# Norse Knot-Scale Drawing: Step-by-Step Interlace Bands

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

On a 6 cm by 4 cm rectangle with 2 cm grid spacing, use an aligned grid (no offset) and draw two scales in adjacent cells of one row. Extend one band from each scale so the two band centerlines meet at a single marked node. State your over-under rule and shade with light from the upper right.

Answer: Two rounded diamonds sit in adjacent cells. One band from each scale is extended so the two band centerlines meet at a single marked node. The over-band is continuous; the under-band has small gaps (example: 1 mm) on both sides of the node. Shading highlights the upper-right edge of the over-band and shadows the under-band gaps.

Reason: The grid spacing is 2 cm, so each scale fits one cell. Using an aligned grid makes the two scales adjacent, so their band centerlines cross at a shared node. The over-under rule is applied once and stated.

Check: Measure band width at three points; confirm it is constant. Cover labels and check that the over-under reading is clear. Confirm the highlight is on the upper-right edge.

Task 2

Draw a staggered row of three scales using a 2 cm grid. Use a band width of 3 mm (hypothetical). Mark all nodes and apply a stated over-under rule consistently at every node. Do not shade.

Answer: Three rounded diamonds are offset by half a cell. Each spine has nodes where bands cross. State one over-under rule and apply it at every marked node. For example, use 'horizontal bands over vertical bands at every node'; this works whether a spine has one node or several. If you prefer alternation along a spine, state how it applies to spines with only one node (for example, start with over at the first node). Band width is the chosen 3 mm throughout.

Reason: Staggering uses the half-cell offset. A single stated rule applied at every node is a consistent convention that works whether a spine has one node or several. Band width is stated and kept constant.

Check: Measure the offset between rows (should be 1 cm). Check band width at several points. Verify the stated over-under rule at every marked node by tracing each band and confirming the same rule is applied throughout.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Create a 4 cm by 4 cm practice square with two crossing bands. Use a 2 mm band width. Shade one band as over and one as under with light from the lower left. Then reverse the over-under and shade again. Compare the two readings.

Answer: First version: lower-left band is over, upper-right band is under. Highlight on the lower-left edge of the over-band; shadow in the under-band gaps. Second version: reverse the over-under and move highlights accordingly. Both readings are clear when labels are covered.

Reason: The practice square isolates the over-under decision. Reversing tests whether the shading supports the reading. The light source is stated and applied consistently.

Check: Cover labels and ask a peer which band is over in each version. If ambiguous, increase contrast or adjust gap size. Measure band width to confirm 2 mm.

Task 4

Design a 4 cm by 4 cm pattern with four scales in a 2 by 2 arrangement (no offset), using 2 cm grid spacing. Add interlace bands with a constant width of 2 mm. State your over-under rule, mark all nodes, and shade with light from the top. List one valid alternative you could use.

Answer: Four rounded diamonds in a 2 by 2 grid. Nodes occur where band centerlines from adjacent scales cross. The over-under rule is: horizontal bands over, vertical bands under, at every node. Shading highlights the top edge of over-bands and shadows under-band gaps. A valid alternative is to reverse the rule (vertical over, horizontal under) as long as it is consistent. Note: a 2 by 2 arrangement of scales produces crossings between adjacent scales; mark each crossing as a node and apply the stated rule there.

Reason: The 2 by 2 arrangement uses the full grid. The rule is simple and checkable. The alternative is explicitly allowed by the rubric.

Check: Trace each band to confirm the rule at every marked node. Measure band width. Check that highlights are on top edges. Confirm the alternative is stated clearly and would be applied consistently if chosen.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Grid is consistent and scale outlines are smooth and symmetrical.
- [ ] Band width is constant and band edges are parallel.
- [ ] Over-under rule is stated and applied consistently at every node.
- [ ] Shading uses a stated light source and supports the over-under reading.
- [ ] Valid alternatives (reversed over-under, different band width) are allowed if consistent and clearly stated.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?