

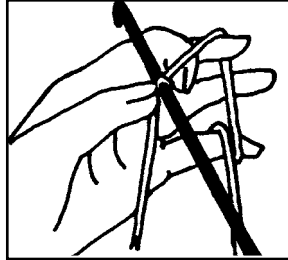
how to crochet

Note: This Crochet terminology is Australian, not American.

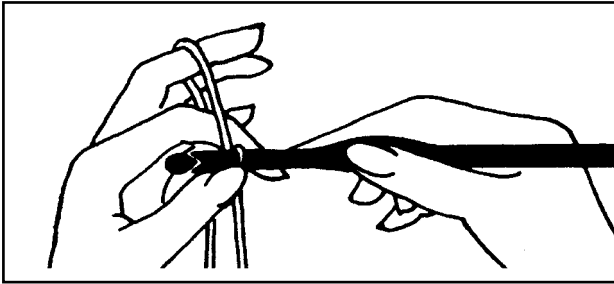
The craft of crochet is based on forming a chain and working into the chain the various crochet actions that form the different stitches used in the pattern. When one row of crochet has been completed the top edge forms the basic chain for the next row.

Holding yarn and hook

Holding hook between first finger and thumb of right hand and letting second finger rest near point of hook, make a loop by wrapping the yarn round first and second fingers of left hand. Place the hook under the front loop and draw the back loop through. Withdraw fingers from loop and draw loop up on hook.



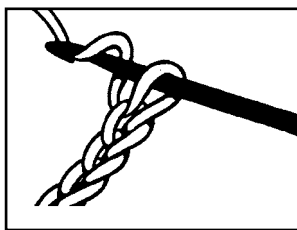
Holding work, as it is formed, between first finger and thumb of left hand, pass yarn from ball over first and second fingers, under third and round little finger.



Chain stitch (ch)

Commencement of all crochet work:-

Holding yarn and hook as described above and making a slip loop to begin with, * pass hook from left to right under yarn (held in left hand), draw this thread through loop already on hook and rep from * for length required.



Slip stitch (sl st)

Is chiefly used for joinings or in fancy patterns, and is the shortest in height of all crochet sts:-

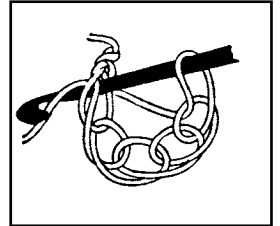
Make required length of chain.

1st row - Miss end ch (near hook), * pass hook through next ch, draw yarn through both sts on hook, rep from * to end of ch, turn.

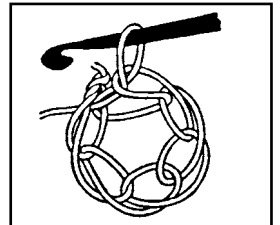
2nd row - 1ch (1ch at beginning of row always forms last st of next row), * inserting hook in second single chain, draw yarn through both sts on hook, rep from * to end of row, turn. Rep 2nd row for length required.

To work in rounds

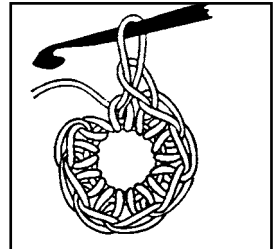
Step 1 - make a chain of 5 stitches. Join with a slip stitch into 1st ch. to form a ring.



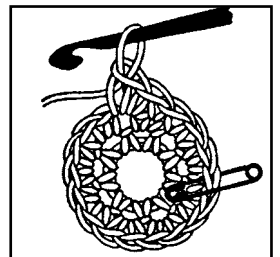
Step 2 - 1st round - make 8 double crochet (dc) into ring. Place a safety pin in the last dc of 1st round to mark end of round. Move the safety pin to the last dc of the following round.



Step 3 - 2nd round - 2 double crochet (dc) into each dc of previous round - an increase made in each dc. There are 16 dc in round.



Step 4 - 3rd round - * 2 double crochet (dc) into next dc - an increase made in last dc, 1 dc into next dc, repeat from * all round (24 dc in round) Continue working in rounds of double crochet as required, working increases wherever necessary in order to keep work flat and ending last round with 1 slst into each of next 2 dc. Fasten off.

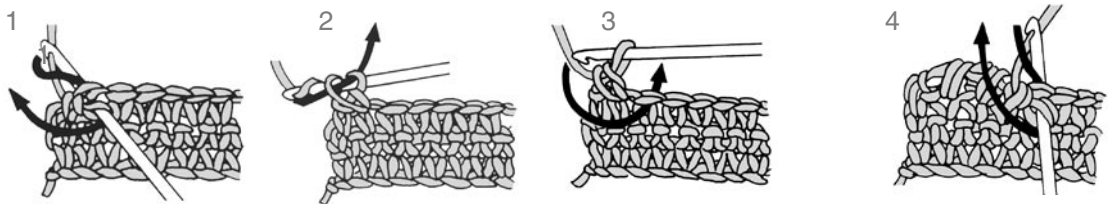


To fasten off

Break off yarn, draw the end through the loop on the hook and pull up to fasten tightly.

crab stitch

Crab Stitch (or Reversed Double Crochet) is used as a decorative texture or edging. It consists of working double crochet stitches in the 'wrong' direction (from left to right for right handed knitters).



1 and 2. After a right side row, **do not turn.**

2 and 3. Always starting with the hook facing downward, insert the hook to face upwards at the same time. Wrap the yarn and draw through, to finish off the dc as normally.

4. Insert the hook ready for next stitch.

Double crochet (dc)

Usually required to be worked firmly, evenly, and with medium tension.

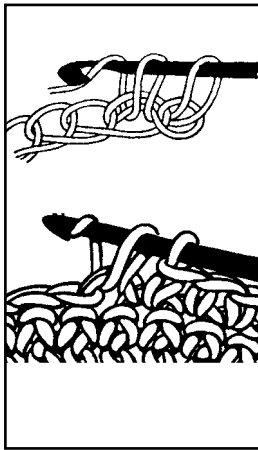
Make required length of chain.

1st row - Miss 2 ch, * draw a loop through next ch, then draw a loop through both sts on hook, rep from * to end of row, turn.

2nd row - 2 ch (2 ch at beginning of row form last st of next row, the first stitch being missed on every row), * draw a loop through next dc, draw a loop through both sts on hook, rep from * to end of row, turn.

Rep 2nd row for length required.

Two different effects can be obtained from the above st.



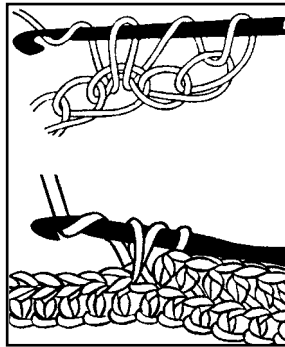
Half treble (htr)

Make required length of chain.

1st row - Miss 3 ch, * pass yarn round hook, draw a loop through next ch, draw a loop through all 3 sts on hook, rep from * to end of row, turn.

2nd row - 3 ch (3 ch at beginning of row form the last st of next row), * pass yarn round hook, draw a loop through next htr, draw a loop through all 3 sts on hook, rep from * to end row, turn.

Rep 2nd row for length required.



Treble stitch (tr)

Make required length of chain.

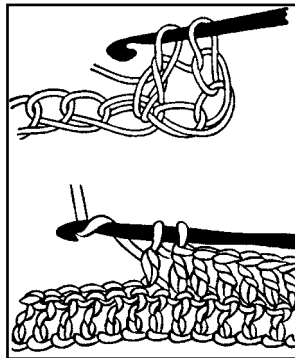
1st row - Miss 3 ch, * pass yarn round hook, draw a loop through next ch to height st is required to be when finished, draw a loop through first 2 loops on hook, then draw another loop through 2 remaining loops, rep from * to end of row, turn.

Care should always be taken to draw up first loop to its full height. Proper loop formation

gives to finished st, its soft and full appearance. Do not finish off top of st too loosely, or a ragged effect will be produced.

2nd row - 3 ch (3 ch at beginning of row form last st, in next row), work 1 tr on each tr to end of row, turn.

Rep 2nd row for length required.



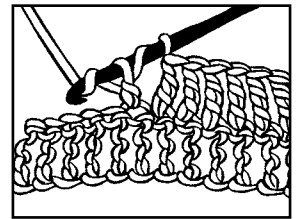
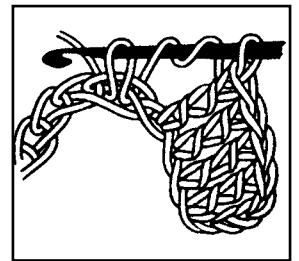
Double treble (dtr)

Make required length of chain.

1st row - Miss 4 ch, * yarn twice round hook, draw a loop through next ch, draw a loop through first 2 loops on hook, draw a loop through next 2 loops, then another through last 2 loops (thereby completing one long treble st), rep from * to end of row, turn.

2nd row - 4 ch (4 ch at beginning of row form last st of next row), work dtr on each dtr to end of row, turn.

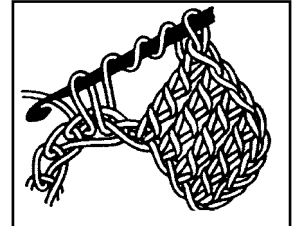
Rep 2nd row for length required.



Triple Treble (ttr)

Make foundation chain.

1st row - Miss 5 chain * yarn 3 times over hook, insert hook into next chain and draw a loop through, draw a loop through first 2 loops on hook, (draw a loop through next 2 loops on hook) 3 times - 1 loop remains on hook, rep from * to end

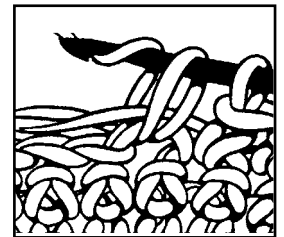


Quadruple Treble (qtr)

Work as given for triple treble (ttr), winding yarn over hook 4 times instead of 3 at beginning, and drawing loop through 2 loops on hook 4 times instead of 3.

Joining yarn

When only a short length is left, take end from new ball of yarn and complete last st with this. Continue working over both ends of yarn for several sts, afterwards continuing with new thread. This method is not suitable for some lacy patterns. In this case it is wiser to leave the ends at the back of the work and darn them in later.



To change colour

When changing colour, use new colour to draw last loop of last st in previous colour. This will ensure all of the next stitch is the same colour.

crochet buttons

Using 4.50mm hook, make 2ch, leaving an end 3cm long at beg for filling button.

1st Round: Miss 1ch, 4dc in next ch, sl st in first dc. Fasten off, leaving an end 10cm long.

Using 10cm end, gather around edge, filling button with 3cm end. Leave rem of 10cm end to attach button.