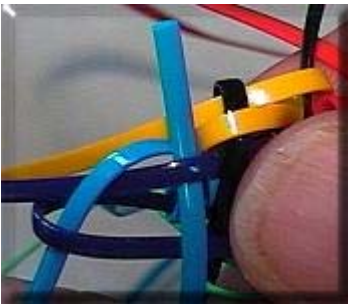


...to complete the first Square Stitch!

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Push the other end of the purple strand back through the stitch to make a loop on the other side, then take the blue end on the side of the single purple strand **OVER** the single purple strand and **THROUGH** the purple loop as shown.



While the other end of the blue strand goes **OVER** the purple loop, then **UNDER** the single purple strand...



...to complete the second Square Stitch!



Take turns pulling **SLOWLY**, first three strands on one side, then three strands on the other side, to complete your next stitch. Repeat the above as often as needed.

Continue working the Fluted Columns Stitch until the **SHORTEST** working strand you have is between 5½ and 6 inches long, then do a [**FLUTED COLUMNS COMPLETION STITCH**](#) to finish off the project.



A Fluted Columns Stitch Project, properly completed!

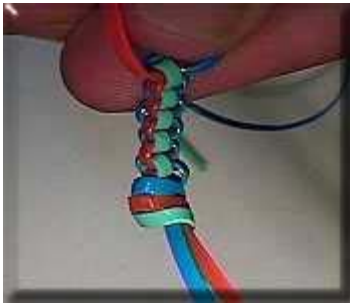
Finishing Stitches

TRIANGLE COMPLETION STITCH	114
THE COMPLETION STITCH	119
THE BRICK COMPLETION STITCH	121
THE SUPERBRICK COMPLETION STITCH	124
THE FLUTED COLUMNS COMPLETION STITCH.....	128
FANCY FINISHED TASSELS	130

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

Triangle Completion Stitch

This is a slightly longer page, as I'm covering TWO completion stitches. If you started your Triangle Stitch by knotting together three strands of scoubidou, then continue reading to see how to clean up the knotted end, but if you've just completed a bunch of Triangle and have some short tassel ends left, click [HERE](#) to jump to where you need to start...



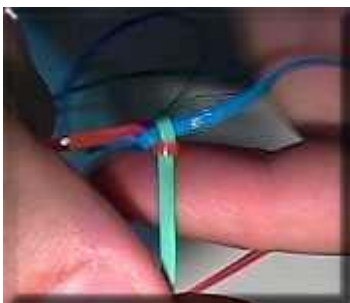
After you've completed 5 or 6 Triangle Stitches, turn the project around, so you're looking at the Granny Knot you started with...



...untie the knot by pushing the loose ends into the knot...

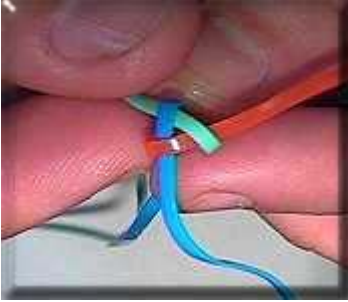


...and then pull the strands straight, as they'll have begun taking on the shape of the knot.



Notice that this end looks the same as our working end. Working from this end, do TWO additional Triangle Stitches to hide the bends and twists created from the Granny Knot...

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...then do one more stitch, but leave it loose.



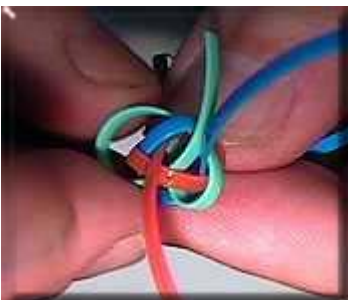
Take one strand and go UNDER the strand next to it. (Here, I'm taking the BLUE strand UNDER the RED one).



Go up into the stitch and exit through the small hole in the center of the stitch. (The BLUE went UNDER and AROUND the RED, then UP, UNDER the GREEN to exit through the center hole). Now start with the next strand...

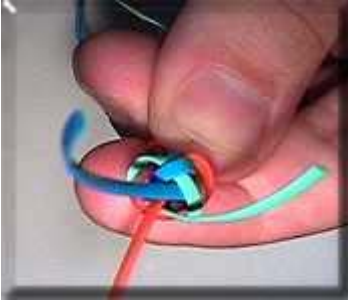


(Here I've taken the RED strand AROUND and UNDER the BLUE to exit through the center.)



Complete the process with the third strand. (Taking the GREEN strand AROUND the BLUE and UNDER the RED to exit through the center).

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When complete, all three strands should be exiting the center hole. Pull them all tight...



...and you're ready to snip off the excess.

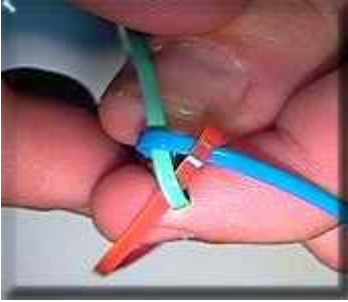


Now doesn't this look much better than the ugly Granny knot?!?

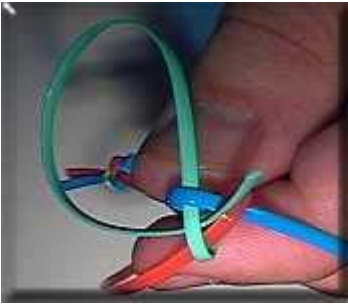


There's the completed BEGINNING... Continue reading for another run through the Completion Stitch used when you've finished doing numerous Triangle Stitches. It's the same stitch, but different photographic shots, which may prove useful in figuring out how to complete the stitch.

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After you've completed as much Triangle Stitch as you'd like, it's time to give it a Proper Completion. To start, do one more Triangle Stitch, but leave it loose...



Take one working strand around the strand next to it, so that you can come UP through the center hole. (In this instance, I'm taking the GREEN strand AROUND the BLUE strand, then UP, UNDER the GREEN strand to exit through the center hole).



Go on to the second strand and do the same maneuver. (I'm taking the RED strand AROUND the GREEN strand, then UP, UNDER the RED strand to exit through the center hole).



After completing the third strand... (Where the BLUE strand went AROUND the RED, then UP and UNDER the BLUE strand to exit through the same center hole). Note that ALL THREE strands exit from this central hole.



Now, grab this loose knot close to the base of the completed stitches...

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...and pull the strands with your other hand, using your first hand to push the completion knot as close as possible to the completed stitches. You may need to pull strands individually as well.



Once we're all tight, it's looking good.



Snip off your ends. If the other end of the project also ends in a Completion Stitch, try and make sure you snip the ends to about the same length as those on your starting end.



And there you have it. The Triangle Stitch!

With smaller projects, try to not make the length of these strands **LONGER** than the project itself. Remember, it's the finished scoubidou project you want people to see, not a bunch of strands!

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The Completion Stitch

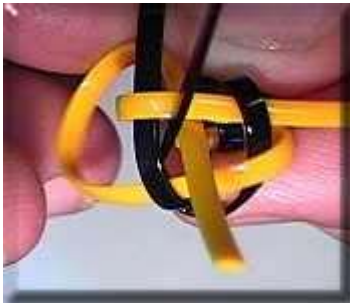
When you near completion of a project, you want to finish it off properly. This is where the Completion Stitch comes in. This stitch, or a variation OF this stitch can be performed on almost any scoubidou project you may be doing:



Start the Completion Stitch by doing one more project stitch, but leave it LOOSE. In this case, we're doing a loose Square Stitch...



Take any one strand and take it AROUND the strand to its left, then UP through the MIDDLE of the stitch. This is why you left the stitch LOOSE in the step above.



Now take the strand the first strand went around and take IT around the strand to its left, then UP through the MIDDLE as well.



Continue for the third...

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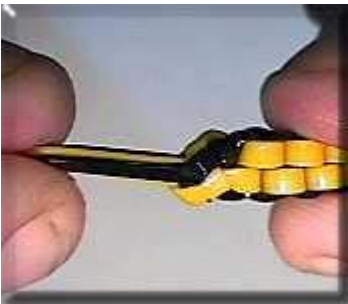
...and the last strand. Be careful with this one, as it can be hard to tell which strand you need to go around.



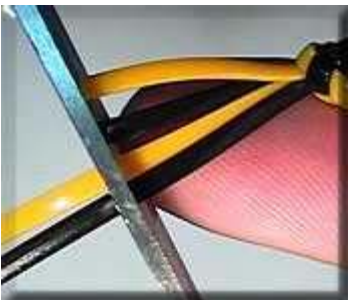
At this point, if you did everything correctly, you should note that **ALL STRANDS** come up out of the **CENTER** of the loose stitch you started with...



Slowly pull on these strands to close the gaps left in this Completion Stitch. Sometimes it helps to use one hand to push down on the stitch, while pulling the strands with the other hand.



When completed, you'll notice it has a kind of rounded effect to the end of the stitch. What remains are leftover strands of various lengths...



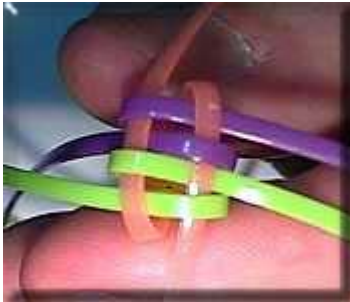
...which is where your scissors come in. Snip off the strands to a suitable length.

With smaller projects, try to not make the length of these strands **LONGER** than the project itself. Remember, it's the finished scoubidou project you want people to see, not a bunch of strands!

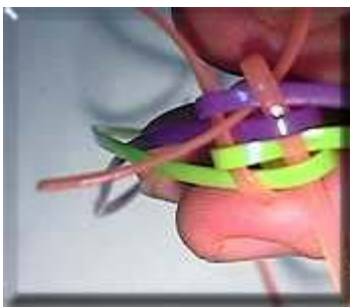
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The Brick Completion Stitch

This completion stitch is used when you have six working strands, as in Brick and Twist. This is a slight variation of the Square Completion Stitch, in that we want to balance where the strands exit the project:



Start this Completion Stitch by doing one more project stitch, but leave it LOOSE. In this case, we're doing a loose Brick Stitch. Notice how we have TWO holes, one inside the GRAPE strands, and one inside the APPLE GREEN strands.



There are SIX strands to feed through holes in this variation. Feed THREE of them through one hole and THREE through the other. I like to start with one of the longer strands. Bring it AROUND the other long strand, then UP and THROUGH the hole nearest where it exited the stitch.

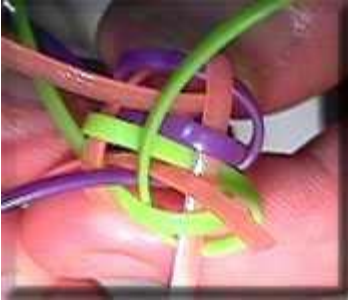


Moving in a clockwise direction, take the second strand AROUND the base of the strand next in line, then UP and THROUGH the OTHER hole. You should now have ONE strand exiting each hole.



Onward to the third strand, which goes AROUND its neighbor, then UP and THROUGH the SECOND hole, just as the previous strand did.

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The fourth strand should be the other end of the long strand that you started this completion stitch with. It goes **AROUND, UP, and THROUGH** the **SECOND** hole as well, making it the **THIRD** and **LAST** strand which should exit this hole.



The fifth strand does the same **AROUND, UP, and THROUGH** maneuver, however it comes up through the **FIRST** hole we created. Things are beginning to look pretty messy now! hehe



Here's the last strand. Do the same 3-step maneuver and be sure it comes **THROUGH** the **FIRST** hole as well. There should now be **THREE** strands coming out of this hole, just as there are **THREE** coming from the other...



As we start to pull them tight, we can easily see the **THREE** strands exiting **TWO** holes...



...and when we finish, we have a nice, balanced, professional looking finish...

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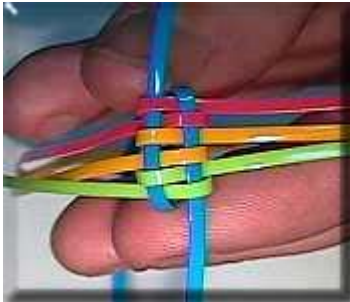
Oh, and don't forget to snip off the tails!

With smaller projects, try to not make the length of these strands **LONGER** than the project itself. Remember, it's the finished scoubidou project you want people to see, not a bunch of strands!

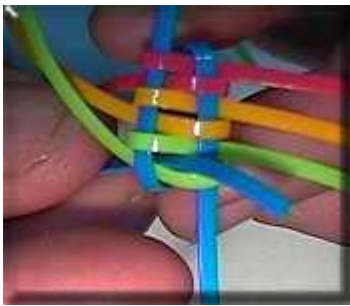
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The SuperBrick Completion Stitch

This completion stitch is used when you have eight working strands, as in SuperBrick and CorkScrew. This is a slight variation of the Brick Completion Stitch, in that we want to balance where the strands exit the project:



Start this Completion Stitch by doing one more project stitch, but leave it LOOSE. In this case, we're doing a loose SuperBrick Stitch. Notice we have THREE holes, one inside the NEON RED strands, another inside the NEON TANGERINE strands, and a third inside the APPLE GREEN strands.



We have EIGHT strands to feed through this time. Feed THREE strands through the two outside holes, and TWO strands through the center hole. Start with one of the long strands. Bring it AROUND the other long strand, then UP and THROUGH the hole nearest where it exited the stitch.



Moving in a clockwise direction, take the second strand AROUND the base of the strand next in line, then UP and THROUGH the CENTER hole; the NEON TANGERINE hole in this example.



I'm going to SKIP the next strand, so as to purposely make an error, so I'll move on to the fourth strand, which goes AROUND its neighbor, then UP and THROUGH the THIRD hole.

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The next strand should be the other end of the long strand that you started this completion stitch with. It goes **AROUND, UP, and THROUGH** the **THIRD** hole as well, which would have made it the **THIRD and LAST** strand to exit the **NEON RED** hole...



The sixth strand does the same **AROUND, UP, and THROUGH** maneuver, however it comes up through the **SECOND, or MIDDLE** hole we created. This makes it the last strand this hole needs!



The seventh strand comes up through the **APPLE GREEN** hole, making it the second strand to exit from here.



The eighth and last strand also comes up through the **APPLE GREEN** hole. This is the **LAST** strand to come through the **APPLE GREEN** hole.



Now back to that strand we missed earlier. Turning the work up, so we can see the side of the stitch, remember we need to work in a clockwise direction. Can you see the curved **NEON RED** stitch that we need to bring the **NEON TANGERINE** strand up through...

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Feed the NEON TANGERINE strand under the NEON RED strand, so that it comes up inside the NEON RED hole...



...sorta like this. (I know it's kind of hard to see, but trust me! hehe)



Before we start to pull this completion stitch tight, check to make sure you have THREE strands exiting the OUTER holes, and TWO strands exiting the INNER hole...



...and start to pull them tight. Just a little more pulling...

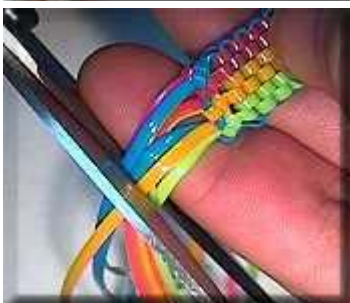


and there you have it!

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Only one thing is missing...



...snip off the tails!

With smaller projects, try to not make the length of these strands **LONGER** than the project itself. Remember, it's the finished scoubidou project you want people to see, not a bunch of strands!

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The Fluted Columns Completion Stitch

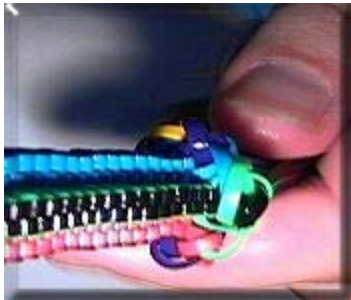
This completion stitch is used when you have twelve working strands, as in Fluted Columns and Fluted Twist. This is a slight variation of the Quad Completion Stitch, in that we want to balance where the strands exit the project:



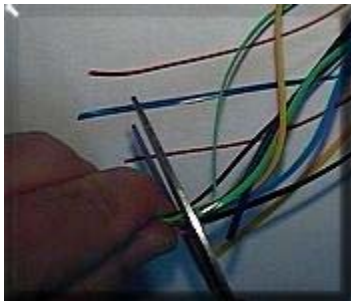
Do one more Fluted Columns Stitch, but leave the entire stitch a bit loose, like this...



Where you place the strands will really be up to you, but try and have them come up through a hole that is NEAR where the strand exits the stitch. Here, I'm about half done with the completion stitch.



After all strands have come up through a hole, but BEFORE I've pulled them tight, we can see how the Completion Stitch somewhat crowns the project work.



Snip off the excess to complete the project. For this project, I snipped half the strands at one angle, then turned the project around and snipped the other half, giving the entire project a somewhat pointed look.

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I just had to get a closeup shot of this stitch, as it's this 90-degree turn that makes this stitch so neat. This is definately the eye-catcher of this stitch, as it makes people say, "How'd You Do That?", and now you know! :-)

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Fancy Finished Tassels



With most of the scoubidou projects you create, you'll have a series of loose ends, or tassels, hanging from the bottom of your project, similar to those shown above...

As I mentioned earlier, in the completion stitch pages, you don't want these tassels to be very long, as it's the scoubidou stitches themselves you want to show off, not the loose ends. However, for a lot of projects, you *will* have these ends on your projects. We can do a bit of additional work to make these ends truly become tassels by sprucing up what they look like, as shown in the following examples. You may also be able to come up with some ideas of your own for making the tassels come alive...



The easiest end is, in my opinion, also the most boring. You can carefully cut the tassel end directly across its width creating a straight edge to the tassel.



Here's one of my favorites, and it's pretty easy to do also. Simply cut each edge at a slight diagonal angle. Try cutting the angles all in the same direction, or cut one color in one direction, and the other end of the same color in the opposite direction.



This one is similar to the above, but takes a little more time, as you're having to cut along a longer section of the edge, and if you're not careful, you'll end up creating the short diagonal shown above.

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This one also takes a bit of work, but looks really nice when completed. You cut this one similar to the short diagonal shown two above, however you make the diagonal cut end at the middle of the width, instead of all the way across. You then turn the strand over and create the other diagonal half-cut.



This is probably the hardest one to cut. It's the opposite of the above, where you start the cut at one corner of the end, cutting up into the center of the strand. Turn the strand over and cut from the other corner up into the center again to meet the first cut. This cut comes in handy when creating the Cobra Bracelet and/or Necklace, as it makes the loose end look like the cobra's tongue.



This last example is one where I went a bit overboard. Try not to overdo your fancy tassels, again for the reason that you want people to first notice the work you put into the actual scoubidou stitches. These fancy ends are just the whipped cream on top of the dessert! Hehe!

Finally, you can use a combination of one or more of the above in one project. Some of the ends look better when used in tandem with their buddy. For instance, try using the pointed end with the fluted end, especially when you use one cut on one end and the opposite cut on the other strand of the same color. This gives the illusion that the two ends go together.

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

Scoubidou Projects

SIMPLE ZIPPER PULLS	133
SIMPLE KEY CHAINS	135
COMBINATION ZIPPER PULLS	136
FISHY ZIPPER PULLS.....	141
CREATING A ROCKET SHIP	144
CREATING ONE KIND OF HEART	153
COBRA BRACELET – PART 1.....	162
COBRA BRACELET – PART 2.....	168
SEAMLESS SQUARE BRACELET	174
LANYARD KEYCHAINS.....	181

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

Simple Zipper Pulls



Square Stitch, 2 Colors, 2 Feet Long, 1 Lanyard Hook

Things You Will Need:

- At least **TWO** strands of boondoggle:
 - Zipper Pull strands are 2 - 3 feet long.
 - Key Chain strands are 5 - 6 feet long.
- 1 Lanyard Hook <OR> 1 Split Ring.
- Scissors



Circle Stitch, 2 Colors, 2½ Feet Long, 1 Lanyard Hook

For a Zipper Pull, do the following:

- Choose any **ONE** boondoggle stitch. I recommend using one of these: [square](#), [circle](#), [brick](#), [twist](#), [superbrick](#), [corkscrew](#), or one of the complex stitches: quad, cross, fluted column, or fluted spiral.



Brick Stitch, 3 Colors, 2, 2 & 3 Feet Long, 1 Lanyard Hook

- Choose your colors, then start your chosen stitch. (Again, click the name of the stitch you chose from the step above to find out how to **DO** the stitch, then continue).



Twist Stitch, 3 Colors, 2, 2 & 3 Feet Long, 1 Lanyard Hook

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- Continue doing stitches until you've completed between 1 and 1½ inches, which is about 20 to 30 stitches, then do the appropriate [completion](#) stitch.



SuperBrick Stitch, 4 Colors, 2½, 2½ & 3½ Feet Long, 1 Split Ring

- Trim your tassel ends to between ½ and ¾ of an inch long, and make them [fancy](#)!



CorkScrew Stitch, 4 Colors, 2½, 2½ & 3½ Feet Long, 1 Split Ring

- Choose a lanyard hook if the stitch you chose used four working strands, a split ring if your stitch used eight or more strands, and your choice of either if you chose a five or six strand stitch.



A Lanyard Hook



A Split Ring

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Simple Key Chains

Identical to the above, except you continue doing stitches until you have between 3 and 4 inches, which is about 50 to 60 stitches. Your completed tassels should be about an inch long. The greatest and most loved key chains are usually made using a stitch with 6 or more strands.



Combination Fluted Column & Fluted Spiral, 6 Colors,
5, 5, 5, 5, 6½, and 6½ Feet Long, 1 Split Ring

The above is a 4-inch combination fluted column/fluted spiral key chain that uses a split ring. Here's a closeup showing the detail of this stitch. It's one of the tougher stitches, but I'll show you how to do one of these soon! :-)



The above was NOT SIMPLE! It used 4 black strands of 5, 5, 6½, and 6½ feet long, and 5 foot long apple green and neon tangerine strands.

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Combination Zipper Pulls

Reverse Square



Reverse Square: 2 Colors (Apple Green & Grape Shown)

To Create Reverse Square, You Need:

- Two Strands of Boondoggle, each:
 - 3 feet long, if making a Zipper Pull.
 - 6 feet long, if making a Key Chain.
- 1 Lanyard Hook.
- Scissors

Do the following:

1. Start a [Square Stitch](#).
2. Do TEN (10) [Square Stitches](#).
3. Do TWO (2) [Circle Stitches](#).
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 TWO times.
5. Do a [Completion Stitch](#).
6. Create [Fancy Tassels](#).
7. Add the Lanyard Hook.

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Twisted Brick



Twisted Brick: 3 Colors (Holo Silver, Green, & Purple Shown)

To Create Twisted Brick, You Need:

- Three Strands of Boondoggle:
 - 2 strands 3 feet, 1 strand 4½ feet (Zipper Pull).
 - 2 strands 4½ feet, 1 strand 6 feet (Key Chain).
- 1 Lanyard Hook.
- Scissors

Do the following:

1. Start a [Brick Stitch](#).
 - I crossed the green and purple strands BEFORE creating the Starter Stitch. In this way, you get the colored effect shown (where the two central loops are one color, while the two outside loops are the other color).
2. Do TEN (10) [Brick Stitches](#).
3. Do ELEVEN (11) [Twist Stitches](#).
 - I did eleven stitches so that when you resume the Brick Stitch, the colors will be reversed. The color that was on the outside is now on the inside and vice-versa. A slight physical twist of the completed project will properly line up the two Brick ends.
4. Do TEN (10) [Brick Stitches](#).
5. Do a [Completion Stitch](#).
6. Create [Fancy Tassels](#).
7. Add the Lanyard Hook.

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Twisted SuperBrick



Twisted SuperBrick: 4 Colors (Key Chain Shown)
(Purple, Neon Green, White, & Goldenrod Shown)

To Create Twisted SuperBrick, You Need:

- Four Strands of Boondoggle:
 - 3 strands 3 feet, 1 strand 5 feet (Zipper Pull).
 - 3 strands 5 feet, 1 strand 6½ feet (Key Chain).
- Scissors

Do the following:

1. Start a [SuperBrick Stitch](#).
2. Do TWELVE (12) [SuperBrick Stitches](#).
3. Do TEN (10) [CorkScrew Stitches](#).
4. If a Zipper Pull, do TEN (10) additional [CorkScrew Stitches](#), then proceed to step 6.
5. If a Key Chain, repeat steps 2 and 3 ONCE, and step 2 ONCE MORE.
6. Do a [Completion Stitch](#).
7. Pull ends TIGHT, then set aside 24 hours.
8. Snip ends off right at the last stitch.

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Twisted SuperBrick



Split Brick: 4 Colors (Zipper Pull Shown)
(2 Purple, 1 White, 1 Goldenrod Shown)

To Create Split Brick, You Need:

- Four Strands of Boondoggle:
 - each 3½ feet long, for a Zipper Pull.
 - each 6 feet long, for a Key Chain.
- Two Pony Beads (Use 4 for a Key Chain).
- For a Zipper Pull, 1 Lanyard Hook.
- For a Key Chain, 1 Split Ring.
- Scissors

Do the following:

1. Start a [SuperBrick Stitch](#).
2. Do TWO (2) [SuperBrick Stitches](#).
3. Separate the eight working strands into 2 groups of four:
 - Each group contains one end strand, the two matching colored strands closest to the end strand, and the nearest strand from the central colored pair to the two matching colored strands.
4. Start a [Square Stitch](#) from each group:
 - Use the central working strand as the opposite for the end strand.
5. Do EIGHT (8) [Square Stitches](#) on each side.
6. Do ONE (1) LOOSE [Square Stitch](#) on each side.
7. Insert a PONY BEAD inside the loose stitch.
 - NONE of the strands go through the Pony Bead.
8. Do ONE (1) [Square Stitch](#) on each side and pull tight.
 - This will lock the Pony Bead in place.
9. Do SEVEN (7) additional [Square Stitches](#) on each side.
10. Placing both Square Stitch ends side by side, orient the working strands and create a [SuperBrick Stitch](#).
11. Do TWO (2) additional [SuperBrick Stitches](#).

Scoubidou® Mega-Guide

12. If a Zipper Pull, do a [Completion Stitch](#), create [Fancy Tassels](#), and add the Lanyard Hook.
13. If a Key Chain, repeat steps 3 thru 11 ONCE, then do a [Completion Stitch](#), create [Fancy Tassels](#), and add a Split Ring.

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Fishy Zipper Pulls

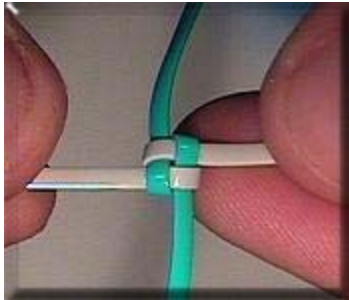


Fishy Pull, 2 Colors (Grey & Turquoise Shown)

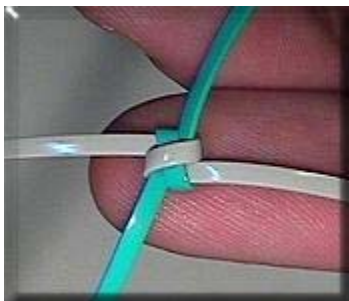
Things You Will Need:

- Two strands of boondoggle, each 4 feet long.
- 1 Lanyard Hook.
- Scissors

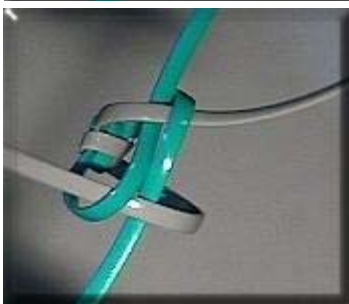
How to Create Above Fishy Pull:



Create a Starter [Square Stitch](#)...



Turn the Starter Square Stitch over, so you're looking at the "cross" side...

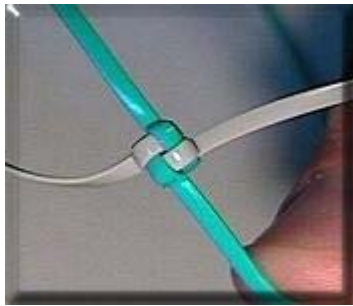


Do a [Square Stitch](#) to cover the "cross" side...

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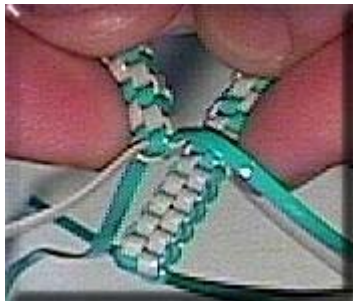
When tightened, you won't be able to tell the difference from this side...



And the bottom, but when the entire project is completed, BOTH tail ends of the fishy will have the checkerboard showing...



Do 7 additional Square Stitches, followed by 70 Circle Stitches, which will look like this when you finish.



Now comes the tough part. Bend the Circle Stitch end around, so it meets where your original Square Stitch turns into Circle Stitch and create a Square Stitch OVER the completed Square/Circle junction...



Which will look sort of like this when done...

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Continue the Square Stitch another 7 times, so you have 8 Square Stitches in all. Pull the last Square Stitch really tight, then set the Fishy aside for at least 12 hours. Trim the strands as close as possible to the finished work.



Using something thin and blunt, like a push pin, stretch out one of your stitches about where the mouth of the fish would be, then insert a Lanyard Hook.



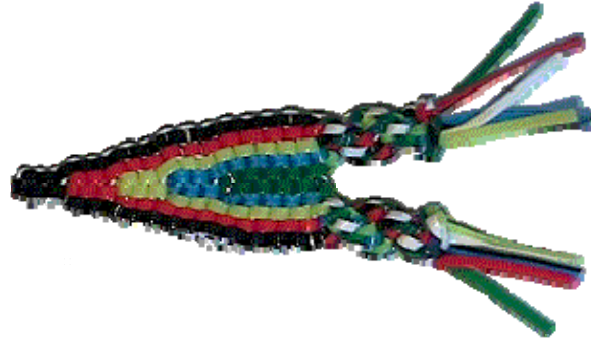
You may need to twist and/or pull the tail pieces a bit to get them in the right orientation, but when you're done, you'll have a completed Fishy Pull. Cool, huh?!?

Other Fishy Ideas:

- Try the opposite of the above, where you use Circle Stitch for the tail, and Square Stitch for the body.
- Try using the SAME stitch for the entire Fishy!
- Try using FOUR COLORS for your Fishy. To do this, tie the ends of four different colored boondoggle into a half-granny knot (the knot you start with when tying your shoes). Be sure to leave between 1 and 1½ inches of strand coming out of the knot. After you complete 5 stitches, untie the knot, and do an additional 3 stitches from the knotted end. Trim the excess ends at the same time you trim the final ends, AFTER you let it sit at least 12 hours.
- Try attaching the Lanyard Hook to the TOP of the Fishy, where it's top fin would normally be found.

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Creating a Rocket Ship



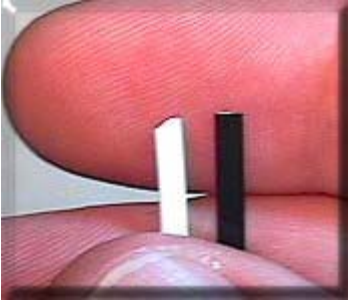
The Rocket Ship can be made in many different ways. I'll show you one way here, while there's a picture of a slightly different looking Rocket Ship below.



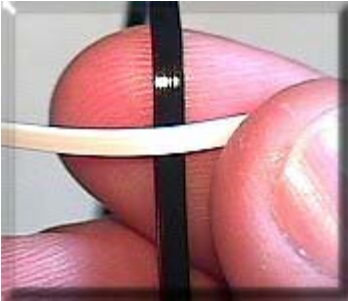
Instructions for this alternate Rocket are located [HERE](#). This project makes use of many different stitches. You should know how to do ALL of the following BEFORE starting this project: [Square](#), [Brick](#), [SuperBrick](#), Wall (which is created just like SuperBrick), and [Twist](#). To create the smaller version Rocket that will be shown here, you'll need six strands of boondoggle: one that is 4 feet long, and five that are 2 feet long. Add a foot to both measurements if you'd like to make a slightly larger version, like the alternate Rocket located [HERE](#). The Rocket shown here measures two and a half inches long, from tip to lowest end of

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engines; three and a half inches long if you include the tassels that make the fire.



As stated above, this project **USES** six strands of boondoggle; however, you **START** the project with only two strands. Start with your long strand (4-5 feet long) and one of your short strands (2-3 feet long). I'll start with a white strand (my long one) and a black strand (one of my five short ones).



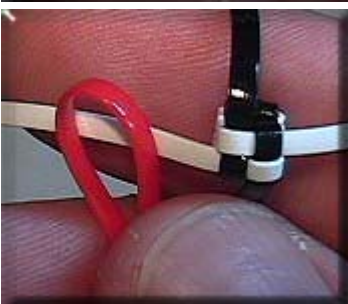
After [Finding the Centers](#), we need to start a [Square Stitch](#)...



...which should look similar to this. The Square will become the top of our rocket; it's tip...



Continue to do **FOUR** more Square Stitches, so you have **FIVE** stitches total, as shown here.



Now we're ready to insert another strand. Take another of your short (2-3 foot long) strands and find the center of this strand. I'll be using a Red strand here.

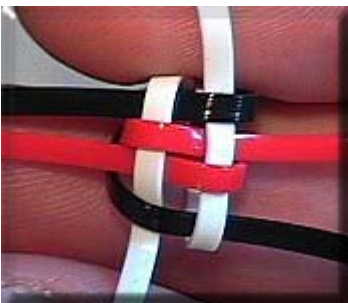
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I want to INSERT this new (Red) strand IN BETWEEN the two Black strands, so I lie the red strand's center right over the finished Square Stitch. I show it on an angle, but only for visual clarity. It will actually be used BETWEEN the two Black strands.



We'll now expand the Square stitch into a [Brick stitch](#). Create two loops with your White strands right over the Black and Red strands...



After weaving the four loose strands, first starting with one of the Black strands, then a Red strand, the other Red strand, and completing with the remaining Black strand. You should now note the Red strands are sitting IN BETWEEN the two Black strands...



You should now pull this new Brick stitch tight. Don't worry if it looks like the stitch wants to bend it's way around the Square stitch you created earlier. The following steps will straighten it out. In fact, if you DON'T pull the stitch tight, when you complete the next step, you'll see some fat White loops on the side of your Rocket that don't look quite right, so PULL IT TIGHT! ;-)



Continue doing FOUR additional Brick stitches, so your project looks like this. Count the number of Red loops you see on ONE side of your Rocket to determine how many stitches you've done. You should have FIVE small loop bumps in between the two Black columns.

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We're now ready to insert our 4th strand (the 3rd short strand). Find it's center before continuing. I'm using Neon Yellow for this strand. We'll now expand the Brick stitch into the [SuperBrick](#) stitch.



Take the **CENTER** of the new strand (Neon Yellow shown here) and place it **ON TOP OF** your completed Brick stitch, so it lies **BETWEEN** your two Red strands (the third strand you used), as shown here. Make your two loops out of the White strands and weave the strands through.



Weave Black, Red, Neon Yellow, Neon Yellow, Red, and then Black to complete the first SuperBrick stitch. Remember to pull this first stitch **TIGHT**. It will also look a bit odd from the top view as well, as it won't seem to be as straight a rectangle as other SuperBrick stitches you may have done. Don't worry; be happy!



Now that you've got a SuperBrick stitch started, continue on and do **FOUR MORE** SuperBrick stitches. When you complete it, your Rocket should begin to really take shape, as shown here.



This should be getting somewhat easy by now. ;-)
Ready your 4th short strand now by finding it's center. I'll be using a Glow-in-the-Dark Blue strand in my design. (Also, note how clean our SuperBrick stitch looks right now. See, I told you to be happy!)

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Just as before, take this new strand's **CENTER** and lie it right on top of your existing SuperBrick stitch **BETWEEN** the last color you were using (the Neon Yellow in my example). You'll now expand the SuperBrick into a 4-Color Wall stitch. Any SuperBrick stitch created using **MORE THAN THREE** colors we like to call **WALL**. You start Wall the same way you do SuperBrick, only with some additional strands...



Make your loops out of the White strands and then weave your short strands through it. Remember to pull this new Wall stitch **TIGHT**, which will really look ugly! ;-)



QUIZ TIME! hehe. How many 4-Color Wall stitches do you think I'm going to ask you to do right now?!? Not sure? Count the Glow-Blue bumps you see in this shot. That's right, **FOUR MORE**, so you'll have **FIVE** stitches total!



Wow, we're moving right along, aren't we?!? There's only **ONE STRAND LEFT!** Mine is a Kelly Green strand. After finding it's center...



...I'll lie it right on top of the 4-Color Wall, **BETWEEN** the two Glow-Blue strands, and get ready to further expand this 4-Color Wall into a 5-Color Wall.

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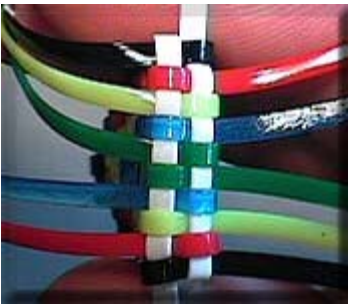
After making my loops and weaving all the short strands, I tighten the stitch to create a real monster!



Just to keep this easy, let's stick with a number you already know: FOUR! After starting the 5-Color Wall, do FOUR MORE stitches of 5-Color Wall, so you have FIVE stitches total, as shown here.



I want to give the Rocket a bit more base, before working on the engines, so once you've completed the FIVE 5-Color Walls in the previous step, do FIVE MORE 5-Color Wall stitches, so you'll have TEN when you're done! You can see that our rocket is all but complete. All it needs now are some engines!

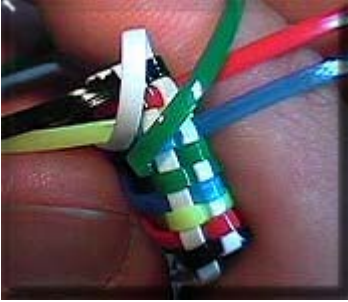


If I hold the project this way, you can see how I'm splitting the strands into TWO groups of SIX strands. Each engine will be created using the [Twist stitch](#), which needs SIX strands.

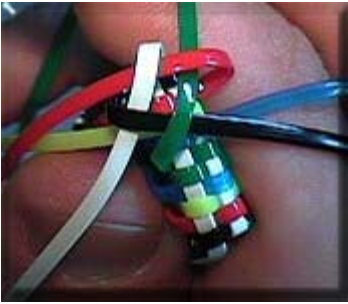


By holding the LOWER set of six strands under my fingers, they won't get in the way of starting the first Twist stitch. I'm going to use the lowermost strand of this TOP group (the Kelly Green strand) as the opposite strand to the White strand. In other words, I'm going to treat this strand as if it was one of the LONG strands, just as the White strand is.

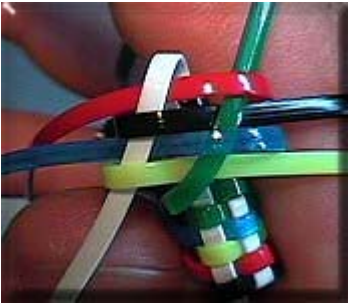
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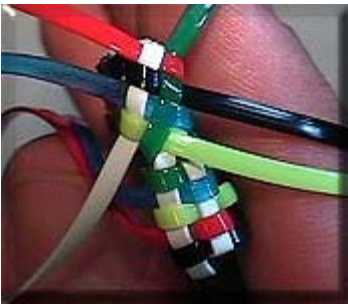
Since the [Twist stitch](#) is the cousin to the Circle stitch, we'll need to make our two loops **CROSS OVER** the center of the underlying stitch (the 5-Color Wall). Note I'm using the White and Kelly Green strands to create two diagonal loops.



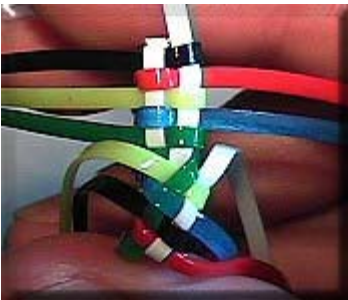
The four remaining strands must also **CROSS DIAGONALLY** while we weave them. Here, I've completed weaving the first two strands, starting with the Red strand which crosses over to the Black side, and then weave the Black strand, which crosses over to the Red side.



After weaving the remaining two strands; starting with the Glow-Blue, which crosses over to the Neon Yellow side, then the Neon Yellow strand, which crosses over to the Glow-Blue side. Remember, if the stitch falls apart on you, then you forgot to cross over somewhere.

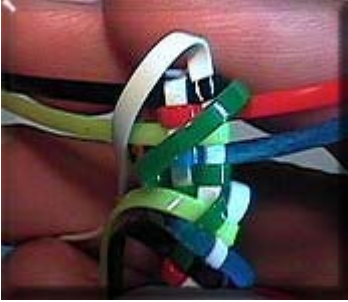


After we pull the strands tight, we can see our first completed Twist stitch.

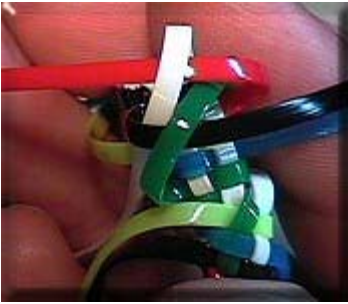


Turning the project around gets it ready to start the second engine (or the second Twist stitch). Notice that I'm holding the stitches from the first Twist stitch out of the way, so I can more easily work with the 2nd set of six strands. Just as before, I'll be using the Kelly Green strand as one of the long strands, along with the other White strand.

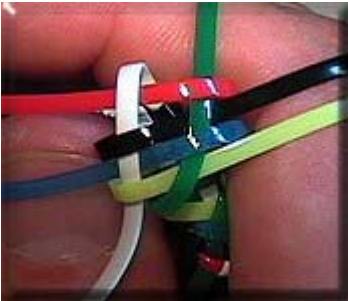
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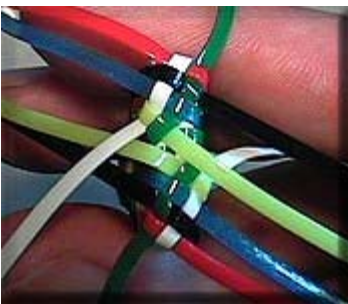
Start by creating two diagonal loops out of the White and Kelly Green strands. This is identical to what we just did above...



...Start weaving the four remaining strands. I start with the Red strand, which crosses over to the Black side, and then take the Black and cross over to the Red side. (This wording reminds me of Star Wars! hehe)



Finish off the stitch by taking the Glow-Blue and crossing over to the Neon Yellow side, then the Neon Yellow crossing over to the Glow-Blue side.



Double check that all your strands are interlocked with each other and then pull the stitch tight! We now have TWO Twist stitches, created out of ONE 5-Color Wall! Wow! Cool, huh?!?



Now, pick your weapon! Errr, pick your side. Choose one engine to work on and do TEN MORE Twist stitches. Here's mine after engine one is down.

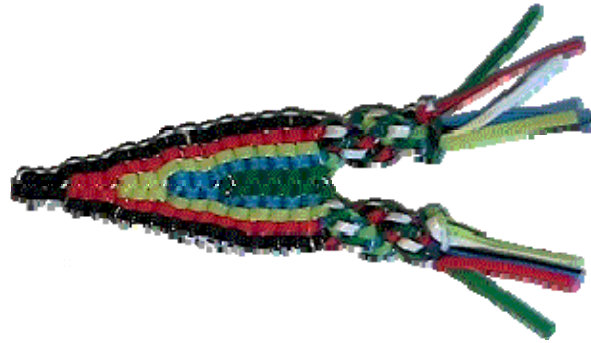
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Switch to the other side and do TEN MORE stitches to this side as well. Here's mine when both engines are done. You may find it easier to do ONE STITCH ON EACH SIDE, versus doing it my way, as doing the second side after the first side makes for some tight working quarters.



You now need to do a [Completion Stitch](#) on each side to finish the engines. I snipped off my tassels at about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The tassels act as the flames coming out of the engines, so you want them a bit longer than usual.



A Rocket Ship, properly completed!

Another Rocketship



This alternate Rocket was created using one 5-foot strand and five $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot strands.

The number of stitches also differs: 5 Squares, 5 Bricks, and then one additional stitch for each new stitch, so 6 SuperBricks, then 7 of the 4-Color Walls, and then 8 of the 5-Color Walls.

The engines are also a bit longer, using 15 additional stitches, instead of 10 as used above. This allows for a bit of reveal of the initial band of color at the bottom of each engine.

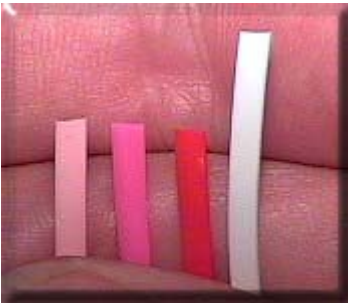
The tassels were still cut to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, just as above.

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Creating one kind of Heart



Making a Heart out of boondoggle isn't that hard, if you know how to do [SuperBrick](#) and [Square](#) (or [Circle](#)). You can also make a heart using [Brick](#) and [Triangle](#). To create what I'll show you here, you'll need four strands of boondoggle, each 3 feet in length. You won't need one of your strands to be longer than the others for this project, as we won't be doing much SuperBrick for this one.

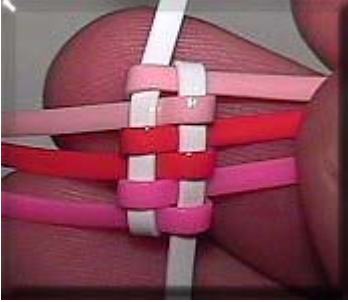


I'll be using four colors for this one: Rose, Neon Pink, Red, and White. I'll use white as the longest strand, even though it's identical in length to the other strands for this project.

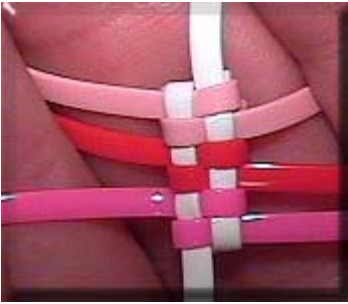


After [Finding the Centers](#), lay the strands as shown in this shot...

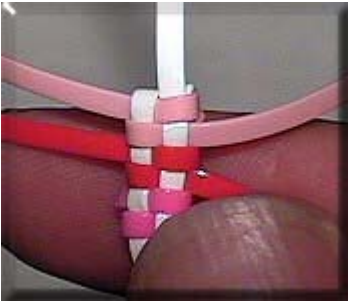
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You should now start a [SuperBrick](#) stitch, and pull it snug...



Do ONE MORE SuperBrick stitch and pull it tight. We now need to split this SuperBrick into two Square stitches. Note how I'm holding the strands in this shot, showing you the two groups of 4 strands we'll use to make the Square stitches: White, both Roses, and the uppermost Red in one group, and the lowermost Red, both Neon Pinks, and the other White in the second group.



Bend the strands of the lower group out of your way, so that we can concentrate on the upper group.

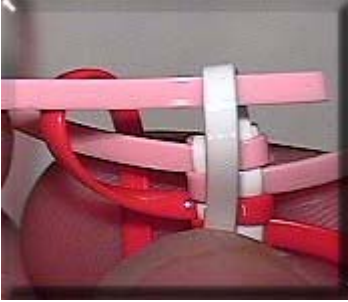


We'll use the Red strand as the opposite to the White strand when we start the Square stitch, so bend it around and next to the White strand to create the first loop.

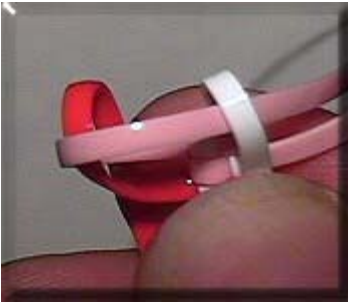


Now take the White strand and bend it up and over next to the Red strand to create the second loop.

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Take the strand on the left (Pink here) and go OVER the Red and UNDER the White strand, as seen here...



...and pull it through.



Now take the strand on the right (the other Pink one) and go OVER the White and UNDER the Red strand...



...and pull it through.



Check the placement of the strands to insure they're all locked in place, then pull it tight. You've now completed one of the two Square stitches we'll need for this project.

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Now turn the work around, so you can work with the other group of four strands. Note how one of the strands from the first Square stitch is sitting atop the section we need to work with (the White strand in this shot).



Bend this strand out of your way, so we can repeat the above steps with this group.



Again, start with the lowest strand (Red here) and bend it up and next to your long strand (the White one shown here). This becomes the first loop.



Make your second loop out of the White strand, making sure you place it NEXT TO the first loop, NOT crossing the first loop.



Now weave your Neon Pink strands, starting with the one on your left. Go OVER the Red loop, then UNDER the white loop...

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...and pull it through!



Do the same for the other Neon Pink strand. OVER the White, then UNDER the Red...



...and pull it through!



After pulling it tight, we have our second Square stitch complete! Need to take a break? Now would be a good time. Ready to continue? All right, you need to do forty-nine (49) Square stitches on EACH side of the work.



Zoomed out a bit, here's mine after doing NINETY-EIGHT (98) Square stitches (49 on each side)!

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Before we continue, you need to make sure you've got the right number of stitches on each side. Hold the two Square ends together and look at where your long strand ends exit each stitch. (Remember that the long strands are the **WHITE** ones in this project). You need to make sure that **BOTH** White strands exit in the **CENTER** of the work, and that **ONE** exits from the **TOP** of it's stitch, as my left one is doing, and one exits the **BOTTOM** of it's stitch, as my right one is doing. If they aren't, then you'll need to add or remove stithes from the side that's wrong until they **DO** look like this.



Now comes the **HARD** part. We need to **BEND EACH SQUARE STRIP** down to form the heart shape. This project **ENDS** at the pointed **BOTTOM** of the Heart shape. This shot shows you what I'm talking about by **BENDING** the strips away from each other, then down to meet each other again at the bottom.



Remember earlier when we held the two Square ends together, I had you insure that the long ends (the **White** ones in these shots) exited the **CENTER** of the work? This is because when you turn the Heart upside down and look where the two Square ends meet **AFTER** you've bent it into the heart, the long strands are once again on the **OUTSIDE** of the work, as my **White** ones are in this shot.



The **HARD** part is in rejoining the two Square stitches back into a SuperBrick stitch. The two central strands (the **Red** ones in my project) need to become side strands again, so we bend them sideways to join the Rose and Neon Pink strands.



Using your **White** strands, make your two loops...

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...and then weave the eight side strands through. When weaving the Red strands, don't twist them into the work, simply bend them and let them go where they want to go naturally.



Pull this SuperBrick stitch snug; NOT TIGHT. Do TWO MORE SuperBrick stitches and pull them tight!



Now comes some more strangeness! ;-) We want to make the bottom of the heart POINTED, so we need to slowly start to STOP using strands in our stitches. This is a neat little trick. Lets start by removing the Red Strands (the center set) from the stitch. Do a Brick stitch on top of the SuperBrick. Weave all but the Red strands through, as shown here...



To hide the Red strands, take the uppermost strand, the one farthest from you, and feed it up through the center of your two Neon Pink strands. Take the other Red strand and feed it up through the center of your two Rose colored strands, as shown here. (Does this look somewhat familiar? Perhaps from one of the Completion stitches?)



As you pull the Brick Stitch tight, also pull the Red Strands STRAIGHT UP out of the stitch, so that the Red stitches below do not become loose. With the Red strands sticking straight out of the Brick stitch, do ONE MORE Brick stitch AROUND the Red strands, insuring that each Red strand is in the same center space as it was in the first Brick stitch. Pull this stitch tight as well, and remember to pull your Red strands UP OUT OF the stitch.

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Now it's time to get rid of two more strands; this time one of the Rose strands and one of the Neon Pink strands. Create a Square stitch on top of your Brick stitch that surrounds the two Red strands. Weave the top-most (farthest) Neon Pink strand and the bottom-most (closest) Rose strand into your Square. Leave the other Neon Pink and Red strand hanging loose, just as you did with the Red strands earlier.



Now take the Neon Pink and Rose strands you haven't yet used and feed them up through the center to join the two Red strands. Pull your Square stitch as tight as you can get it and then do another Square stitch. After pulling this second Square tight, pull UP on all your center strands to tighten them, then retighten your second Square. Do one more Square stitch, leave it loose, then do a [Completion](#) stitch on this Square stitch. Pull all strands tight and then snip off to the length of your choosing. (I chose to cut half of them at one angle and the other half at the opposite angle)



Here's a close up shot of the pointed bottom of the Heart, showing us going from SuperBrick to Brick to Square. It really has a neat effect, doesn't it? This Heart needs a bit of training itself. Work the Heart with your fingers, so that it comes into shape and can lie FLAT on a smooth surface, like a tabletop. Place numerous HEAVY books (hard-covers are more preferable than soft-covers) on TOP of the Heart, and let it sit OVER NIGHT at least! This should hopefully allow the Heart to maintain it's shape.

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One version of the Heart, properly completed!

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Cobra Bracelet – Part 1



Cobra Bracelet, 3 Colors (Neon Green, Black, & Red Shown)

Things You Will Need:

- Three strands of scoubidou (sizing described below).
- 2 Push Pins (or other pointed tool).
- Scissors

To determine the length of the central strand needed for the Cobra Bracelet, wrap the needed color snugly around your wrist **TWICE**. You need a piece that is **TWICE** as long as this measurement, as you'll be folding it in half shortly. The two longer strands should each be **TWICE** as long as the full length of your short strand. For me, a grown man, my shortest strand was about 2 feet, 10 inches long.

How to Create a Cobra Bracelet:

First, using 3 strands of scoubidou, create a [STARTER COBRA](#) stitch...



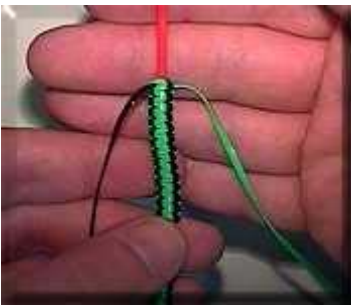
Now, using the [COBRA STITCH](#), create the body, until you can size it around your wrist with between 1 and 1½ inches of overlap, as shown in this photo.

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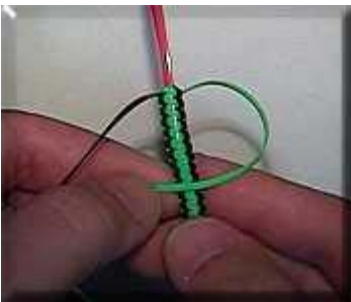
Making the Head using the King Cobra Stitch



When you hold the stitch to make the Cobra longer, it looks like this...



You need to turn the project around, so that the finished cobra stitch is now facing you, like this.



King Cobra is simply Cobra stitch that you do OVER THE TOP OF existing Cobra stitches, so we start by making a loop with our starter strand. (Remember to continue using the SAME strand you started with when doing the regular Cobra stitch earlier)



The second strand goes OVER the first strand...



BEHIND the central strand (which in this case is the completed Cobra stitch)...

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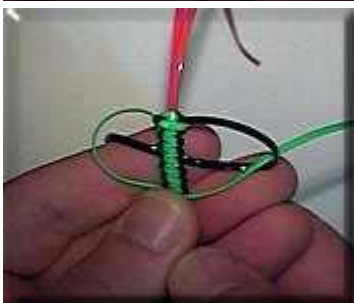
and THROUGH the loop made with the first strand.



Do the next King Cobra stitch from the opposite side... Make a loop with the starter strand...



Bring the second strand over the top of the first strand...

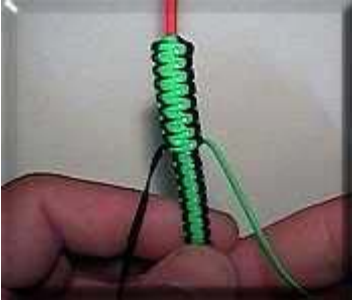


Behind the completed Cobra stitch...



and through the loop made out of the first strand!

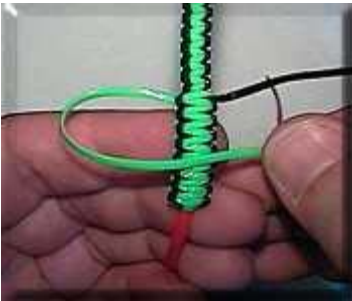
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Continue doing the King Cobra stitch until you have a bit more than 1-inch completed, as shown here. If you'd like to create the smaller head, [click here](#) to continue...



We could stop here, but lets make the head even bigger. Turn the project around again, so the tongue (the red strands) are facing you once again...



Do another round of King Cobra atop the first King Cobra by making a loop...



Bringing the second strand over the first...

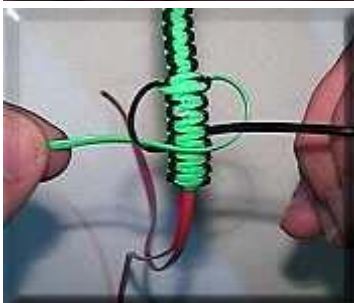


...behind the existing King Cobra, and through the loop.

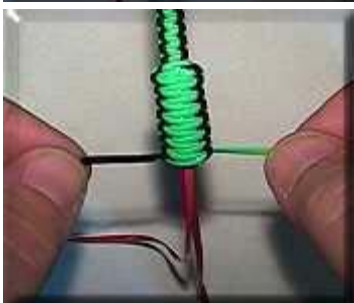
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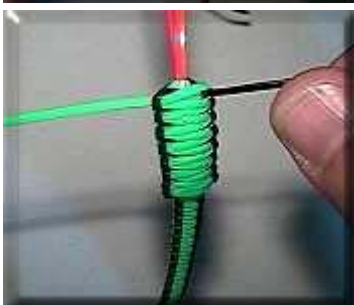
Continue from the other side...



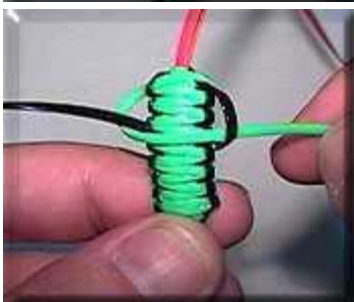
...to complete the second stitch.



Continue King Cobra again, until you come to the nose of the Cobra.

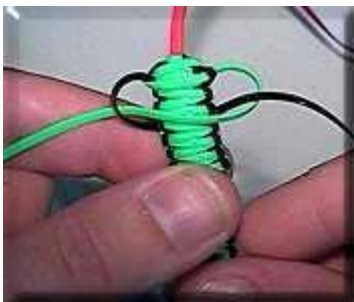


We can't stop here, as we need the working strands to be at the BACK of the head, so turn the stitch around one last time (the finished Cobra stitch should once again be facing you).



You guessed it, make a THIRD round of King Cobra stitches working your way towards the BACK of the head...

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...continue this third round of King Cobra, until you come to the back of the head...

[Click Here When Ready To Continue...](#)

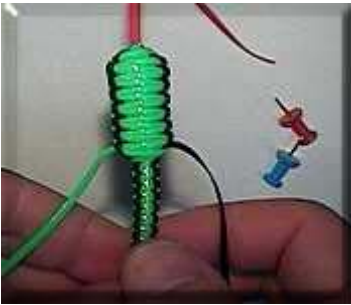
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Cobra Bracelet – Part 2



Cobra Bracelet, 3 Colors (Neon Green, Black, & Red Shown)

This is **PART 2** of How to Create a Cobra Bracelet.
Click [HERE](#) for Part 1...



After you've completed the King Cobra stitches, the base of the head is complete. Now for the detail...

Making the Clasp for the Tail



Turn the project **OVER**, so you're looking at the **BOTTOM** of the work...



Use one of the Push Pins, or some other long, skinny object, to pry loose the last black band of the head.

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Insert the end of your starting strand under this band...



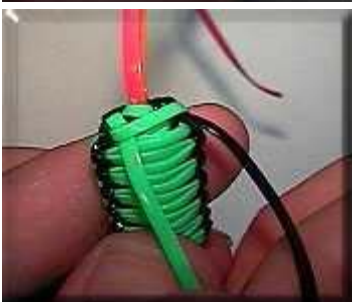
Do the same with the second strand...



Now use BOTH Push Pins to open up the front most stitches at the nose end of the head.



Insert the loose ends through the openings created by your Push Pins.



If needed, insert a strand under another band of the head, so the eyes will be aligned, as I've done with the green strand in this shot.

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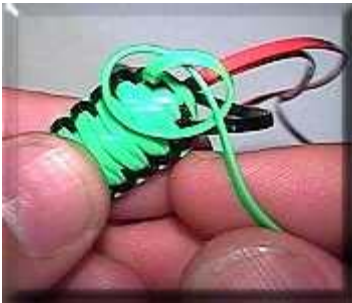


When completed, turn the head over to see how the strands have crossed to form an X on the bottom of the head. We'll be able to slip the tail under these strands to keep the bracelet in place later.

Making the Eyes of the Head



Now we're ready to make the eyes. Reposition the strands, so they appear where you want the eyes to be positioned, similar to this shot.



Starting with your starter strand, create a Granny Knot (the knot you start with when tying your shoes) in this strand...



Use your fingers to push this knot down to the head as you tighten the knot. You want this knot to be tied right at the base of the head, as shown here.



Now do the same with the second strand...

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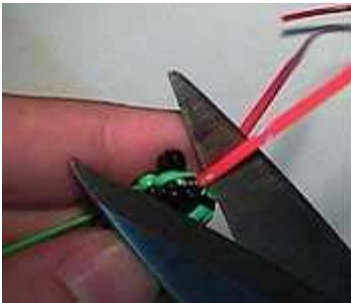


...tightening the knot as close as possible to the base of the head.

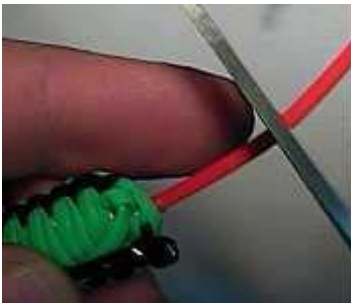


Trim the two long strands about 1½ inches from the Granny Knot. (Remember to wait at least 12 hours for the scoubidou to train itself to stay in the shape of the knot, before you trim these ends closer).

Making the Tongue



For the tongue, only ONE of the central strands is needed. Turn the head over, so you're looking at the bottom, then snip off the LOWER central strand as close to the head as possible.



Trim the remaining central strand, allowing about an inch to exit the mouth.



Note the lower central strand is barely visible after being cut.

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Using a diagonal cut, create a V cut in the center of the strand to complete the tongue.



After waiting at least 12 hours, the eyes can be trimmed closer to the head and the head is complete!

Making the Tail



Remember the end we started the project at? This becomes the tail of the Cobra. All that's needed here is to snip the loose ends.



Like this, leaving about an eighth of an inch. Nothing else is needed here.



The tail end can now be passed UNDER the two crossed strands that made the clasp on the underside of the head, as shown here.

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Finally, it's ready to be worn! Awesome!



Completed Cobra Bracelet Project

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Seamless Square Bracelet

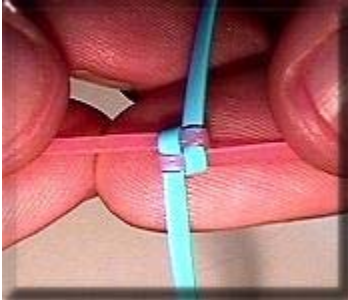


Seamless Square Bracelet, 2 Colors (Baby Blue & Glow-Pink)

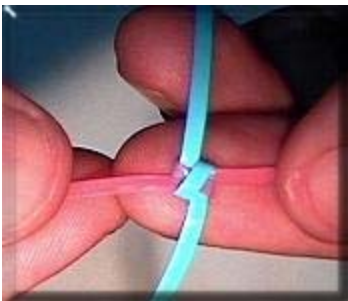
Things You Will Need:

- Two strands of boondoggle, each:
 - 3½ feet long for smaller wrists
 - 4½ feet long for larger wrists
- 1 Push-Pin, Toothpick, etc.
- Scissors

How to create a Seamless Square Bracelet:

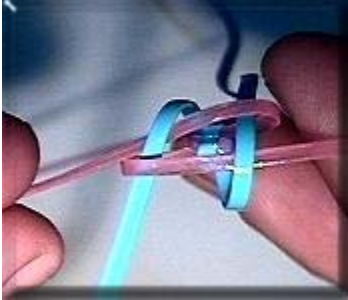


Create a Starter Square Stitch...

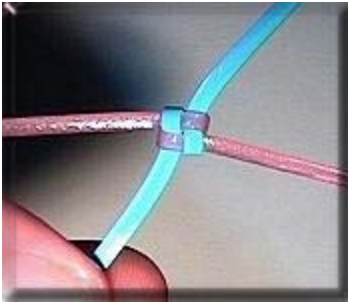


Turn the Starter Square Stitch over, so you're looking at the "cross" side...

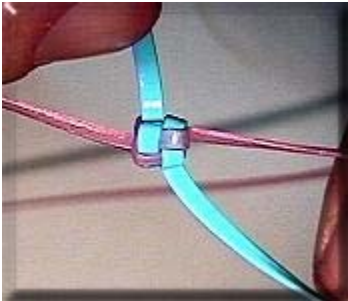
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Do another Square Stitch ON TOP OF the "cross" side...



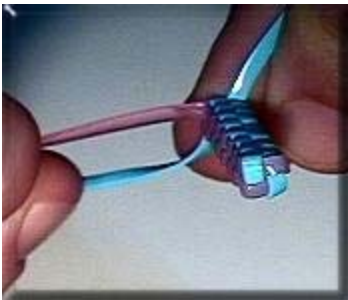
Notice now that it looks like regular Square. We did this same start when we created the Fishy, remember?



If you look at the bottom, you should be able to see the *checkerboard* pattern.

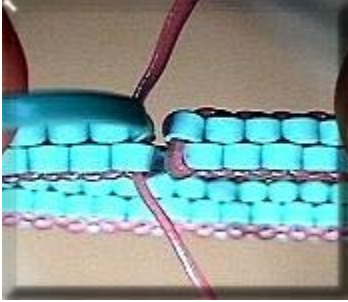


After completing about an inch of Square...

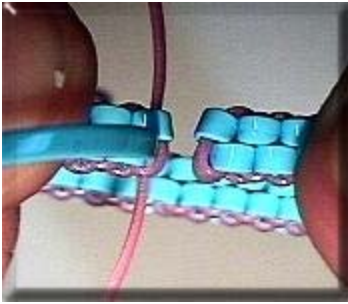


note, again, the *checkerboard* pattern. If you don't see this, then you goofed! Continue doing the Square Stitch until you've done enough to go all the way around your wrist PLUS the width of your thumb-nail. This bracelet cannot be loosened or tightened, so the size has to be just right.

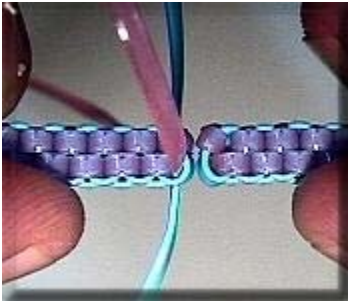
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Now bend the end you started at over to meet the end you're working with and look at where the loose strands are. In this picture, we have a problem. Can you see it? The blue strand is on the wrong side if we wanted to combine both ends into a seamless pattern. Check out the next picture...



...and you'll see that NOW the strands are placed correctly. Can you see what I'm talking about? You want this blue strand to cover the two pink loops, which was impossible to do above. If your project looks like the above picture, do ONE MORE Square Stitch and you should now look like this picture.



To double check your strand placement, turn the project sideways, so you can see how the pink side lines up. Notice how the pink strand will overlap the two blue loops? This is exactly what we want to do, so we are ready to continue.

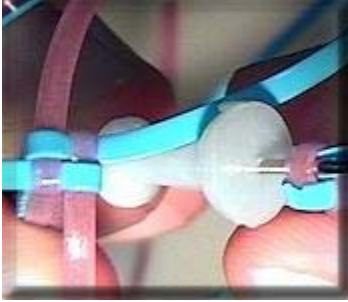


Before we do the *magic*, let's get our strands ready for feeding. Use your scissors to cut a pointed end on each of your four strands. Do not cut away a large portion of the strand, but cut the strands CLOSE TO THEIR ENDS. These pointed ends will prove QUITE helpful in a minute!



Now bend both ends of your project, so you can see the *checkerboard* patterns. Let's start with the loose strand which comes out the center of the project (the blue strand on the right). Can you see how we'll need to feed this strand UNDER the little red loop that it's nearest on the other *checkerboard*?

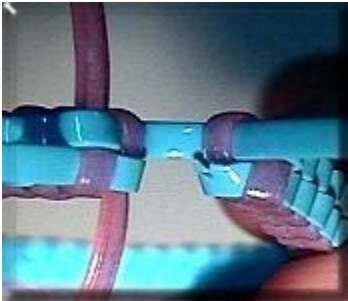
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Use a push-pin, toothpick, or other small, sharp object to pry open or loosen this red loop, as shown here...



Once you've loosened the red loop a bit, the pointed end we cut at the end of that blue strand will make it easy for us to feed through that loop, like this...



...and you should pull that strand to within $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch of completing the pull. Take a GOOD look at this picture, so you'll know you fed the right strand through.

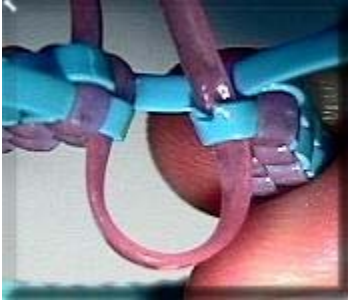


Now lets do the next closest strand to the center, the red strand shown at the bottom. It will need to be fed through the blue loop at the bottom of the other *checkerboard*, which is the loop I'm loosening here with a push-pin in this picture.



We can feed the red strand through once it's loosened. You might have noted how the blue loop in this picture is damaged. I did this mistakenly using the push-pin a bit too fast. Be VERY CAREFUL when using push-pins! They are EXTREMELY sharp. It actually cut through HALF the width of this strand.

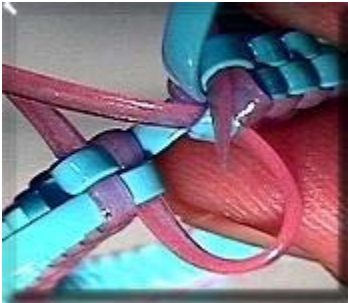
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You can pull this strand through to within ½ an inch as well. Note how our strands are not **TWISTED** in this shot. You need to be careful when initially feeding your strands to be sure they are **NOT** twisted. It is very tough to correct this problem later, so catch the error **NOW** if you can.



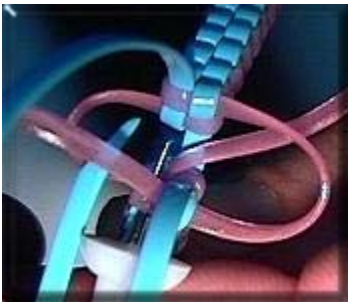
I'm getting ready to work with the other red strand in this shot. The blue loop it needs to be fed through is lying underneath the blue strand we fed through earlier. Can you see it?



Here's the red strand being fed through. These pointed ends are a real blessing right about now!



Again, pulled almost, but not quite tight. Notice **TWO** things in this shot: first, that none of the strands are **TWISTED**, and second, that I made sure the end of the first red strand goes **UNDER** the second red strand. Take a good look at this picture, imagining what it will look like when pulled together, and you'll see why we did this.



And now for the last strand, the other blue one. It gets fed under a red loop which is covered by the red strand we were just working with above. Also notice the placement of the blue strand we're working with. See how it comes **UP** and **OVER** the **TOP** of the whole shebang?

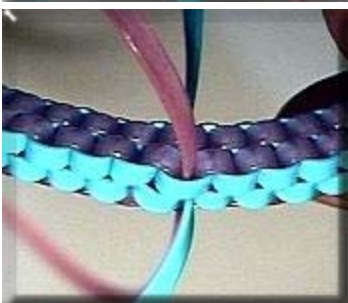
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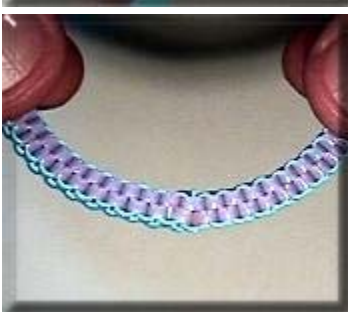
Feed it through the loop. The other end of this blue strand is the one the pointed end is pointing to. The lower blue strand on the left is the OTHER blue strand, which is lying out of the way right now.



After pulling the last strand almost tight, you should see a jumbled mess that looks like this. Now, slowly start pulling the project tight. Start by pulling ONE blue strand a bit, then pull the OTHER blue strand, then a RED strand, followed by the OTHER red strand, and repeat...



...until you have completely tightened the project, which should look similar to this! Remember "training the boondoggle"? You'll need to put this bracelet aside for AT LEAST EIGHT HOURS before you trim off these loose ends. If you don't wait, the bracelet may come apart on you, as the strands will have loosened up a bit and popped out on you.



After snipping the ends. This one looks a bit odder than usual, because of that damaged loop I made. You'll also notice that the loops made to COMBINE the two ends together are LONGER than the other loops in the project. This is because these loops have to cover TWO strands of the opposite color, instead of just ONE.



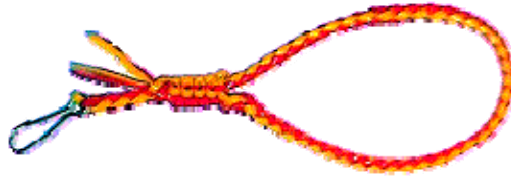
Other Seamless Ideas:

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- You can use this same technique with other stitches, including Circle, Brick, Super-Brick, and Quad. Stitches like Twist and CorkScrew do not lend themselves to this technique very easily, because of the way their finished stitches like to lie on a curve, versus laying flat, so I'd NOT suggest trying this with one of these two.
- You can incorporate BEADS into your seamless bracelets as well. The one previously shown use the Square Stitch and beads of two different sizes. I showed you one way of inserting BEADS into your project when making a Split Brick combination pull.

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Lanyard Keychains



Mini-Lanyard Keychain, 2 Colors (Goldenrod & Red Shown)

Things You Will Need:

- Two strands of boondoggle:
 - 3½ yards each, if making a lanyard, or
 - 4 feet each, if making a mini-lanyard keychain.
- A lanyard hook <OR> a swivel hook.
- An 8-10 inch strand of boondoggle <OR> a safety-pin <OR> a push-pin.
- A paper-clip.
- Scissors

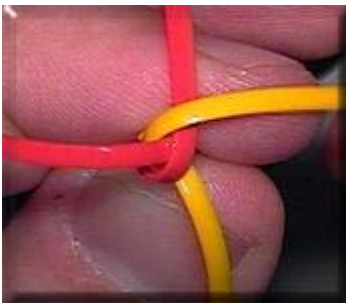
How to Create a Mini-Lanyard Keychain:

(Lanyard Instructions Also Given)

Select either the [Diamond](#) or [Spiral](#) braid...

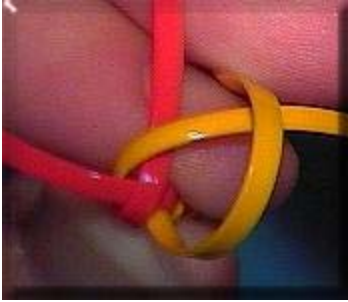
Continue doing your chosen BRAID STITCH until:

- If making a Mini-Lanyard Keychain, your FINISHED braid is between 8 and 9 inches long, or
- If making a Lanyard, your LOOSE STRANDS are about 12 inches (1 foot) long.

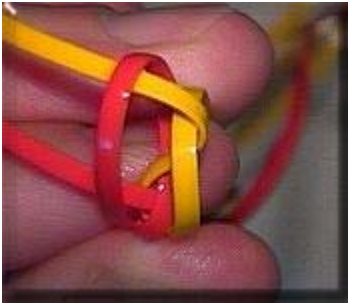


Hold your finished braid UPSIDE DOWN and see how the strands lie. You want to set them out like this. If doing the Diamond Braid, the opposite strand colors should be different, but if you're doing the Spiral Braid, the opposite strands should be the same color. I'm doing the Diamond Braid here, so I'll make one red strand opposite one yellow strand, etc.

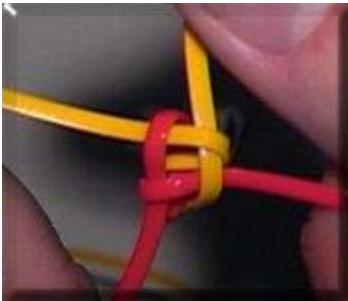
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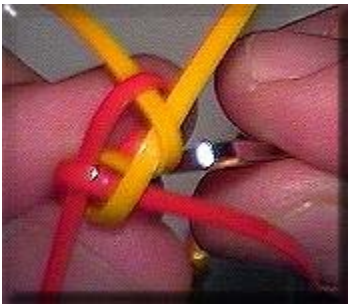
What we're going to do now is create one Square Stitch, but we'll leave the stitch loose. In this shot, I've created the first loop needed for Square...



...and after making the next two loops needed for Square...



...and after making the last loop and weave needed to complete the Square Stitch.

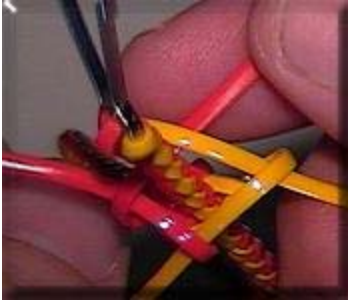


We now need to take the other end of our project, the end with the lanyard hook or swivel hook, and stick it up through this loose Square stitch we made. If making the Mini-Lanyard Keychain, stick between 1¼ and 1½ inches through the loose stitch, but if creating a lanyard, stick 6 - 8 inches through.

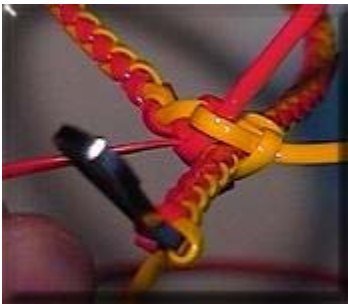


Tighten this initial Square Stitch around the braid. If making the Keychain, pull this stitch TIGHT, but if making the lanyard, pull it just SNUG, so as to not leave any loose loops.

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Now do another Square Stitch around the braid core. Again, pull it **TIGHT** if making the Keychain, and **SNUG** if making the lanyard. If you made the Cobra Bracelet, you may remember doing a stitch-over-a-stitch, when we did the Cobra over some existing Cobra.



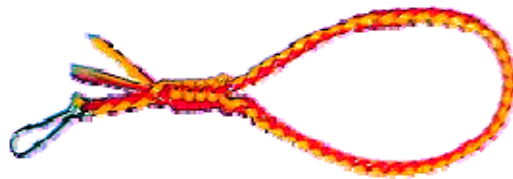
Continue with another stitch of Square. We pull the stitches **TIGHT** when we're making the Keychain, because we do **NOT** want the braid to **MOVE** inside the Square; however, when we're making a lanyard, we want to be able to **ADJUST** the **LENGTH** of the lanyard by pulling the braid up or down **INSIDE** of the Square, which is why we only pull those Square Stitches **SNUG**.



Continue doing Square Stitches. If you're making a Keychain, do about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of Square. If you're making a lanyard, continue doing the Square until your loose strands are about 4 inches long...



...and complete both projects by doing a [Completion Stitch](#). For this Keychain, I slightly modified how I did the completion, as I wanted all the loose ends to exit from the same side of the work. After snipping the excess strands, create some [Fancy Tassels](#) to finish this project off!



Completed Mini-Lanyard Keychain!

Other Lanyard Ideas:

- Try adding some **PONY BEADS** to either the Keychain or Lanyard projects.

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- Instead of using the Square Stitch at the end, try using the Circle Stitch. This looks great if you also use the Spiral Braid. Remember that the first stitch you do must be Square, before you start doing the Circle stitches, or else it will fall apart on you!
- Attempt to swap between using the Spiral and the Diamond braid. This is more easily done when you're also using beads.

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