

## ABOK Solid Sennits

Each one of the solid sennits is specified in terms of 'space', 'strands in each space' and the moves 'From' and 'To'

### Equipment

1. The table (see photo). Mine is 24cm. diameter and 33cm. high with a 5cm. hole at centre
2. Weights – Centre weight, a bag of steel weighing about 600gm

Cord weights, resealable polythene bags filled with gravel, each weighs

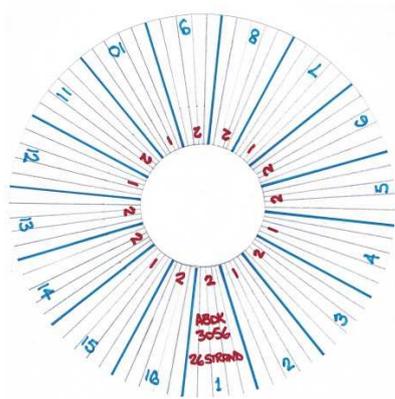
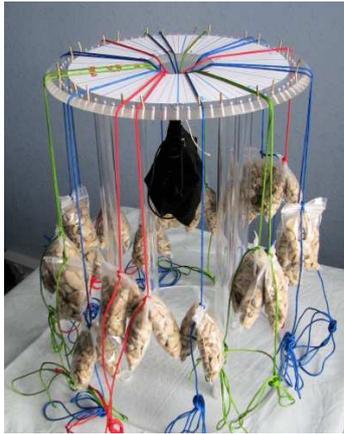
About 30gms (if needed use say 2 poly bags per cord)

In the table I have drilled 80 holes around the periphery, 1.5mm. diameter. In these at appropriate positions are brass pegs. This keeps the cords separate 'space' from 'space' .....important when you build sennits of 10 spaces or more.

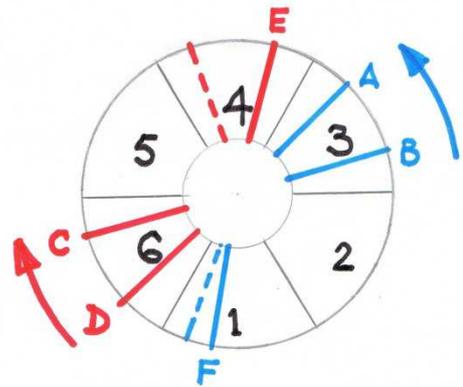
3. Sennit Discs – I've made a disc for each different sennit. Each one (made of card) has the spaces numbered anti-clockwise and the number of cords in each space at the start of a circuit.

### Method

1. Cut the strands – each one should be at least twice the length of the finished sennit
2. Attach the cords to the central weight bag – use a small steel S hook. As the sennit grows the centre bag will descend and at some point you'll need to attach the bag higher up the sennit – use a cow hitch loop around the sennit to re-hook the bag.
3. Attach small bag weights to each strand so the the bags are close to the ground – they, of course will gradually ascend so you'll need to move the bags down the cord. The purpose of the bags is purely to keep a constant tension on the cord so the thicker the cord then more weight.



The Table



Sennit Disc

### Now Ready to Start

1. Referring to the diagram at right.....All cord moving from an EVEN numbered space to an EVEN numbered space, moves in a CLOCKWISE direction. All cords moving from an ODD space to an ODD space will move in an ANTI-CLOCKWISE direction.
2. Imagine the cords around the disc like a queue of cars. When a cord moves to a new space it is put BEHIND the cord already in that space. If there are 2 or more cords in a space, the one that is moved is the one 'at the head of the queue'
3. In summary,
  - (a) 'C' moves to red dotted position behind 'E' from space 6 to 4
  - (b) 'A' would move to dotted blue line behind 'F' from space 3 to 1
4. Generally, strands move EVEN to EVEN or ODD to ODD.....but there are exceptions.....If required EVEN to ODD then 'C' would move to behind 'B' conversely, ODD to EVEN, then 'A' would move to behind 'D'.
5. Let's do it .....refer to the 'Moves' instruction and move each strand to its new location. Never leave the work halfway through a circuit. Although the instructions say clockwise or anti-clockwise, if you make the moves like the hands of a clock

moving you'll develop a twist in the sennit. To minimise this move the cords the shortest distance, across the centre to its new location.

6. Some sennits lend themselves to multiple colours. By referring to the 'Move instructions and tracing the path on the diagram on the left (in this case ABOK 3047) you can work out how many different colours you can use.....in this case for ABOK 3047.....three.

