

## Jens Pind's Linkage – Basic Directions

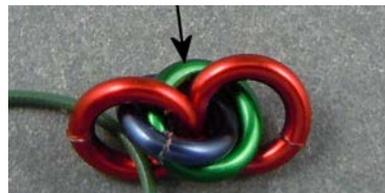
Aspect ratio: 3.0

Class exercise ring size:

- 16 AWG (1.29mm) 0.156" (4.0mm)

Jens Pind's Linkage is actually a spiral weave like the Rope Chain 1 thru 2, but it holds the spiral when relaxed because the small aspect ratio locks the rings in place once they are closed. The small aspect ratio results in a very tight weave, and the exact placement of each added ring is critical to the flexibility of the chain.

1. Close the first ring (red) and place it on a tail wire.
2. Close the second ring (blue) through the first ring (red). How you align the blue ring will determine the direction of spiral of the chain.
3. Close the third ring (green) through both the first ring (red) and second ring (blue).
4. Close the next ring (red) through the two previous rings (blue and green) going through the same hole as the previous red ring.
5. Note the relationship of the two red rings to each other. In this case the red ring on the right is up and away from the camera, behind the red ring on the left. The next ring (blue) to be added must have the opposite relationship to the previous blue as the red rings have to each other.



6. Close the next ring (blue) through the two previous rings (green and red) going through the same hole as the previous blue ring with the opposite relationship the red rings have. In this case the blue ring on the right must be inserted down and towards the camera, in front of the blue ring on the left.

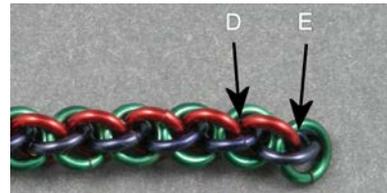


Until the blue ring is in place the red ring may shift sides. Be sure to check the relationship of the two red rings and the two blue rings after inserting the blue rings. If the red ring has shifted, take out the last blue ring and try again. Check with the instructor if you have any doubts.

7. Close the next ring (green) through the two previous rings (red and blue) going through the same hole as the previous green ring with the opposite relationship the blue rings have. In this case the green ring on the right must be inserted up, on top of the green ring on the left.



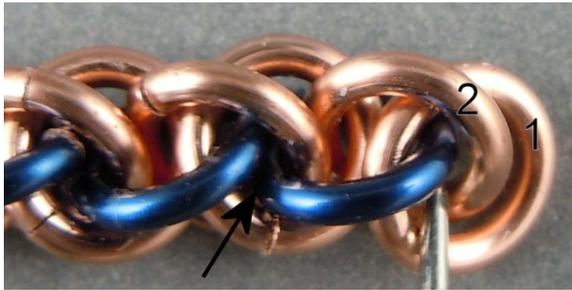
8. Close each additional ring through the previous 2 rings using the hole by the 3<sup>rd</sup> previous ring. When adding a ring to the chain you must look at the previous ring of the same color to see where to add the new one. In this example the previous red ring at arrow D went through the hole above the red ring on the left, so the new red ring must go through the hole at arrow E above the red ring. Note that each color forms a zigzag like line and that the direction of zigzag is opposite from the adjacent lines. You must check the placement of each ring as you add it. In this example, if the chain were rotated 180 degrees the correct position would have been beneath the red ring.



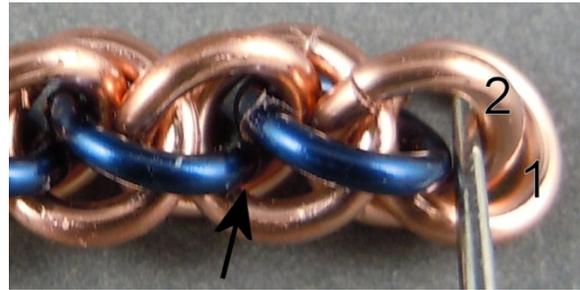
9. Repeat step 8 until complete



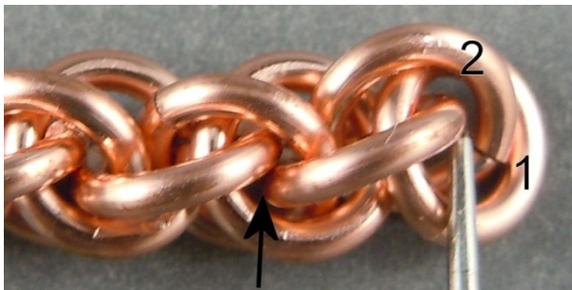
## Jens Pind's Linkage Addendum



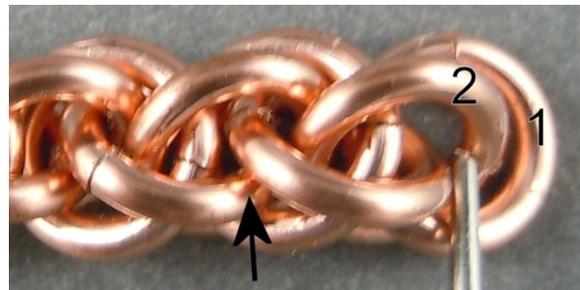
Count back the last two rings (numbered 1, and 2) from the working end of the chain to find the hole to insert the next blue ring through (where the needle is). Look back one link in that row, to where the arrow is pointing, to see if the new blue ring will need to go above, or below, the previous blue ring in the row in order to maintain the layered structure of the blue row. In this case it needs to go below the previous blue ring, where the needle is.



If the chain had been rotated 180 degrees, so we are looking at it from the other side, the new blue ring will need to go above the previous blue ring in the row, where the needle is, in order to maintain the layered structure of the blue row.



In the case where all the rings are the same color, the process is exactly the same. Count back the last two rings from the working end of the chain to find the hole to insert the next ring through. Look back one link in that row, to where the arrow is pointing, to see if the new ring will need to go above, or below, the previous ring in that row in order to maintain the layered structure of that row. In this case it needs to go below the previous ring, where the needle is.



If the chain had been rotated 180 degrees, so we are looking at it from the other side, the new ring will need to go above the previous ring in the row, where the needle is, in order to maintain the layered structure of the row.

