

JANIE CROW

Basic stitches

We do not recommend that beginners attempt to tackle the crochet club project and so we have assumed that all members have a basic understanding of crochet stitches and terminology. The blog is in place to help with anything a bit complicated or out of the ordinary – it will not show you how to work basic stitches

It would be a good idea for those of you who have not crocheted for a while or who are unfamiliar with UK terminology to have a little practice before launching into the project. I would recommend that you have a go at the following stitches:

- *Chain stitch*
- *Slip stitch*
- *Double crochet (US, single crochet)*
- *Half treble crochet (US, half double crochet)*
- *Treble crochet (US, double crochet)*
- *Double treble crochet (US, treble crochet)*



Double crochet (US, single crochet).



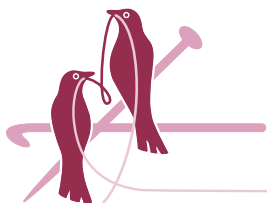
Half treble crochet (US, half double crochet).



Treble crochet (US, double crochet).



Double treble crochet (US, treble crochet).



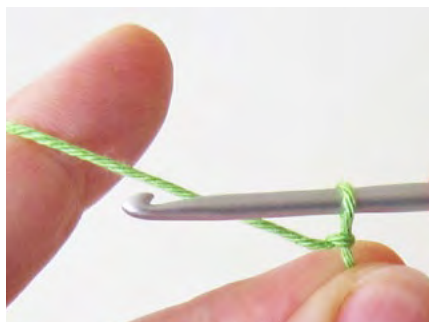
Chain stitch

US: Chain stitch

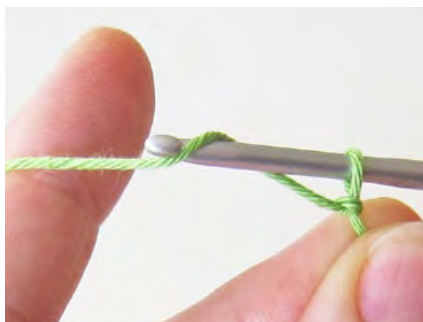
JANIE CROW

*This is the most basic of all the crochet stitches.
Possibly every crochet project you will ever tackle will
involve creating chain stitches.*

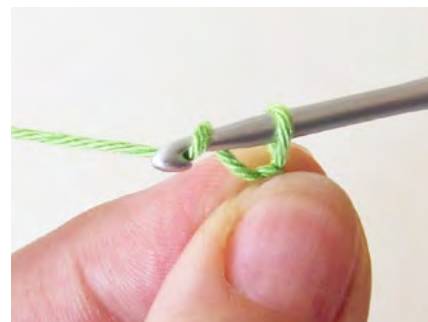
UK: ch 0
US: ch 0



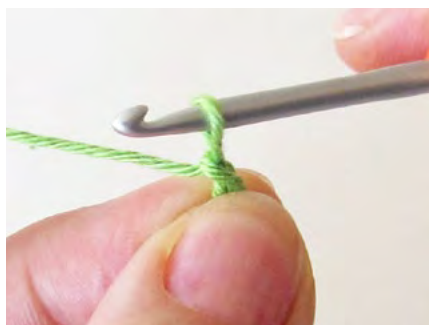
Step 1: Place a slip knot on the hook and slide it up so that it sits on the widest part of the hook shaft.



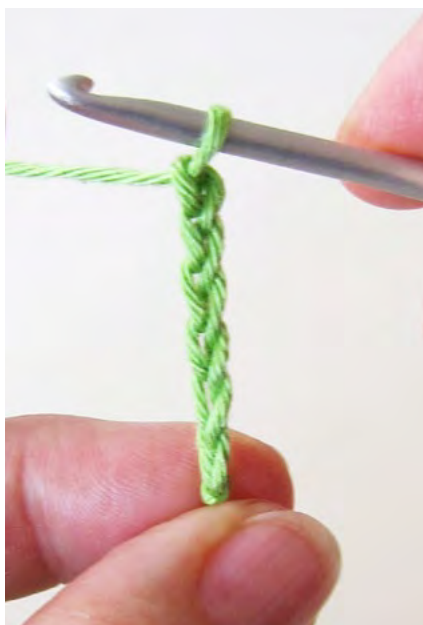
Step 2: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left – again make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter.



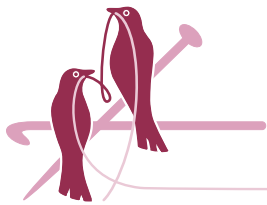
Step 3: Turn the hook towards you so that the hook is facing down and the yarn is trapped within the crook of the hook, making sure that the slip knot remains on the wider part of the shaft of the hook.



Step 4: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through the slip knot, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you have made one chain.



Step 5: Continue in this way, drawing a new loop of yarn through each chain until you have the required number.



Slip stitch

US: Slip stitch

JANIE CROW

This stitch is used when working in the round or when you need to travel from one position within your crochet to another without adding height to your work.

If you want to make a ring in order to work in the round you will need to make a slip stitch to join one end of your chain to the other.

UK: ss ●

US: ss



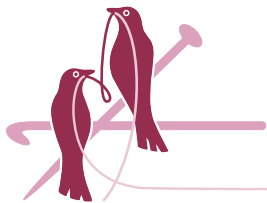
Step 1: Once you have worked the correct number of chain, bring the end of the chain up so that you can link. Insert your hook into the very first chain you made.



Step 2: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left – like you did to make the chain. Turn the hook towards you so that the hook is facing down and the yarn is trapped within the crook of the hook, making sure that the chain stitch remains on the wider part of the shaft of the hook.



Step 3: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through both of the chains that sit on the hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you have made one slip stitch.



Double crochet

US: Single crochet

JANIE CROW

Double crochet is a short posted stitch, which is in effect made in two parts – the post of the stitch is made, the chain leading out of it is made. This chain leads into the next stitch.

UK: dc +
US: sc



Step 1: Once you have made your required number of chain (see left), insert your hook into the second chain from the hook – this leaves one chain unused and it is this chain that allows you to turn your work. If you do not skip one chain and try to make a stitch into the last chain made you will actually find that you unravel your chain

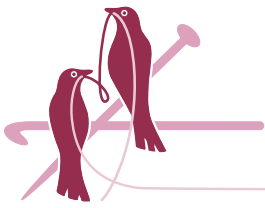
Step 2: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left – make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter. Turn the hook towards you so that the hook is facing down and the yarn is trapped within the crook of the hook, making sure that the first chain remains on the wider part of the shaft of the hook

Note

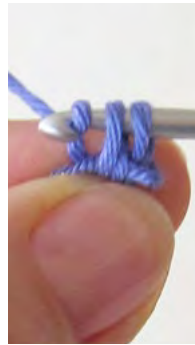
You can place your hook through any part of the chain, but make sure you are consistent with where you choose. You can place the hook through so that just one loop of yarn sits on the top of the hook, or you can place it so that 2 loops of yarn sit on top of the hook and just one sits below.



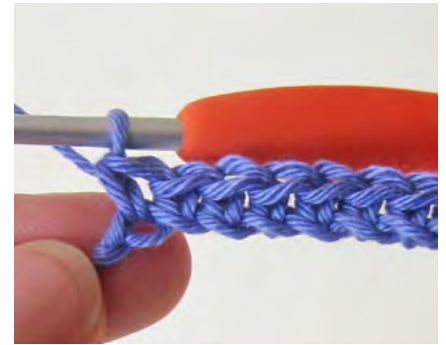
Step 3: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through the chain stitch, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 2 loops on your hook



Step 4: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again.



Step 5: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through both the yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have one loop left on your hook.



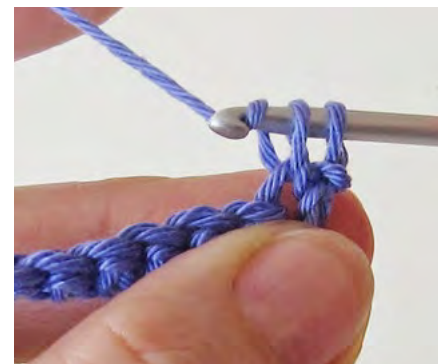
Step 6: Continue in this way, until you have worked one stitch into every chain.



Step 7: To work your next row you must turn your work over so that the reverse is facing you.

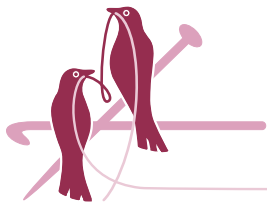


Step 8: Make one chain (this allows you room to turn).



Step 9: Work a double crochet stitch into the stitch at the base of the chain.

Step 10: Work a double crochet stitch into each of the chain stitches you can see running along the top of the last row.



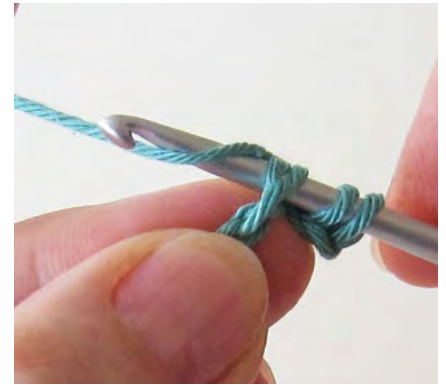
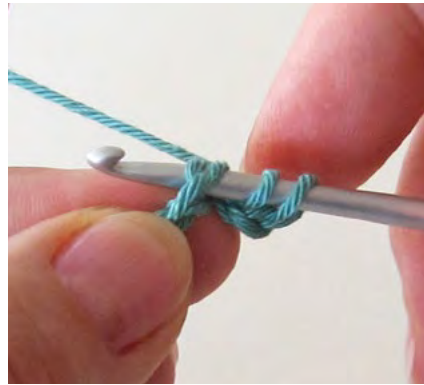
Half treble crochet

US: Half double crochet

JANIE CROW

Half treble crochet is a relatively short posted stitch, which is a little bit longer in height than a double crochet stitch (US, single crochet). It is a very yarn hungry stitch so tends not to be used to create complete fabrics, but is more commonly used as a transition stitch between a double crochet and a treble crochet stitch. Like a double crochet stitch a half treble is in effect made in two parts – the post of the stitch is made, the chain leading out of it is made. This chain leads into the next stitch.

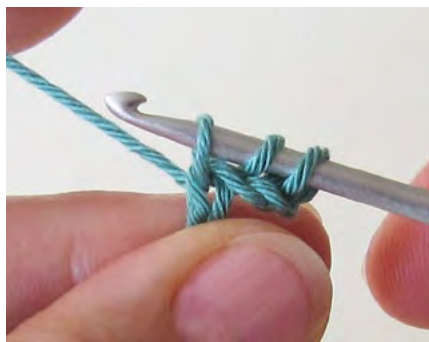
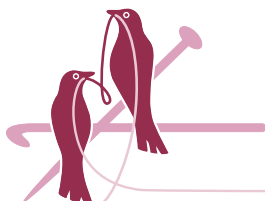
UK: htr
US: hdc



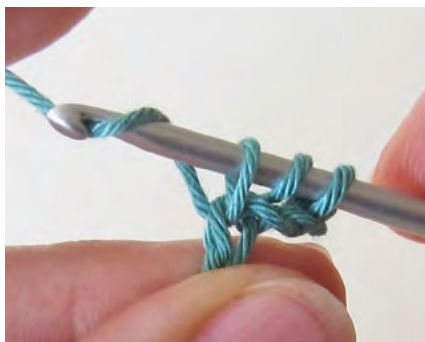
Step 1: Work your required number of chain (see above), with the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left – make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter.

Step 2: Insert your hook into the third chain from the hook – this leaves 2 chains unused and it is these chain stitches that allow you to turn your work. Some patterns may tell you to treat these 2 chain as a stitch on the next row, other patterns may just treat them as turning chains (tch). As before you can place your hook through any part of the chain, but make sure you are consistent with where you choose.

Step 3: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again – make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter. Turn the hook towards you so that the hook is facing down and the yarn is trapped within the crook of the hook, making sure that the slip knot remains on the wider part of the shaft of the hook.



Step 4: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through the chain stitch, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 3 loops on your hook.



Step 5: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again, rotate the hook so that the yarn will catch in the crook of the hook.



Step 6: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through all 3 of the yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have one loop left on your hook.



Step 7: Continue in this way, until you have worked one stitch into every chain.

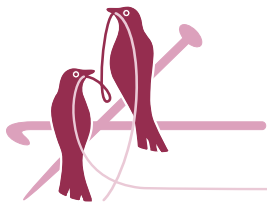


Step 8: To work your next row you must turn your work over so that the reverse is facing you.

Step 9: Make 2 chain (these allow you room to turn) and work a half treble crochet stitch into each of the chain stitches you can see running along the top of the last row.

Note

if the pattern tells you that the 2 chain made at the beginning of the last row count as a stitch then you will need to work your last stitch into the 2nd of the 2 chain stitches made at the beginning of the last row.



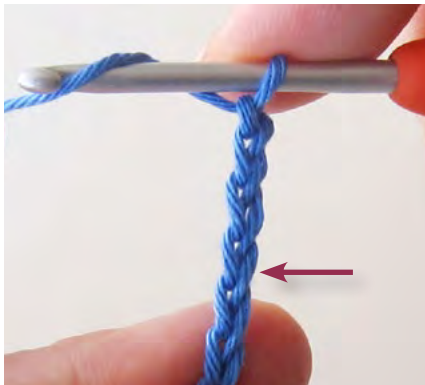
Treble crochet

US: Double crochet

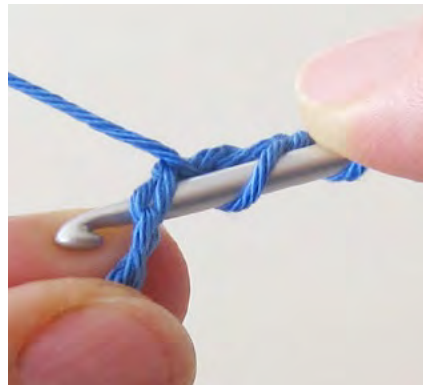
JANIE CROW

Treble crochet is a relatively longer posted stitch. The stitch is in effect made in three parts – the post of the stitch is made in two identical steps, the chain leading out of it is made. This chain leads into the next stitch.

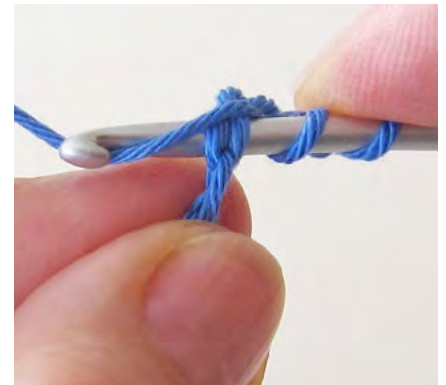
UK: tr
US: dc



Step 1: Work your required number of chain (see above), with the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left – make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter.



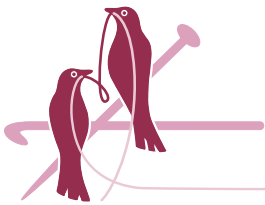
Step 2: Insert your hook into the fourth chain from the hook – this leaves 3 chains unused and it is these chain stitches that allow you to turn your work. Most patterns will tell you to treat these 3 chain as a stitch on the next row.



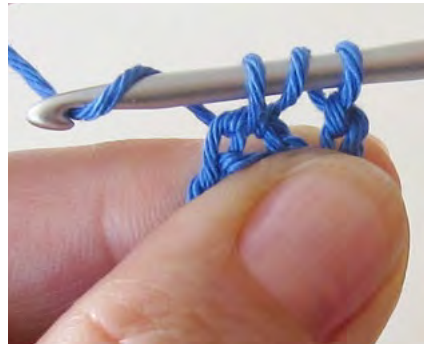
Step 3: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again – make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter. Turn the hook towards you so that the hook is facing down and the yarn is trapped within the crook of the hook, making sure that the chain remains on the wider part of the shaft of the hook.

Note

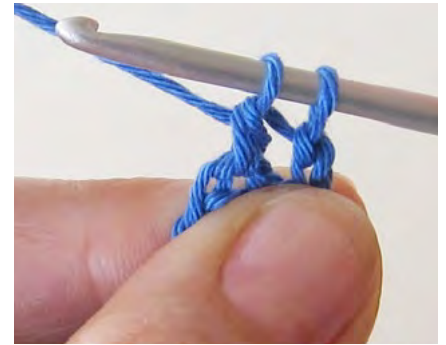
As before you can place your hook through any part of the chain, but make sure you are consistent with where you choose.



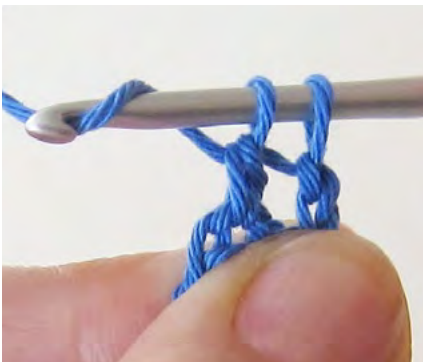
Step 4: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through the chain stitch, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 3 loops on your hook.



Step 5: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again.



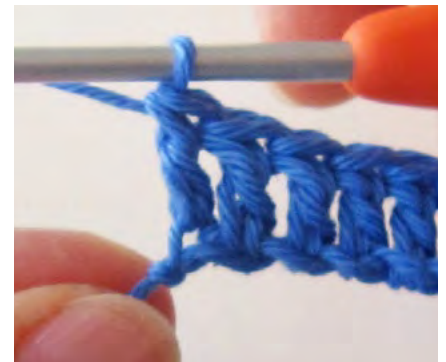
Step 6: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through 2 of the yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 2 loops left on your hook.



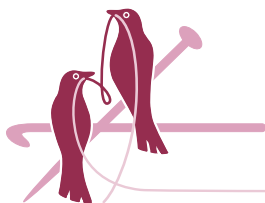
Step 7: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again.



Step 8: As before, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through the 2 yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 1 loop left on your hook.



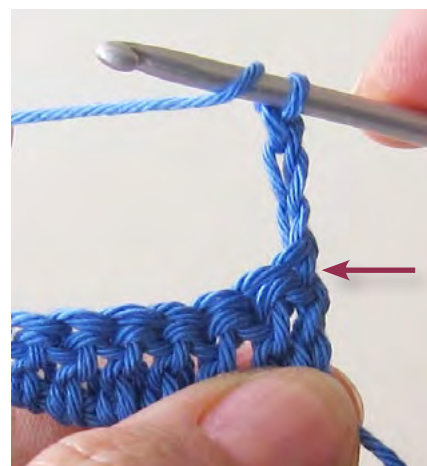
Step 9: Continue in this way, until you have worked one stitch into every chain.



Step 10: To work your next row you must turn your work over so that the reverse is facing you.



Step 11: Make 3 chain (these allow you room to turn and represent the first stitch of the row) the 3 chain count as your first stitch.



Step 12: Skip the stitch at the base of the 3 chain stitches.



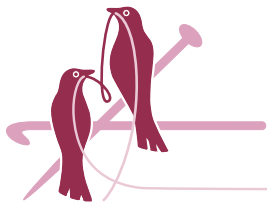
Step 13: Work a treble crochet stitch into each of the chain stitches you can see running along the top of the last row.



Step 14: When you reach the end of the row, you must make sure that you work your last stitch into the 3rd of the 3 chain stitches made at the beginning of the last row.



Wrong: As your 3 turning chains count as a stitch, you must skip the stitch at the base of the chain. If you don't you will have 2 stitches leading from the same place.



Double treble crochet

US: Treble crochet

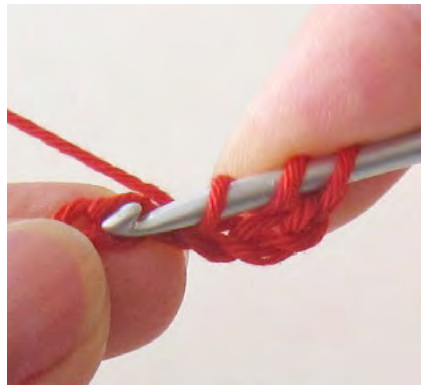
JANIE CROW

Double treble crochet is a stitch with a long post. The stitch is in effect made in four parts – the post of the stitch is made in three identical steps, the chain leading out of it is made. This chain leads into the next stitch.

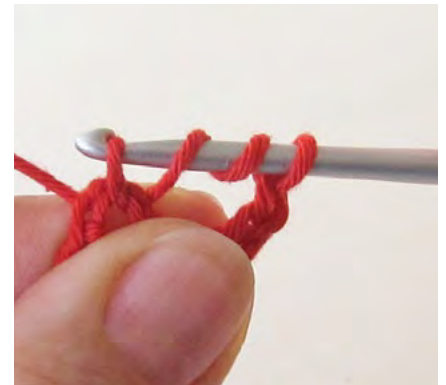
UK: dtr
US: tr



Step 1: Work your required number of chain (see above), with the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left twice – make sure you do this where the shaft of the hook is relatively large in diameter.



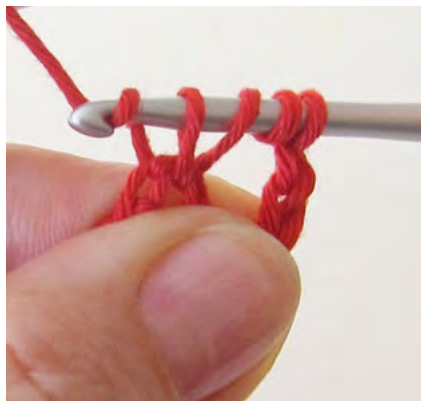
Step 2: Insert your hook into the fifth chain from the hook – this leaves 4 chains unused and it is these chain stitches that allow you to turn your work. Most patterns will tell you to treat these 4 chain as a stitch on the next row.



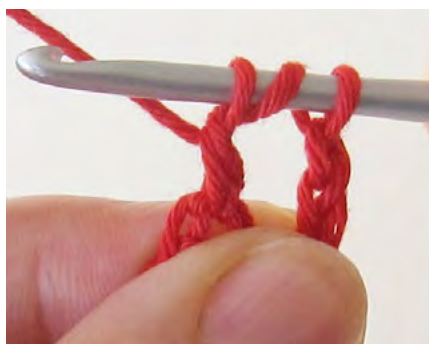
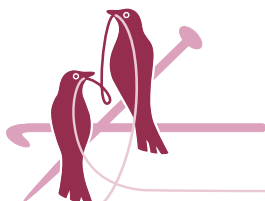
Step 3: Take the yarn over the hook in the same way as for treble crochet above and, in a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through the chain stitch, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 4 loops on your hook.

Note

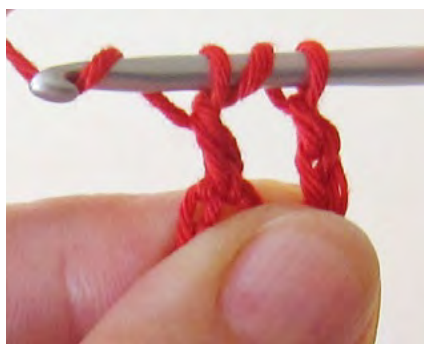
As before you can place your hook through any part of the chain, but make sure you are consistent with where you choose.



Step 4: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again.



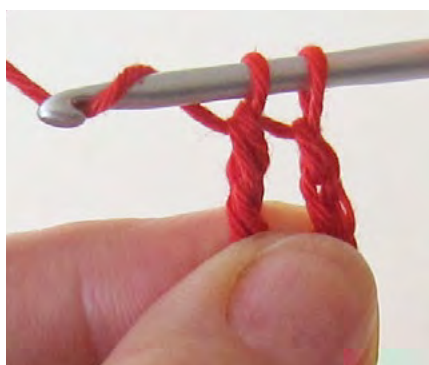
Step 5: In a relatively quick motion, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through 2 of the yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 3 loops left on your hook.



Step 6: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again.



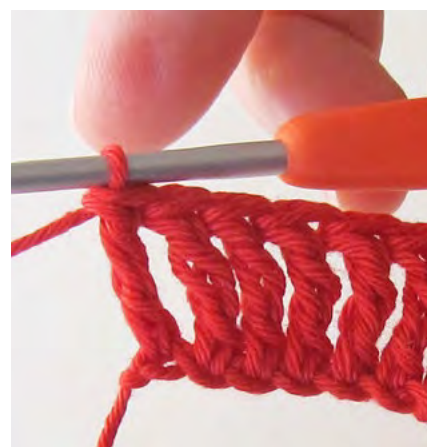
Step 7: As before, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through 2 yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 2 loops left on your hook.



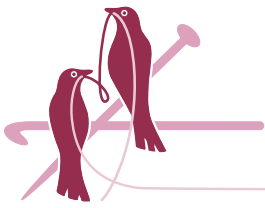
Step 8: With the hook facing upwards, take the yarn over the hook from right to left again.



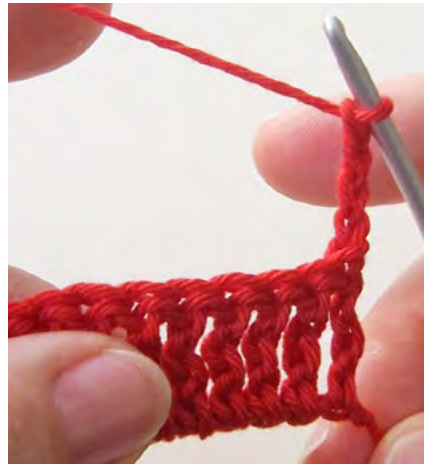
Step 9: As before, draw the hook (and thus the yarn trapped within the crook) through 2 yarn loops which remain on your hook, turning the hook back to the upward position as you do so – you will have 1 loop left on your hook and the stitch is complete.



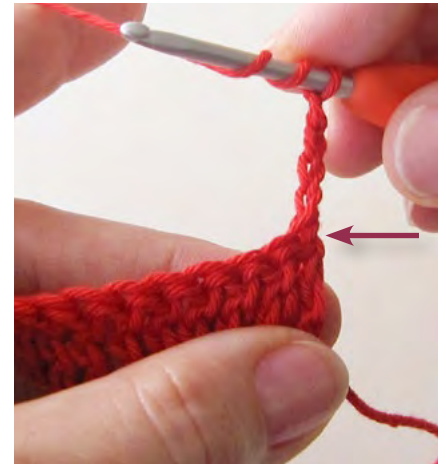
Step 10: Continue in this way, until you have worked one stitch into every chain.



Step 11: To work your next row you must turn your work over so that the reverse is facing you.



Step 12: Make 4 chain (these allow you room to turn and represent the first stitch of the row) the 4 chain count as your first stitch.



Step 13: Skip the stitch at the base of the 4 chain stitches



Step 14: Work a double treble crochet stitch into each of the chain stitches you can see running along the top of the last row.



Step 15: When you reach the end of the row, you must make sure that you work your last stitch into the 3rd of the 3 chain stitches made at the beginning of the last row.



Wrong: As your 4 turning chains count as a stitch, you must skip the stitch at the base of the chain. If you don't you will have 2 stitches leading from the same place.