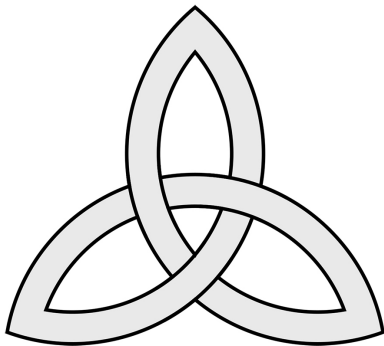
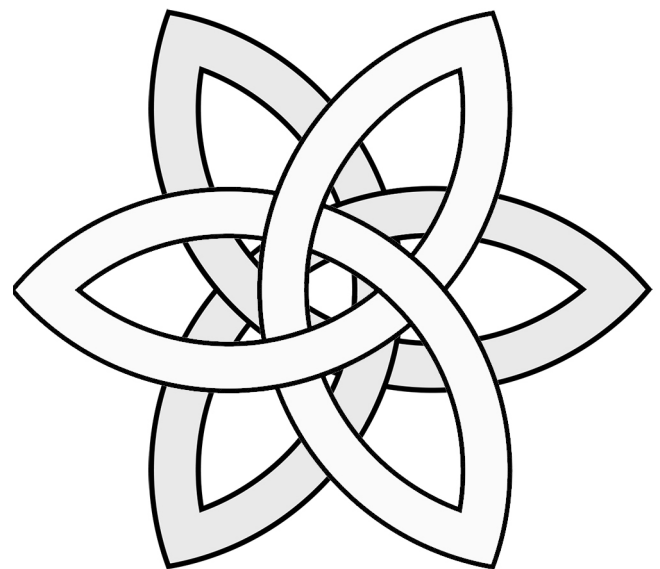
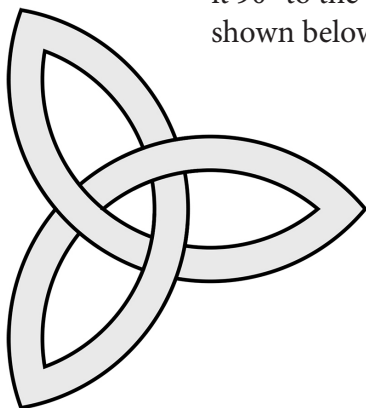


DOUBLE TRIQUETA DIVISION



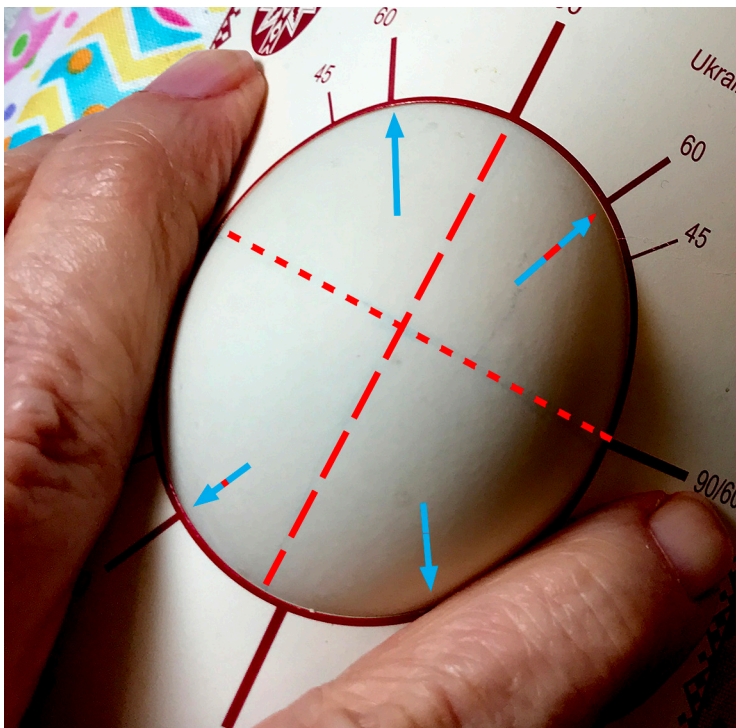
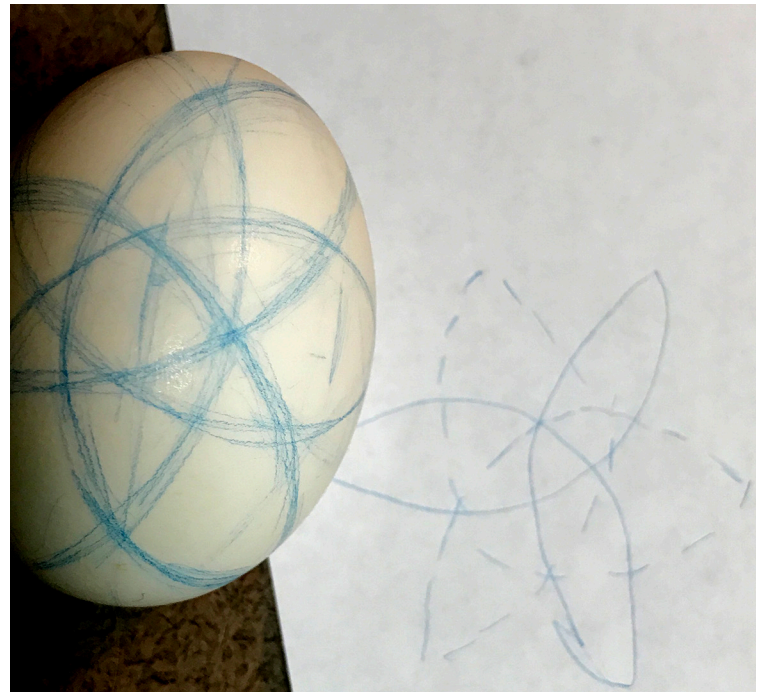
The figure on the left is called a Triquetra. It is a form of Celtic knot and is often used in Christian symbolism for the Trinity. It is usually used with one point pointing up, but we will rotate it 90° to the right, as shown below.



Then we will layer a second Triquetra over the first one, pointing in the opposite direction. Keep referring to this drawing as you work, although you can make them interseave rather than one on top.

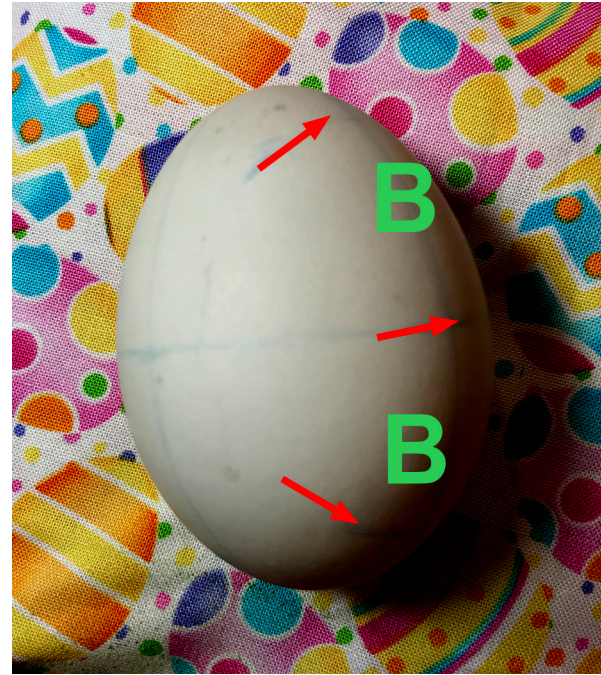
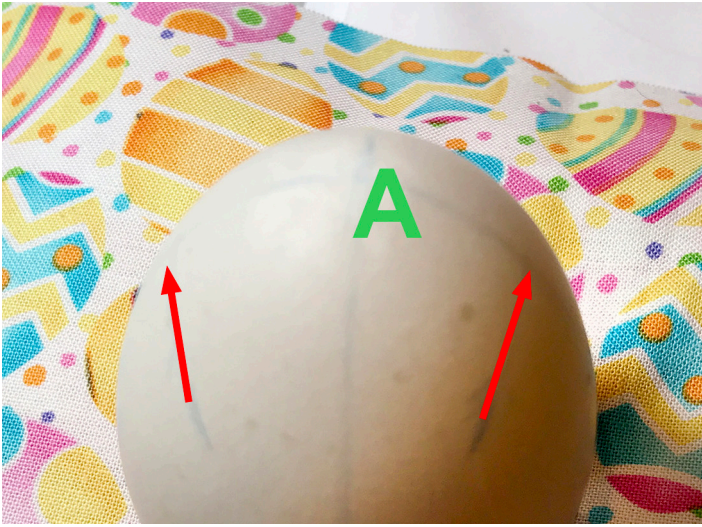
GETTING STARTED

I didn't start taking pictures of each step until after I had figured it out in pencil. The pencilled egg on the right, with a diagram of the "double triquetra", is what you will be making. But in the pictures, I had already made this much, so the pictures that follow the initial setup are my waxing lines over the pencil lines. You must pencil this division in first, so look at the wax lines and do them in pencil. You do not need to make them even double lines for bands like I did in these pictures. Just start with pencil like the egg on the right.



Start by making a basic 8 division: two vertical lines pole to pole at right angles, and one horizontal line around the equator. (One vertical and the horizontal shown as dashed lines in the picture, left.)

There are many ways to mark the 60° positions on the vertical line around the side, but you don't want perfectly spaced sixths because an egg is taller than it is wide, and your triquetras will be elongated. You want them as round as possible. The way I did it is quick because this is just for a guide to start with, perhaps not the final marks. Holding a circle template or large suction cup marked in 6ths, marks the 60° positions, making sure the horizontal line is one of them, NOT the vertical line.



Take the template or suction cup off and extend your marks out to the side vertical line. Adjust these marks to be evenly spaced from the top and bottom of the egg and evenly spaced from where the equator line crosses the side vertical. Your space at the top and bottom (big green A) should be bigger than the spaces between the 60° marks and the equator line (big green B's). The picture on the left shows an even and wider spacing, and the pictures on the right shows the spacing above and below the equator.

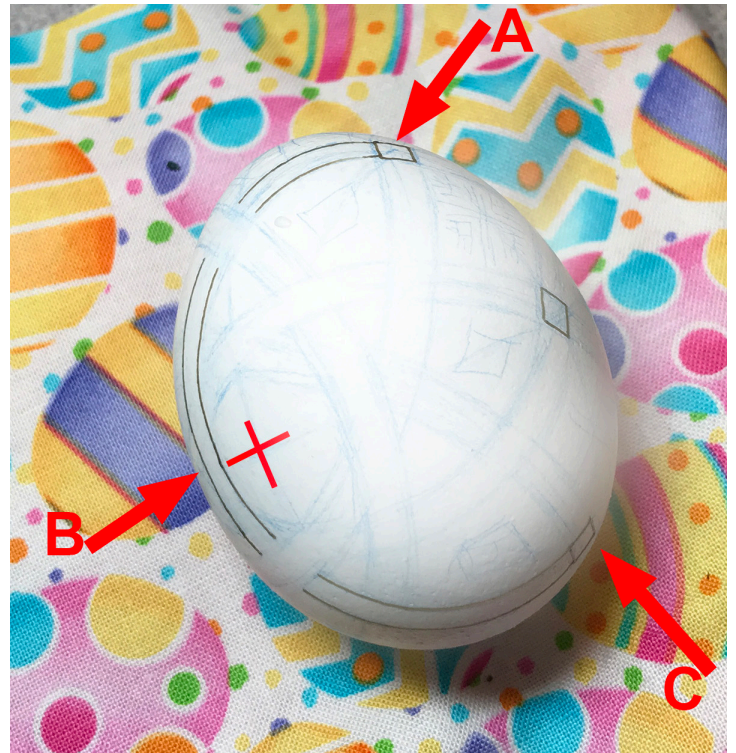
In all the following pictures, my blue pencil bands show. I lightened them in Photoshop, but if they are distracting, try to ignore them. But they may help.



Turn the egg so you are looking at the side where you marked the 60° marks, and make some kind of dot, circle, or box. I made boxes because I was going to make bands, but you should just be drawing to get the basic lines in place.

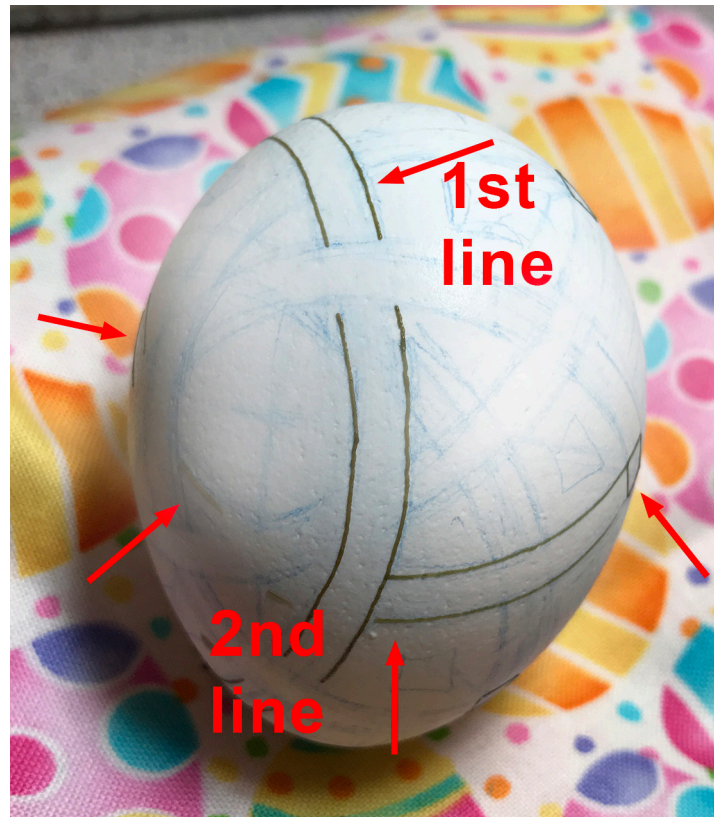
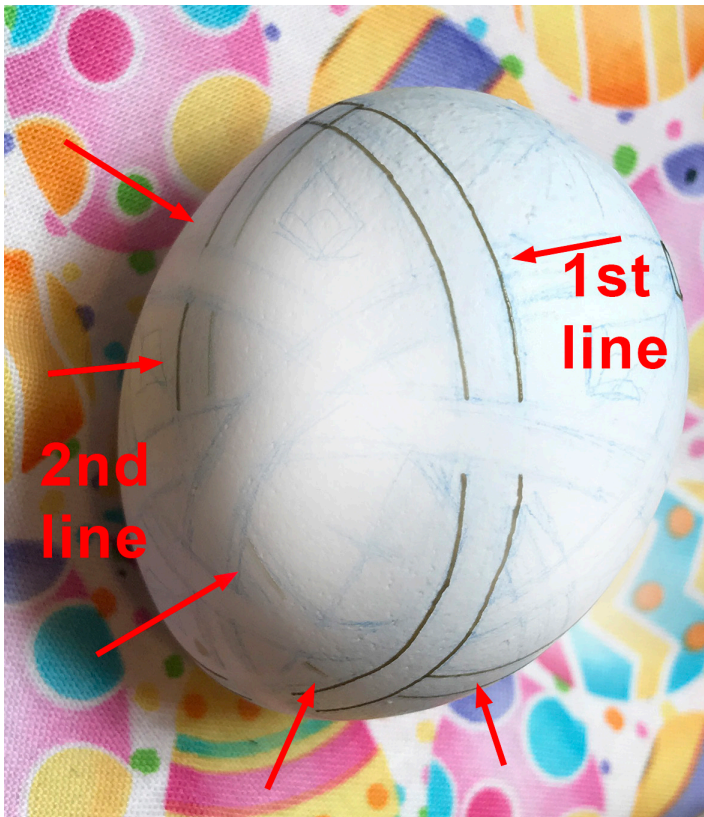
FIRST LINE (right):

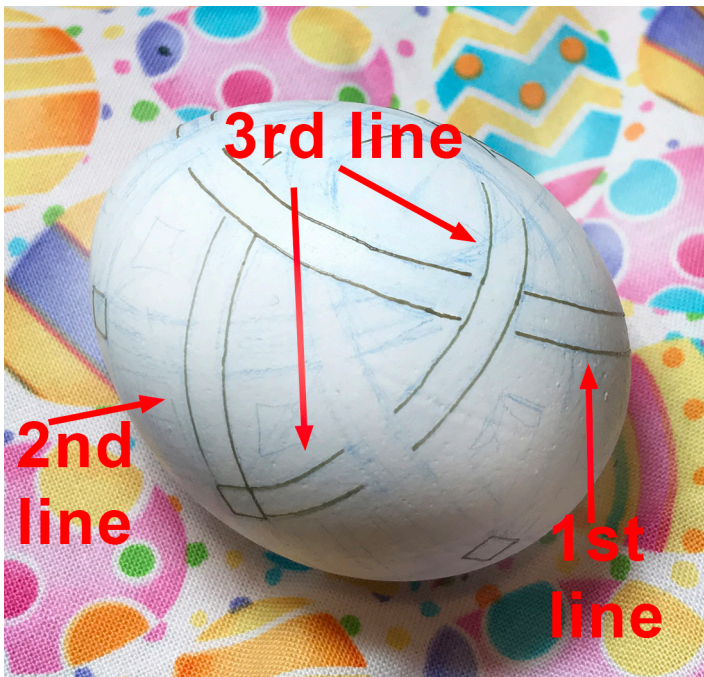
Start at one of your 60° marks above the equator, draw a big curve going beyond and around the center (marked with a red plus sign) and come around to the 60° mark below the equator. Shown at right as the line from A to B to C. If you are just drawing a single line, it should go around the center mark by about 1/2" or 12 mm. If you make bands later, this space will become smaller, but you want to keep the curve round and wide for now, but not too wide.



SECOND LINE (below):

In the picture below left, I turned the egg so that Point C in the picture above was at the top. Starting with that point, draw the second line around to the 60° mark that has not been touched by Line 1. Try to see this as a solid line ignoring where I broke the line when waxing because it was going to go under another line. Just make another big arc, passing the center by about 1/2" or 12 mm, and meet the 60° mark on the side. In the picture below left, you can see the 2nd line cross the first line right at the bottom of the picture. The picture on the right shows it coming around to the untouched 60° mark.





THIRD LINE:

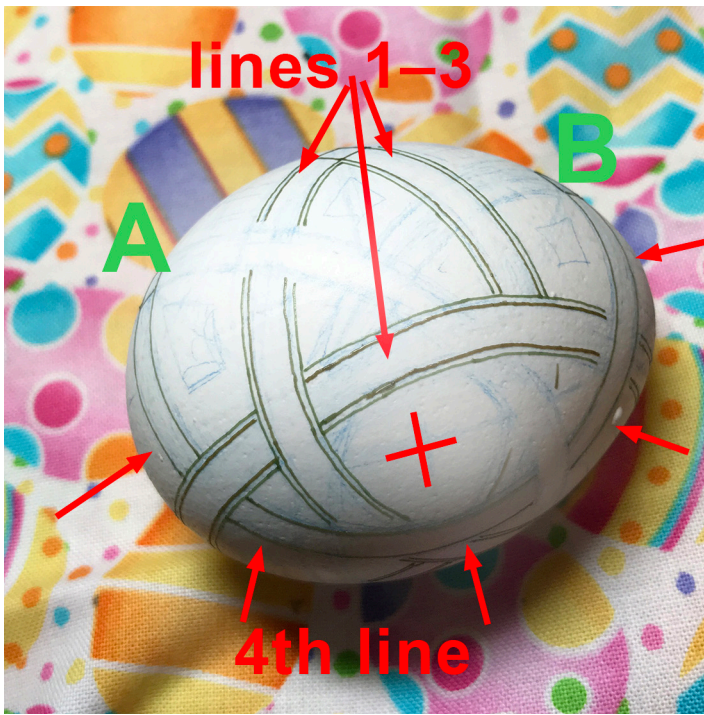
You've probably figured out that the third line is going to connect the end of the second line, which was on the 60° mark not touched by Line One, with the beginning of the first line, completing one Triquetra.

The pictures above show it starting on the left, arcing around that center point by about 1/2" or 12 mm, and connecting to the first line's 60° mark.



FIRST COMPLETE TRIQUETA

The two pictures above show you your first complete triquetra. The picture on the right marks the center of the front of the egg with a red plus sign. I double-lined these three lines with wax so that they will be more obvious in the next section, making the second triquetra.



FOURTH LINE, the start of the second Triqueta.

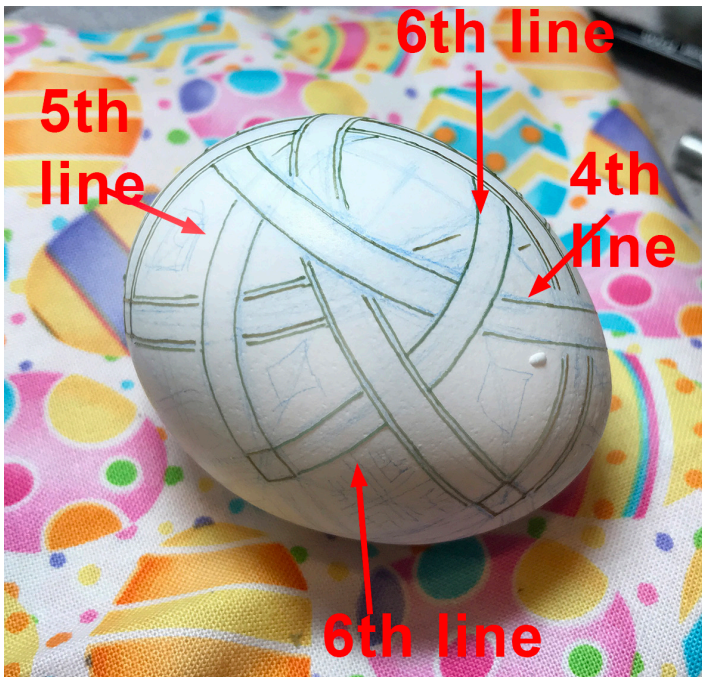
Starting at an untouched 60° mark on the side, draw an arc just like the first ones you've drawn, going around and beyond the middle to another untouched 60° mark on the side. In the picture, it would go from the big green A to the big green B, going around the middle which is marked with a red plus sign.

The lines from the first triqueta are double lines. the new line is not.



FIFTH LINE:

Starting at one end of the 4th line which you just drew, draw another arc around to the last untouched 60° mark. This line will arc around the middle just like all the others have. In the pictures above, the 4th and 5th lines are not double lines. The first three are double lines.



SIXTH and last LINE:

Starting at the end of the 5th line you just drew, connect that end with the beginning of the 4th line,

You should still be just working in pencil. Now is the time for you to smooth out the arcs, make the six lines that go around the middle go around more or less evenly, making a nice hexagon. Look at the spaces below each 60° mark and even them out.



The pictures above show both triquetras with double lines. If you make bands, you can decide which ones go over and which ones go under by erasing the parts of the lines under the ones on top.

The picture of the right was taken after I had completed the second side.

Do the second side of the egg exactly the same way.

When both sides are done, look at your egg from the side and even out the diamonds between the 60° marks. The ones at the top and bottom will be larger. If this was one a rounder egg like an ostrich, the six diamonds would be the same size.



COLORING OR PATTERNING:

If you color or pattern one band in one color or pattern, you will see that there are only two bands total. The bands formed by one triquetra meet and cross the bands on the other side of the egg in one continuous band. The second triquetra and its mate on the other side compose a second band. These lines are made of two infinity bands, which is the magic and mystique of the triquetra and one of the reasons it is a perfect symbol for the Trinity in Christianity, the infinite Father-Son-Holy Spirit.