

■ glossary

ABBREVIATIONS

beg	begin(s); beginning
bet	between
CC	contrasting color
ch	chain
cm	centimeter(s)
cont	continue(s); continuing
dc	double crochet
dec(s)('d)	decrease(s); decreasing; decreased
est	established
fol	follows; following
g	gram(s)
hdc	half double crochet
inc(s)('d)	increase(s); increasing; increased
lp(s)	loop(s)
MC	main color
m	marker
mm	millimeter(s)
patt(s)	pattern(s)
pm	place marker
rem	remain(s); remaining
rep	repeat; repeating
rev sc	reverse single crochet
rnd(s)	round(s)
RS	right side
sc	single crochet
sk	skip
sl	slip
sl st	slip(ped) stitch
sp(s)	space(es)
st(s)	stitch(es)
tbl	through back loop
tch	turning chain
tog	together
tr	treble crochet
WS	wrong side
yd	yard
yo	yarn over hook
*	repeat starting point
**	repeat all instructions between asterisks
()	alternate measurements and/or instructions
[]	work bracketed instructions a specified number of times

Crochet Gauge

To check gauge, chain 30 to 40 stitches using recommended hook size. Work in pattern stitch until piece measures at least 4" (10 cm) from foundation chain. Lay swatch on flat surface. Place a ruler over swatch and count number of stitches across and number of rows down (including fractions of stitches and rows) in 4" (10 cm). Repeat two or three times on different areas of swatch to confirm measurements. If you have more stitches and rows than called for in instructions, use a larger hook; if you have fewer, use a smaller hook. Repeat until gauge is correct.

Wraps Per Inch

If you substitute or spin a yarn for a project, you can compare the weight of the yarn to the project yarn by comparing wraps per inch (listed in Sources for Supplies on page 97). To do this, wrap your yarn around a ruler for one inch and count the number of wraps. If you have more wraps per inch, your yarn is too thin; fewer wraps per inch, your yarn is too thick.



Crochet Chain (ch)

Make a slipknot on hook. Yarn over hook and draw it through loop of slipknot. Repeat, drawing yarn through the last loop formed.



Slip Stitch Crochet (sl st)

*Insert hook into stitch, yarn over hook and draw loop through stitch and loop on hook. Repeat from *.

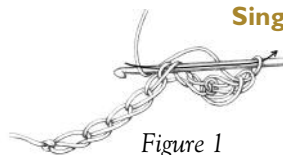


Figure 1

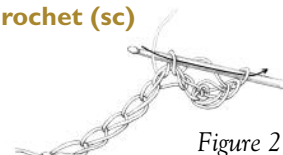


Figure 2

Insert hook into a stitch, yarn over hook and draw a loop through stitch (Figure 1), yarn over hook and draw it through both loops on hook (Figure 2).

Base Chain Single Crochet (base ch/sc)

Start with a slipknot, ch 2 (Figure 1). Insert hook in 2nd ch from hook, draw up a loop. Yarn over hook, draw through 1 loop (the "chain," Figure 2). Yarn over hook, draw through 2 loops (the "sc"). 1 sc with its own ch st (shaded) at the bottom (Figure 3). *Insert hook under the 2 loops of the "ch" st (shaded) of the previous st, draw up a loop, yarn over hook and draw through 1 loop, yarn over hook and draw through 2 loops. Rep from * for length of foundation (Figure 5).

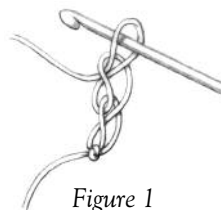


Figure 1

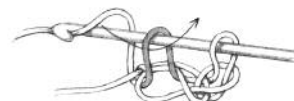


Figure 2

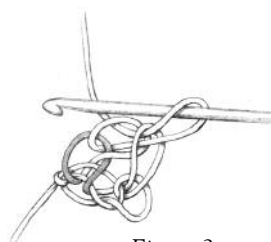


Figure 3

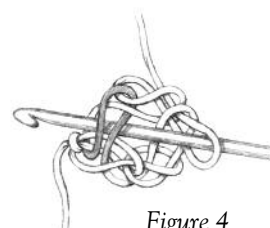


Figure 4

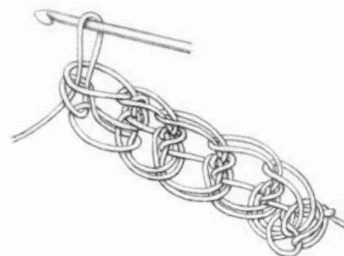


Figure 5

Half Double Crochet (hdc)

*Yarn over hook, insert hook into a stitch, yarn over hook and draw a loop through stitch (3 loops on hook), yarn over hook (Figure 1) and draw it through all the loops on the hook (Figure 2). Repeat from *.

Figure 1



Figure 2



Treble Crochet (tr)

*Wrap yarn around hook two times, insert hook into a stitch, yarn over hook and draw a loop through (four loops on hook; Figure 1), yarn over hook and draw it through two loops (Figure 2), yarn over hook and draw it through the next two loops, yarn over hook and draw it through the remaining two loops (Figure 3). Repeat from *.

Figure 1



Figure 2

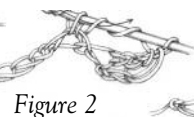


Figure 3



Double Crochet (dc)

*Yarn over hook, insert hook into a stitch, yarn over hook and draw a loop through stitch (three loops on hook; Figure 1), yarn over hook and draw it through two loops (Figure 2), yarn over hook and draw it through the remaining two loops (Figure 3). Repeat from *.

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Single Crochet 2 Together (sc2tog)

Insert hook in next stitch, yarn over, draw loop through stitch (2 loops on hook, Figure 1). Insert hook in next stitch, yarn over, draw loop through stitch (3 loops on hook). Yarn over and draw yarn through all 3 loops on hook (Figure 2). Completed sc2tog—1 stitch decreased (Figure 3).

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



SKILL LEVELS FOR CROCHET

BEGINNER	Projects for first-time crocheters using basic stitches and minimal shaping.
EASY	Projects using basic stitches, repetitive stitch patterns, simple color changes, and simple shaping and finishing.
INTERMEDIATE	Projects using a variety of techniques, such as basic lace patterns or color patterns, and mid-level shaping and finishing.
EXPERIENCED	Projects with intricate stitch patterns, techniques and dimension, such as non-repeating patterns, multicolor techniques, fine threads, small hooks, detailed shaping, and refined finishing.

The Craft Yarn Council of America has set up guidelines to bring uniformity to yarn labels and published patterns. *Interweave Crochet* is a member of CYCA, and we are dedicated to giving our readers the most accurate project information possible. We are implementing the CYCA guidelines as follows:

Skill Level: Each project now indicates whether it is rated as Beginner, Easy, Intermediate, or Experienced, as shown at left. These ratings are guidelines to help you choose the appropriate difficulty.

Yarn Weight: The numbers that appear with the materials list in the projects are based on the system outlined below. We have consulted the yarn label, the manufacturer's website, and other resources, to classify these yarns as accurately as possible. We continue to offer life-sized photos of each yarn and wraps-per-inch information in Sources for Supplies (page 97), to help you visualize the yarns used.



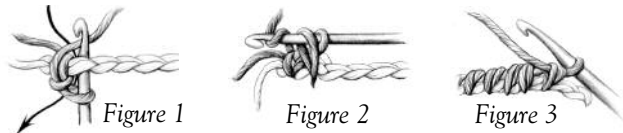
STANDARD YARN WEIGHT SYSTEM

YARN WEIGHT SYMBOL AND CATEGORY NAMES	 1	 2	 3	 4	 5	 6
	SUPER FINE	FINE	LIGHT	MEDIUM	BULKY	SUPER BULKY
TYPE OF YARNS IN CATEGORY	Sock, Fingering, Baby	Sport, Baby	DK, Light Worsted	Worsted, Afghan, Aran	Chunky, Craft, Rug	Bulky, Roving
CROCHET GAUGE* RANGES IN SINGLE CROCHET TO 4 INCHES	21–32 sts	16–20 sts	12–17 sts	11–14 sts	8–11 sts	5–9 sts
RECOMMENDED HOOK IN METRIC SIZE RANGE	2.25–3.5mm	3.5–4.5mm	4.5–5.5mm	5.5–6.5mm	6.5–9mm	9mm and larger
RECOMMENDED HOOK IN U.S. SIZE RANGE	B-1 to E-4	E-4 to 7	7 to 1-9	1-9 to K-10½	K-10½ to M-13	M-13 and larger

* GUIDELINES ONLY: The above reflect the most commonly used gauges and needle or hook sizes for specific yarn categories

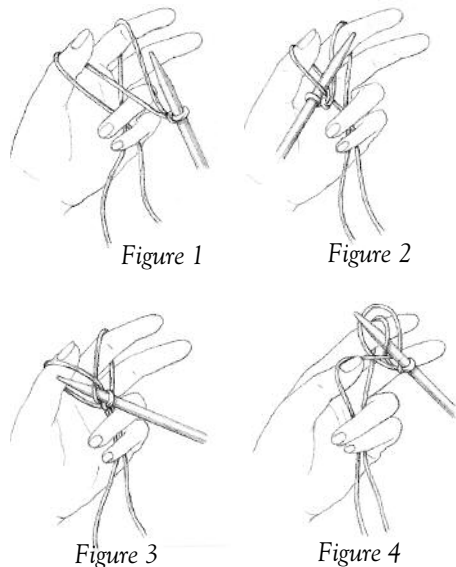
Reverse Single Crochet (rev sc)

Working from left to right, insert crochet hook into an edge stitch, draw up a loop, yarn over hook, and draw this loop through the first one. *Insert hook into next stitch to right (Figure 1), draw up a loop, yarn over hook again (Figure 2), and draw this loop through both loops on hook (Figure 3). Repeat from *.



Continental (Long-Tail) Cast-On

Leaving a long tail (about ½" to 1" [1.3 to 2.5 cm] for each stitch to be cast on), make a slipknot and place on needle. Place thumb and index finger of left hand between yarn ends so that working yarn is around index finger and tail end is around thumb. Secure ends with your other fingers and hold palm upwards, making a V of yarn (Figure 1). Bring needle up through loop on thumb (Figure 2), grab first strand around index finger with needle, and go back down through loop on thumb (Figure 3). Drop loop off thumb and, placing thumb back in V configuration, tighten resulting stitch on needle (Figure 4).



Backward Loop Cast-On

*Loop working yarn and place it on needle backward so that it doesn't unwind. Repeat from *.



Short-Rows: Wrapping a Stitch



Figure 1



Figure 2

Work to turn point, slip next stitch purlwise to right needle. Bring yarn to front (Figure 1). Slip same stitch back to left needle (Figure 2). Turn work and bring yarn in position for next stitch, wrapping the stitch as you do so. *Note:* Hide wraps in a knit stitch when right side of piece is worked in a knit stitch. Leave wrap if the purl stitch shows on right side. Hide wraps as follows: *Knit stitch:* On right side, work to just before wrapped stitch. Insert right needle from front, under the wrap from bottom up, and then into wrapped stitch as usual. Knit them together, making sure new stitch comes out under wrap. *Purl stitch:* On wrong side, work to just before wrapped stitch. Insert right needle into wrap from back, bottom up, and put on left needle. Purl wrap and stitch together.

Standard Bind-Off (BO)

Slip one stitch, *knit one stitch, insert left needle tip into first stitch on right needle (Figure 1), pass this stitch over the second stitch (Figure 2), and off the needle—one stitch remains on right needle and one stitch has been bound off (Figure 3). Repeat from *.

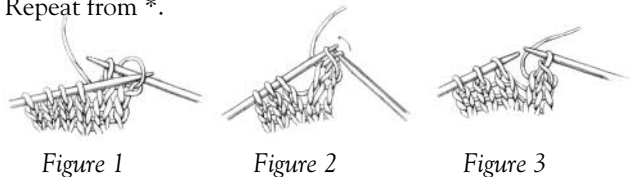


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Backstitch Seam

Working from right to left, under edge stitch, bring threaded needle up through both pieces of fabric (Figure 1), then back down through both layers a short distance (about a row) to the right of the starting point (Figure 2). *Bring needle up through both layers a row-length to the left of backstitch just made (Figure 3), then back down to the right, in same hole used before (Figure 4). Repeat from *, working backward one row for every two rows worked forward.

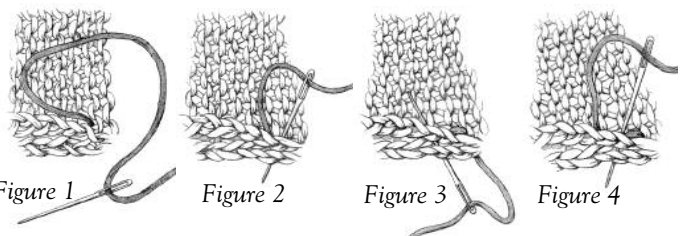


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4