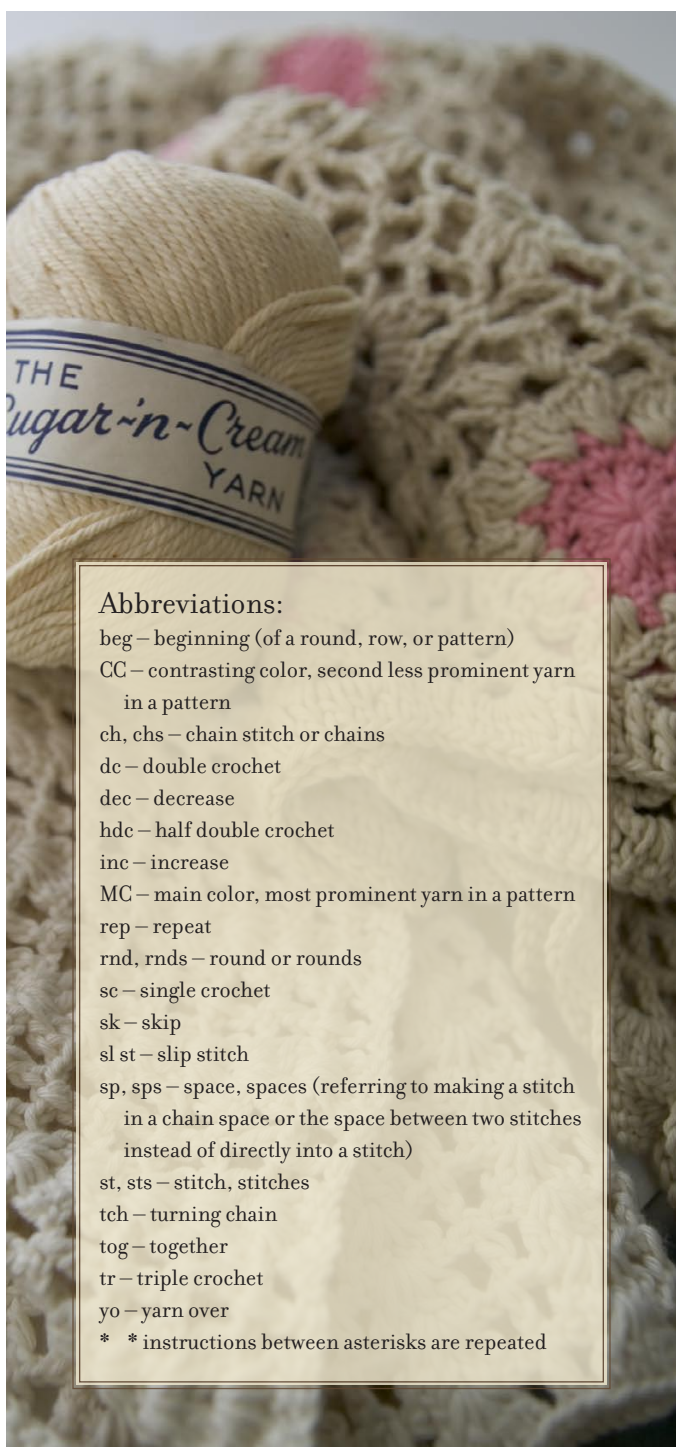




MARYJANE'S
CROCHET
Basics

HANDY TRAVEL VERSION



Abbreviations:

beg – beginning (of a round, row, or pattern)

CC – contrasting color, second less prominent yarn
in a pattern

ch, chs – chain stitch or chains

dc – double crochet

dec – decrease

hdc – half double crochet

inc – increase

MC – main color, most prominent yarn in a pattern

rep – repeat

rnd, rnds – round or rounds

sc – single crochet

sk – skip

sl st – slip stitch

sp, sps – space, spaces (referring to making a stitch
in a chain space or the space between two stitches
instead of directly into a stitch)

st, sts – stitch, stitches

tch – turning chain

tog – together

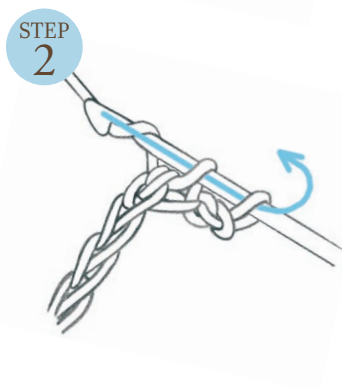
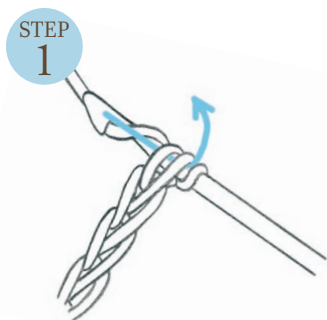
tr – triple crochet

yo – yarn over

* * instructions between asterisks are repeated

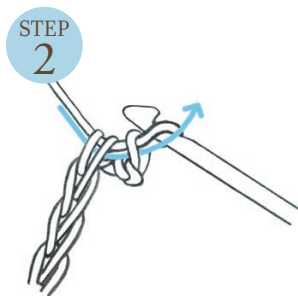
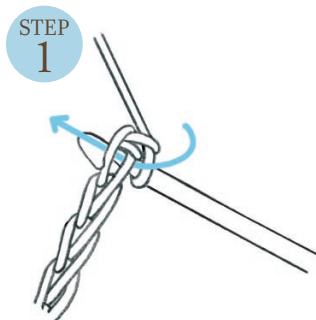
Single Crochet

1. Insert hook into second ch from hook. YO; pull hook through ch (two loops on hook).
2. YO; pull hook through both loops on hook.



Second Row of SC

At end of row, flip work horizontally. Make one ch; work one sc into both top loops of every sc from previous row.

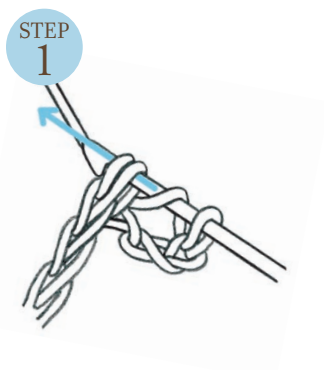


Slip Stitch

1. Insert hook into second ch from hook.
2. YO.
3. Pull hook through ch and loop on hook.

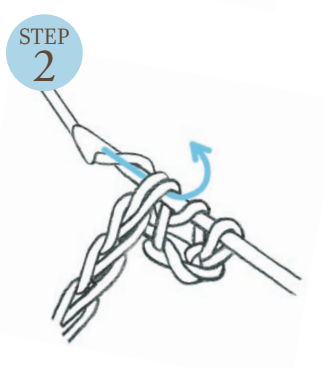
Double Crochet

1. YO; insert hook into fourth ch from hook (three loops on hook; the two strands of ch count as one loop).
2. YO; pull hook through ch (three loops on hook). YO; pull hook through two loops.
3. YO; pull hook through remaining two loops.



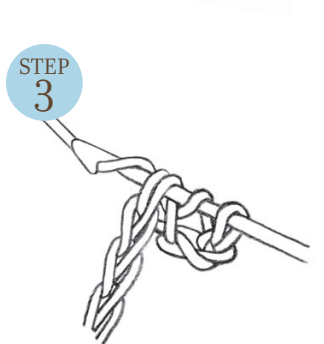
Second Row of DC

At end of row, flip work horizontally. Ch three, skip first stitch, work dc into top of next st; continue to end of row. Work last st into top of three-chain piece that you skipped at beginning of row.



Half Double Crochet

Work like dc, but in step 1, insert hook into third ch from hook instead of fourth. In step 2, YO and pull hook through all three loops on hook instead of two (leaves one loop on hook).

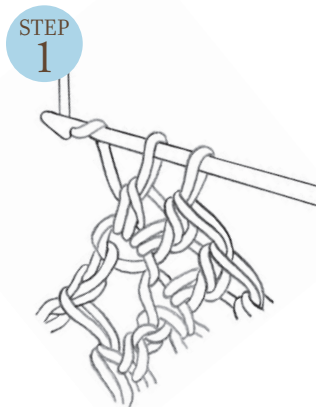


Triple Crochet

Work like dc, but in step 1, YO twice and insert hook into fifth ch from the hook instead of fourth (four loops on the hook). YO, pull through two loops; YO, pull through two more; YO, pull through last two loops.

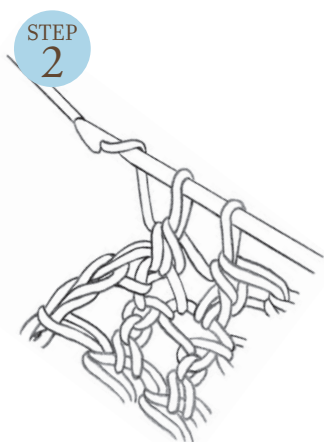
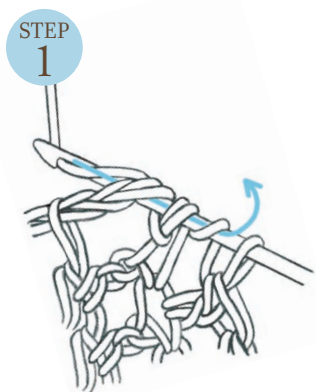
Increasing

1. To increase the number of stitches in a row to make it larger, work two st into one st of previous row. (Can be done at beginning, end, or middle of row.)



Decreasing

1. To decrease the number of stitches in a row to make it smaller, work one st into two st of previous row: slide hook through tops of two st instead of just one. (Can be done at beginning, end, or middle of row.)



Working in Rounds

1. Make a short foundation chain (the pattern will designate how many, usually 4–6). Insert hook into first ch, but instead of going under the “braid,” go directly down into top of ch so round lays flat.
2. YO; pull through all loops.
3. If you are working in sc, make one ch for height (two for hdc, three for dc, four for tr). Work the number of st called for by inserting hook into middle of ring (not into ch st making up ring). Attach last st to first st with sl st.
4. Drape a scrap of different-colored yarn at end of row before you start next one to mark your place. Make one ch for height; work as many sc into top of each st as indicated in pattern. To keep circle flat, make more st in each consecutive row (your pattern will specify how many).

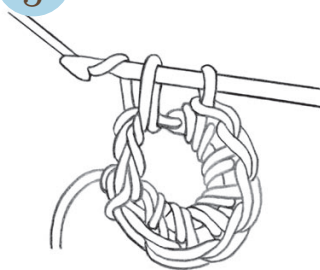
STEP
1



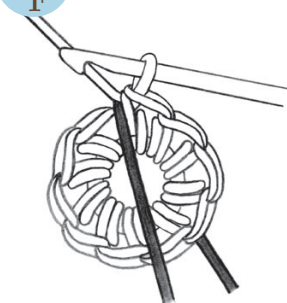
STEP
2



STEP
3



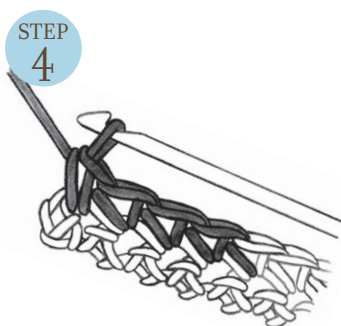
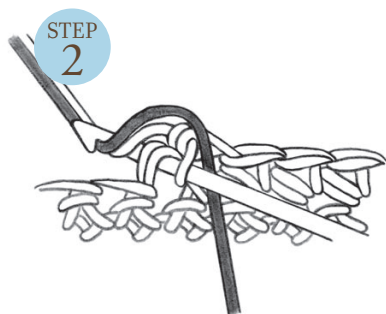
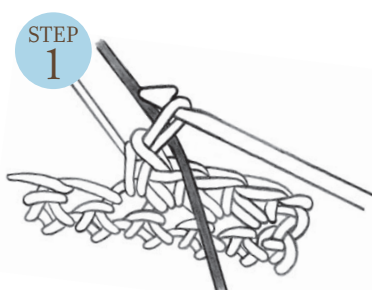
STEP
4



Working in a New Ball of Yarn

You can use this method to change yarn in the middle of a row or at the end of one.

1. After you complete a st, but before you start a new one, hold your new yarn right along with your old one with tail of new yarn sticking off to right.
2. Pretend that the old and new yarns are one; YO with both and insert hook into top of next st.
3. Drop old yarn and YO with new one. Pull through both loops on hook.
4. Work stitches with new yarn for rest of row. When project is done, go back and thread loose ends onto a blunt-tip needle; feed loose ends through several stitches to hold in place.



Trellis Stitch

(A network of lengths of chains looped together to make a meshlike pattern; must be used in a project where number of st in each row is evenly divisible by four.)

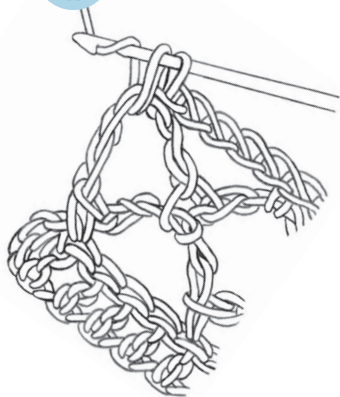
At end of row, ch five. Skip over three st from previous row. Work one sc into next st. Repeat across the row. At end of row, turn work around; ch five. Make one sc into first five-chain sp near center (your stitch goes all the way around chain, not through one of chains). Repeat across row and for all rows after.

Picot

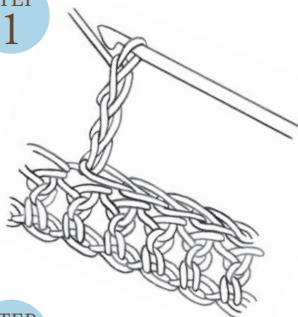
(A little loop of chains worked into one stitch to create a small “bubble.”)

1. Sl st into a st and make three or four ch (your pattern should tell you how many).
2. Sl st back into the same st.
3. Keep sl st through each st until it's time for another picot.

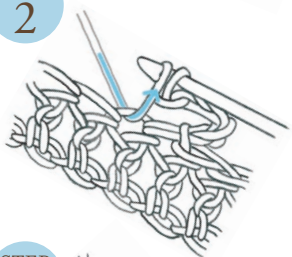
STEP
1



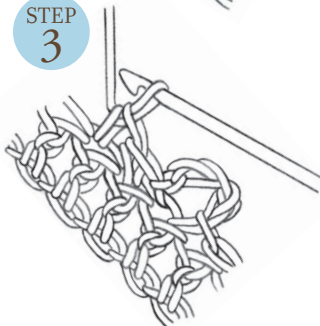
STEP
1



STEP
2

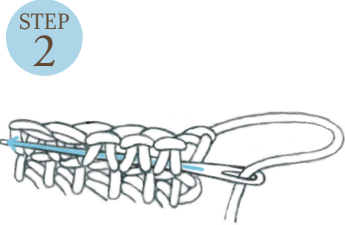
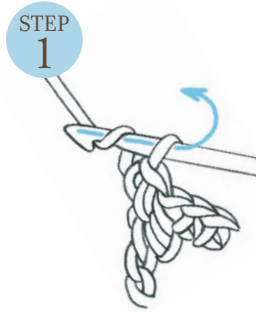


STEP
3



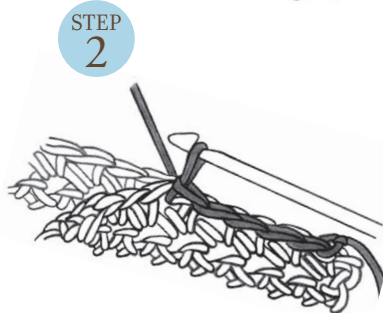
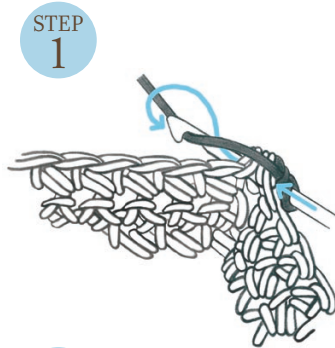
Fastening Off (Ending your work.)

1. Cut yarn, leaving 4–5" tail. Draw loose end through loop on hook; pull to tighten.
2. Weave in loose end by threading through blunt-tip needle and weaving through several st.



Attaching Two Pieces Together

1. Match up edges with right sides together. Starting with a slip knot on hook, work sl st through tops of first st of both pieces.
2. Work sl st into tops of rest of st in same manner (always push hook through both pieces).



Find complete, step-by-step crochet instructions
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