

**Topics:** Patterns, Texture, Geometric Shapes

## Materials List

- ✓ Cardboard or matte board
- ✓ Crochet thread, embroidery thread, or string
- ✓ Tape
- ✓ Optional: Die cutting equipment (Available at RAFT)

This activity can be used to support the teaching of:

### CA Visual Arts Standards

- Creative Expression (Grades K-8, 2.0)
- Use of Lines, Colors, and Shapes (Grade K, 2.1 & 2.6)
- Texture in 2-d Works of Art (Grade 1, 2.1 & 2.7)

### CA Math Standards (Measurement & Geometry)

- Circles (Grade 4, 3.2 (radius & diameter); HS Geometry, 21.0 (chords))
- Angles & Triangles (Grade 3, 2.2 & 2.4; Grade 1, 2.1)
- Describing & Forming Shapes (Grade 2, 2.1 & 2.2)

# Scalloped Circle String Art

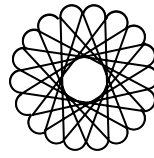


Figure 1

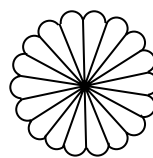


Figure 2

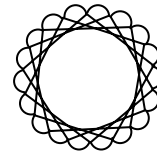
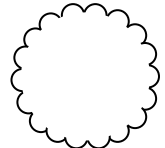


Figure 3

Create intriguing cards and pins using the different designs created by a repeating pattern. Any mistakes can be corrected simply - by unwinding the thread or string.

## Assembly

1. The scalloped circle shape could be cut by hand, but a much easier method is to cut the shape using die-cuts. Select an appropriately shaped and sized scalloped circle die-cut. Other scalloped shapes such as an oval, could be used.
2. **An alternate method** is to use a smooth or straight sided shape and then cut evenly spaced slits into the edge(s). The slits can then be used in place of the notches in the steps listed below.
3. Some scalloped shapes, especially smaller diameter ones, may need to have the notches of the scallops slightly slit with scissors. The slits will help keep the thread from slipping out.



## To Do and Notice

1. Decide how many notches are to be skipped in creating the pattern. Skipping a low number (4-5) will create a large center circle (figure 3). Skipping a larger number (7-8) will create a smaller center circle (figure 1).
2. Tape one end of the thread or string to the back of the scalloped circle. Bring the thread around to the front of the scalloped circle by passing over one of the notches on the edge of the shape.
3. Pull the thread toward the notch that is the selected number away from the starting notch, moving clockwise as seen from the front (see above).
4. Hook the selected notch and wind the thread around the back of the circle and then bring the thread back to the front through the next available notch near the starting notch continuing clockwise (as seen from the front).
5. Stretch the thread across the front and toward the notch that is next, from the notch filled in step 3 (see right).
6. Continue repeating steps 4 and 5 until all the notches have been filled twice (or only once if the thread goes past the center of the circle as in figure 2).
7. Cut the thread and tape the end to the back of the circle.
8. For a layered design use a second piece of thread of a contrasting color. Secure the thread to the back as before, bring to the front, and then stretch the thread to a notch that is closer than the one used in the earlier pattern. For example, if the first pattern skipped 6 notches, then the second pattern might be made by skipping 4 notches. A third overlapping pattern could be created by skipping even fewer notches using a third piece of thread.
9. Some people might prefer constructing the patterns by moving in a counter-clockwise direction instead of the clockwise direction listed in the instructions.

