

How To CROCHET For Beginners

Your Step-by-Step Guide To Crochet



LET'S EMBARK ON A CROCHET ADVENTURE!

Welcome to the enchanting world of crochet! A place where you can transform simple yarn into marvelous creations using just a hook! Crochet is a magical journey that lets you weave strands of yarn into intricate patterns, and the best part is that it's a relaxing and enjoyable way to express your creativity.

In this beginner's guide, we'll explore the fascinating universe of crochet – from the essential tools you'll need to the fantastic techniques that will make your projects come to life.



For in-depth visual crochet instructions, please follow our step-by-step instructional video series by scanning the provided QR code.

WHAT EXACTLY IS CROCHET?

Picture This: You take a special hook and use it to make loops with yarn, and as if by magic, those loops turn into cozy and charming fabrics. That's the art of crochet! It's like crafting your own tapestry, where you get to choose the colors and textures. Plus, you're the wizard behind all the creations!

YOUR TRUSTY CROCHET TOOLKIT

Before we start this crafting adventure, let's gather up our crafting tools – they're like your companions on this exciting journey:

Crochet Yarn: Yarn is like the paint for your crochet canvas. It comes in different weights and materials, and each project might need a specific type. Your pattern instructions will specify the suitable yarn type, yarn weight, and hook size for your project.

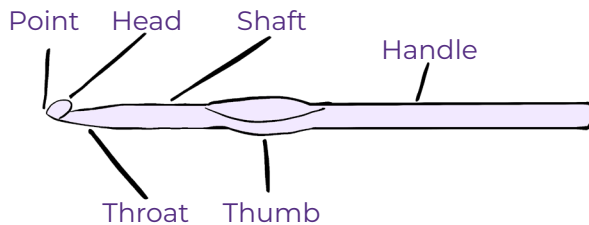


Yarn Type Chart

Weight 0 - Lace	Weight 4- Medium
Weight 1- Super Fine	Weight 5- Bulky
Weight 2- Fine	Weight 6 - Super Bulky
Weight 3- Light	Weight 7- Jumbo

Note: Yarn weight pertains to the thickness of the yarn strand, rather than its physical weight.

Crochet Hook: This is your magic wand! The hook helps you make loops and stitches with the yarn. It has different parts, like a throat, grip, and point/head.,. We'll take a closer look at each part.



Point: (Also known as head or tip) Pokes through stitches or chains.

Throat: Hooks onto and holds the yarn being pulled through a stitch.

Shaft: Yarn is looped around the shaft and held in place to create.

Thumb & Handle: Place fingers here while holding and manipulating the crochet hook.



Yarn Needles: Think of these as the friendly helpers that help you sew pieces together or neatly weave in loose yarn ends.



Locking Stitch Markers: These are little reminders that keep track of where you stopped in your project. They prevent you from getting lost.



Measurement Tools: You'll need a tape measure to ensure your creations are just the right size, whether you're making a cozy blanket or a stylish scarf.



Yarn Snipper: This nifty tool helps you snip the yarn at the beginning and end of your projects, making your creations neat and tidy.



Stitch Marker Rings: These help you mark specific spots in your pattern, making it easier to keep track of where you are and where you need to make changes.



Thimble: This helps you control the tension of your yarn, so your stitches come out just right. It's also great for reducing strain on your finger.

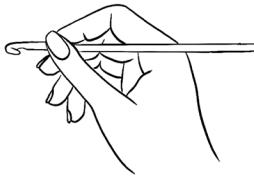


Row Counter: This little assistant helps keep track of your progress. With a row counter, you'll never forget which row you're on and which hook you're using.

HOW TO HOLD THE CROCHET HOOK

Don't worry about getting the hold of the crochet hook just right, there's no one-size-fits-all! You can hold it like a pencil or like a knife, and we'll show you both techniques. You get to decide which feels the most comfortable for you.

PENCIL GRIP



KNIFE GRIP



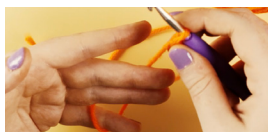
Note: Try the knife grip and pencil grip to figure out which hold is more comfortable for you. In both positions, your thumb will be placed on the thumb rest, and the hook should be facing you.

HOLDING THE YARN

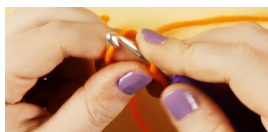
Imagine your fingers dancing with yarn! We'll teach you a step-by-step dance where you weave the yarn between your fingers to control its tension. It might seem a bit tricky at first, but we're here to guide you every step of the way.



Gently weave the yarn between your pinky and ring fingers, making sure your palm is facing upward. Next, wrap the yarn around your pinky in a clockwise direction.



Keep the yarn taut as you pull it across your ring and middle fingers. Then, wrap the yarn around your index finger.



To secure the yarn, gently hold it beneath the slip knot using your left index finger and thumb.

Helpful Tip: There are various ways to hold the yarn, so feel free to experiment. Regardless of your chosen method, remember that when you pull the yarn, it should glide smoothly without any tugging or tangling.

UNDERSTANDING CROCHET PATTERNS

Once you're comfortable with your crochet tools, it's time to dive into the world of reading and comprehending crochet patterns. Here, we'll unravel the mystery behind the most common crochet abbreviations, terms, and symbols you'll encounter:

Crochet Abbreviations & Terms

Alt: Alternate

Beg: Beginning

Bet: Between

Blo: Back Loop Only

Bpdc: Backpost Double Crochet

Bpsc: Backpost Single Crochet

Ch: Chain Stitch

Ch Sp: Chain Space

Cm: Centimeter

Con: Continue

Dc: Double Crochet

Dec: Decrease

Flo: Front Loop Only

Hdc: Half Double Crochet

Htc: Half Treble Crochet

Inc: Increase

lp: Loop

Mm: Millimeters

Oz: Ounces

Rep: Repeat(S)(Ing)

Rnd: Rounds

Rs: Right Side

Sc: Single Crochet

Sc Dec: Single Crochet 2 Or
More Stitches Together

Sk: Skip

Sl St (Or Ss): Slip Stitch

Sp: Space(S)

St: Stitch

Tog: Together

Tr: Treble Crochet

Ws: Wrong Side

Yd: Yard

Yo: Yarn Over

Work Even: Work Row Without
Any Increases Or Decreases

Crochet Symbols In Crochet Patterns: Symbols convey important information in a concise manner. Here are some common crochet symbols and their meanings:

*: Repeat instructions after the asterisk as many times as indicated.

** : Repeat the instructions between double asterisks as directed or at specified locations.

{ }: Work the instructions within curly braces as directed.

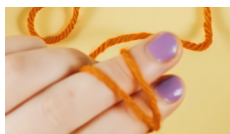
[]: Work the instructions within square brackets as directed, often indicating a repeat inside a repeat.

(): Work the instructions within parentheses as directed. It can also mean working a group of stitches in the same stitch or space.

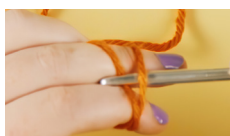
These abbreviations, terms, and symbols are your guideposts in the world of crochet patterns. As you become familiar with them, you'll unlock the ability to create intricate and stunning projects with ease. Happy crocheting!

BASIC CROCHET STITCHES

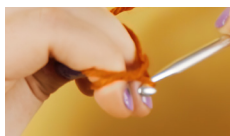
Making a Slip Knot: The slip knot is your entry point into the world of crochet patterns. This simple loop, attached to the crochet hook, is the starting point for many projects. Let's go through the process step by step:



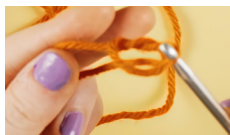
Step 1: Hold the yarn in your yarn hand and create an "X" shape by wrapping it around your index and middle fingers.



Step 2: Gently insert the crochet hook under the first loop of the "X," catching the second loop as you do.



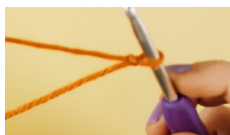
Step 3: Slowly pull the second loop underneath and up through the first loop, forming a new loop on the hook.



Step 4: With the loop secure on the hook, remove your fingers from the loops you made.



Step 5: While gently lifting the hook upwards, pull both ends of the yarn downwards. This tightens the slip knot close to the hook.



Step 6: To ensure the slip knot is snug but not overly tight, adjust the loop's size. Leave a tail of yarn about 4-6 inches long. This tail will be used to weave in later as you finish your crochet project.

Making a Chain Stitch (ch): The Chain Stitch is typically created following the slip knot. A succession of chain stitches is used to create the Foundation Chain, upon which you will build the remainder of your crochet project.



Step 1: Start by making a slip knot on your hook. Hold onto the tail end for tension control.



Step 2 : Yarn over (yo) by wrapping the working yarn (the yarn from the ball) around the hook, going from the back to the front.



Step 3: Gently pull the hooked yarn through the slip knot, creating your first chain stitch.



Step 4: Yarn over once more.



Step 5: Pull the yarn through the loop on the hook.

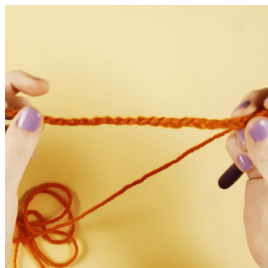


Step 6: Repeat Steps 4 and 5 until you've created the desired number of chain stitches for your foundation chain.

As you create more chain stitches, slide your finger and thumb up the chain, staying close to the hook to maintain consistent tension. With these essential steps and stitches mastered, you're well on your way to crafting delightful crochet projects!

TENSION IN CROCHET

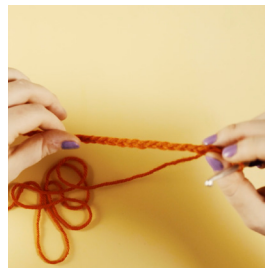
Tension in crochet refers to the amount of stress or force you apply to your yarn as you work. It's how you control the way you pull the yarn from the skein while crocheting. Achieving the right tension is crucial – you don't want it too tight or too loose. The goal is to find that perfect balance that keeps your stitches neat and consistent.



Too Loose



Too Tight



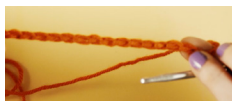
Just Right

COUNTING YOUR CHAINS

Crochet patterns often specify the number of chains needed for your foundation chain. Here's a helpful guide on how to count your chains correctly:



The “V-shape” stitches are on the front side of your foundation chain.



The back part of the chain has a distinct “bump,” as shown in the images.

Helpful Tip: The side facing you as you work is called the Right Side (RS). The opposite side is referred to as the Wrong Side (WS).

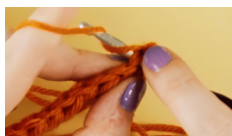
Counting Chain Stitches: Count the completed V-shaped chains. DO NOT COUNT the slip knot or the loop currently on your hook.

Pro Tip: Placing a stitch marker every 10 or 20 stitches can make counting much easier and more accurate.

Making a Slip Stitch (sl st or ss): The slip stitch is a versatile technique in crochet. It's used to join pieces together, add decorative touches, and finish projects with simple edging. Here's how you do it.



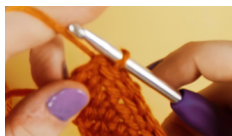
Step 1: Start a slip stitch wherever needed in your project. Insert your hook into the designated spot for the slip stitch.



Step 2 : Yarn over (yo) by wrapping the working yarn around the hook from the back to the front. Pull up a loop through the stitch.



Step 3: Gently pull the hooked yarn through the active loop on your hook.



Step 4: Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you've covered the desired area.

Mastering tension, counting chains, and the slip stitch will enhance your crochet skills and open up a world of creative possibilities!

Turning Chains (tch): In crochet, different stitches have varying heights. To start your next row at the appropriate height, you need to create additional chains, known as turning chains. The following table shows the number of turning chains required for the foundation chain of different crochet stitches:

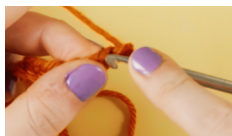
Crochet Turning Chains

Single Crochet (SC):	1
Half Double Crochet (hdc):	2
Double Crochet (dC):	3
Triple (Treble) Crochet (tr):	4

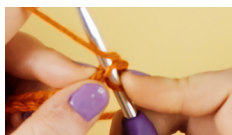
Single Crochet (sc):



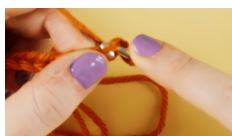
Step 1: Start by making a foundation chain of your desired length. Add one more chain, which will serve as the turning chain.



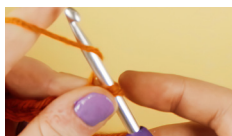
Step 2 : Insert your hook into the second chain from the hook's point.



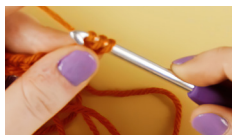
Step 3: Yarn over (yo) the hook.



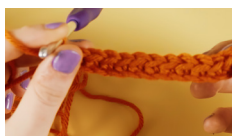
Step 4: Gently pull the yarn through the first loop, creating two loops on the hook.



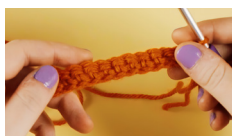
Step 5: Yarn over again.



Step 6 : Pull through both loops on the hook, leaving one loop.



Step 7: Repeat Steps 2 to 6 for each chain.



Step 8: As you finish the first row, turn your work around to reveal the wrong side (ws). Create a turning chain by making a single chain.

Single Crochet (sc) Continued:



Step 9: To start the next row, insert the hook into the next stitch and make a single crochet. Repeat Steps 2 to 6 for each stitch.



Step 10 : Insert your hook into the second chain from the hook's point.

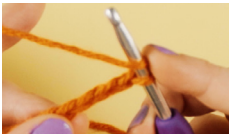


Step 11: To complete, cut the yarn, leaving about 4-6 inches. Make a final chain and pull the rest of the yarn through it, and pull tight. This remaining strand is the tail.

Half Double Crochet (hdc):



Step 1: Begin with a foundation chain of your chosen length. Add two more chains for the turning chain.



Step 2 : Yarn over (yo) the hook.



Step 3: Insert the hook into the third chain from the hook's point, forming three loops on the hook.

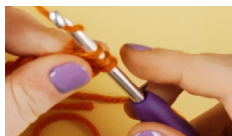


Step 4: Yarn over again.

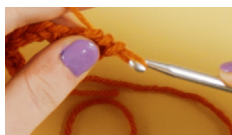
Half Double Crochet (hdc) Continued:



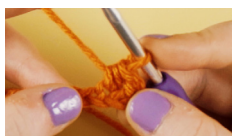
Step 5: Pull through the first loop, maintaining three loops.



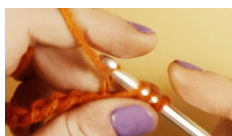
Step 6 : Yarn over once more



Step 7: Pull through all three loops, leaving a single loop.



Step 8: Congrats! You've completed your first half double crochet (hdc).



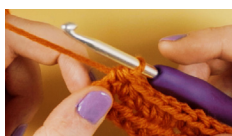
Step 9: Repeat Steps 2 to 7 for the remaining stitches in the row.



Step 10 : Once you reach the end of the row, turn your work around to reveal the wrong side (WS), and create a turning chain of two chains.



Step 11: Commence the next row by inserting the hook into the second stitch (with the turning chain counting as the first stitch). Make a half double crochet.



Step 12: Keep going with Steps 10 and 11 until you achieve your desired work size.

Half Double Crochet (hdc) Continued:

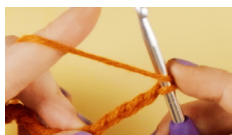


Step 13: To finish the final row, cut the yarn, leaving 4-6 inches. Make a final chain and pull the rest of the yarn through it, and pull tight. This extra piece is the tail, and you're all set!

Double Crochet (dc):



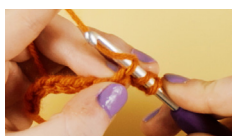
Step 1: Begin by creating a foundation chain with your desired length. Add an additional 3 chains for the turning chain.



Step 2 : Yarn over (yo).



Step 3: Insert the hook through the fourth chain from the foundation. This will create 3 loops on the hook.



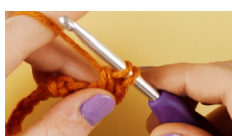
Step 4: Yarn over again.



Step 5: Pull through the first loop only. You'll still have 3 loops on the hook.



Step 6 : Yarn over again.



Step 7: Pull through only the first 2 loops on the hook, leaving you with 2 loops.

Double Crochet (dc) Continued:



Step 8: Yarn over again.



Step 9 : Pull through the 2 loops on the hook, leaving just 1 loop.



Step 10: Congratulations! You've completed your first double crochet (dc) stitch. Continue this stitch for the rest of the row with these steps:



Step 10.1: Yarn over.



Step 10.2: Insert the hook through the next chain stitch. This will create 3 loops on the hook.



Step 10.3: Repeat Steps 4-9 until you reach the end of the row.



Step 11: Complete the first row, then proceed to the next row with an additional 3 turning chains. Flip your work so that the wrong side (ws) is facing you, with the loop on your right.



Step 12: Yarn over, insert the hook into the second stitch (the turning chain serves as the first stitch for this row) create a double crochet (dc) stitch in it. Repeat Step 10 for every stitch from the previous row.

Double Crochet (dc) Continued:



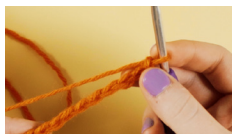
Step 13: Repeat Steps 11-12 until you achieve your desired crochet size or the specified number of rows in your pattern.



Step 14: To finish the last row of your double crochet (dc), cut the yarn, leaving a 4-6 inch tail. Create a final chain, pull the yarn through it, and cinch tight. This remaining yarn is referred to as the tail.

Your double crochet (dc) stitch is now complete.

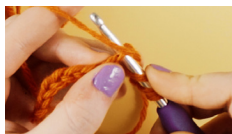
Treble Crochet (tr):



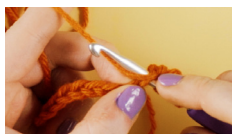
Step 1: Start with a foundation chain of your desired length. Add an extra 4 chains for the turning chain.



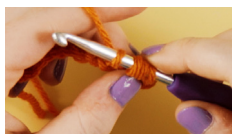
Step 2 : Yarn over twice.



Step 3: Insert the hook through the fifth chain from the foundation, creating 4 loops on the hook.



Step 4: Yarn over again.



Step 5: Pull through the chain stitch only. You'll now have 4 loops on the hook.

Treble Crochet (tr) Continued:



Step 6: Yarn over again.



Step 7: Pull through the first 2 loops only. You'll be left with 3 loops on the hook.



Step 8: Yarn over again.



Step 9: Pull through the first 2 loops only. This will leave you with 2 loops.



Step 10: Yarn over again.



Step 11: Pull through the 2 loops on the hook, leaving just 1 loop.



Step 12: Congratulations! You've successfully created your first treble crochet (tr) stitch. Repeat this stitch for the remaining part of the row with these steps:



Step 12.1: Yarn over twice.

Treble Crochet (tr) Continued:



Step 12.2: Insert the hook through the next chain stitch. You'll have 4 loops on the hook.



Step 12.3: Repeat Steps 4-11 until you reach the end of the row.



Step 13: Finish the first row and make 4 chains for the turning chain on the next row. Flip your work so the wrong side (ws) is facing you, with the loop on your right.



Step 14: Yarn over twice, insert the hook into the second stitch (the turning chain acts as the first stitch) create a treble crochet (tr) stitch in it. Repeat Step 12 for each stitch from the previous row.



Step 15: Repeat Steps 13-14 until your work reaches the desired size or the specified number of rows according to your pattern.



Step 16: To finish the last row of your treble crochet (tr), cut the yarn about 4-6 inches from the hook. Create a final chain, pull the yarn through, and cinch it tight. This remaining thread is called the tail.

You've successfully finished your treble crochet (tr) stitch!

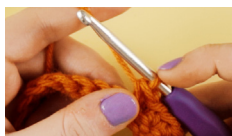
Increasing Stitches (inc):

In crochet, when you want to make the current row or round wider than the previous one, you use an increase. This involves working multiple stitches into the same stitch, creating a basic crochet increase within a row.

Single Crochet Increase (sc inc):



Step 1: Insert your hook into the same stitch where you made the last single crochet (sc), then create another single crochet (sc) in that same stitch.

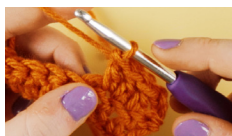


Step 2: Your first single crochet increase (sc inc) is complete, leaving you with 1 loop on the hook.

Double Crochet Increase (dc inc):



Step 1: Yarn over and insert your hook into the same stitch from the previous row, then make an additional double crochet (dc) in that same stitch.



Step 2: Your first double crochet increase (dc inc) is complete, and you will now have 1 loop on the hook.

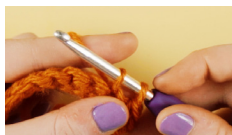
Decreasing Stitches (dec):

When you want to make the current row or round narrower than the previous one, you use a decrease. This involves combining multiple stitches together to achieve the decrease.

Single Crochet Decrease (sc dec):



Step 1: Insert your hook into the next stitch as if to start a regular single crochet (sc).



Step 2 : Yarn over and pull the yarn through the stitch, resulting in 2 loops on your hook.



Step 3: Insert your hook into the next stitch as if to start a regular single crochet (sc).



Step 4: Yarn over and pull the yarn through the stitch, resulting in 2 loops on your hook.

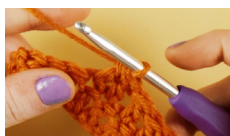
Double Crochet Decrease (dc dec):



Step 1: Yarn over and insert your hook into the next stitch. Yarn over again and pull the yarn through the stitch. Yarn over once more and pull the yarn through the first 2 loops, leaving 2 loops on your hook.



Step 2 : Yarn over and insert your hook into the next stitch. Yarn over again and pull the yarn through the stitch. Yarn over once more and pull the yarn through the first 2 loops, resulting in 3 loops on your hook.



Step 3: Yarn over and pull the yarn through all 3 loops on your hook, leaving only 1 loop. Your first double crochet decrease (dc dec) is now complete.

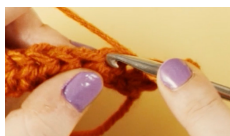
Front & Back Loops In Crochet:

Stitches have a V shape at the top and consist of two loops: a front loop and a back loop. Working in either the front loop only (flo) or back loop only (blo) of a crochet stitch is a versatile technique. It can create various textures, layers, or even change the direction of your work. Instead of inserting your hook under both loops that form the V shape, you insert the hook under just one loop.



Tip: The front loop is the one closest to you, while the back loop is the one farthest from you.

Working in the Front Loop



Step 1: Begin by sliding your crochet hook underneath the front loop of the stitch.

Working in the Front Loop Continued



Step 2: Proceed to perform the designated stitch according to the instructions provided in your pattern. This could involve single crochet, double crochet, or other stitches.

Working in the Back Loop



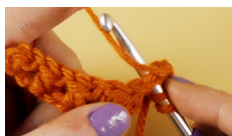
Step 1: Gently insert your crochet hook beneath the back loop of the stitch.



Step 2: Carry out the required stitch as directed by your pattern. This might involve single crochet, double crochet, or other stitches.

Working into Chain Space (ch sp): Chain space (ch sp) refers to the open area or “hole” created by previous stitches in a crochet pattern.

Occasionally, patterns may direct you to crochet directly into the chain space rather than the individual stitches or loops from the previous row.



Step 1: Introduce your crochet hook to the chain space (ch sp) indicated in the pattern.



Step 2 : Execute a double crochet stitch (or the specific stitch mentioned in the pattern) within this chain space.



Step 3: Continue repeating Steps 1 and 2 as required by the pattern, until you complete the designated section.

Working in Circles: When crocheting in circular or round patterns, it's essential to start with a center ring as the foundation. This center ring is a fundamental element for various crochet projects that involve circular formations.

There are three methods to create a center ring, each with its own advantages:



Method 1: Working Stitches into a Chain Ring: This method involves crocheting stitches directly into a chain ring, resulting in a larger central hole. It's considered beginner-friendly due to its simplicity.



Method 2 : Working Stitches into a Chain Stitch: Here, stitches are worked into a single chain stitch, creating a smaller central hole. However, it can be a bit more challenging as it requires fitting multiple stitches into a single chain.



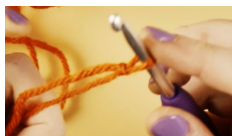
Method 3: Magic Ring: Also referred to as an adjustable ring or magic circle, this method produces the smallest central hole by adjusting the ends of the yarn. It's especially useful for projects that require a tight closure at the center.

The number of stitches needed for your center ring varies based on factors like the thickness of the yarn, your tension, and the specific stitch you're using.

Stitches with greater height, such as double and treble crochet, usually require more initial stitches to achieve a flat circle.

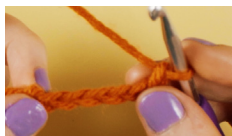
Single Crochet (Sc):	6 stitches
Half Double Crochet (Hdc):	8 stitches
Double Crochet (Dc):	12 stitches
Triple (Treble) Crochet (Tr):	14 stitches
Treble Crochet (Tr):	16 stitches

Working in Circles with Single Crochet (SC) Part 1:

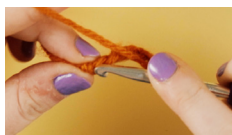


Crochet a Foundation Ring

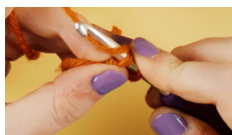
Method A: Working Stitches into a Chain Ring



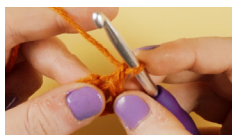
Step a.1: Begin by creating a chain of 6 stitches. This will form the foundation for your circular crochet piece.



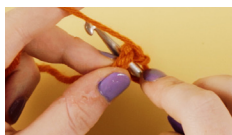
Step a.2: Insert your crochet hook into the first chain stitch you made.



Step a.3: Yarn over (wrap the yarn around the hook from back to front) and pull through the chain stitch and the loop on your hook. This creates a slip stitch (ss) in the first chain.



Step a.4 : Chain (ch) 1. This acts as your turning chain for single crochet.



Step a.5: Insert your hook into the center of the ring, making sure to go under both strands of the initial chain stitch you made. This saves you from having to insert the hook into each separate stitch.



Step a.6: Yarn over (yo) and pull through the ring. This results in 2 loops on the hook.

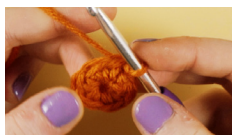
Method A: Working Stitches into a Chain Ring Continued



Step a.7: Yarn over (yo) once more and pull through both loops on the hook. This completes the first single crochet (sc) stitch.

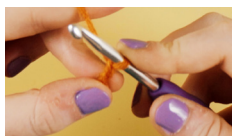


Step a.8: Repeat Steps A.5 to A.7 until you've filled the ring with single crochet stitches (as directed by your pattern).

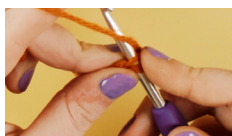


Step a.9: To finish the round, perform a slip stitch into the first single crochet you worked. This brings the round to a neat closure.

Method B: Working Stitches into a Chain Stitch



Step b.1: Create a chain of 1 stitch, then add the number of stitches needed for a turning chain. For single crochet, this means adding 1 chain stitch. You can find this information in the Turning Chain table provided on a previous page.



Step b.2: Insert your hook into the first chain stitch you made, which serves as the base for your circular crochet. Yarn over and pull up a loop to the hook.



Step b.3: Yarn over and pull through both loops on the hook. This results in a single crochet (SC) stitch in the first chain.

Method B: Working Stitches into a Chain Stitch Continued

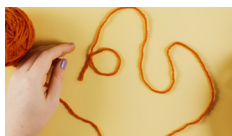


Step b.4: Continue working single crochet stitches into that same chain stitch until you reach the required stitch count for your pattern.

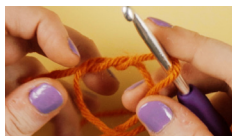


Step b.5: Finish the round by performing a slip stitch into the first single crochet. This closes the circle.

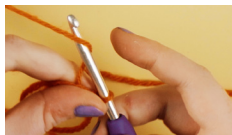
Method C: Magic Ring Method (or Magic Circle)



Step c.1: Extend enough yarn from your ball or skein to work with. Form a loose "e" shape with the working yarn positioned on top.



Step c.2: Insert your hook into the upper part of the "e," ensuring it goes under both strands of the loop.



Step c.3: Yarn over (yo) with the working yarn and pull through the loop of the "e." Keep the loop in place by holding the crossed part closed with your fingers.



Step c.4: Yarn over (yo) again and pull through the loop on the hook. This creates the first single crochet into your magic ring.



Step c.5: Continue repeating Steps C.2 to C.4 until you achieve the required number of single crochet (SC) stitches for your pattern (e.g., 6 sc stitches for this sample).

Method C: Magic Ring Method (or Magic Circle) Continued



Step c.6: Tighten the ring by holding the stitches with one hand and gently pulling the yarn tail to cinch the center of the ring, resembling the action of closing a drawstring bag.



Step c.7: For joined rounds, perform a slip stitch (ss) into the first single crochet (sc) stitch to join the round. If working in a continuous spiral, skip the joining step and proceed by starting the next round in the first stitch of Round 1.

Working in Circles with Single Crochet (SC) Part 2:

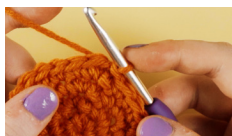
Continuing Your Circle: With each subsequent round, follow a pattern of increasing the number of stitches before the next increase, ensuring a consistent progression all around the circle. These increases are crucial to maintaining a flat circular shape.



Round 1: This initial round encompasses the stitches worked into your starting circle using any of the three methods described above. If you followed the provided tutorial, you've already completed Round 1, which may consist of 6 single crochet (SC) stitches.

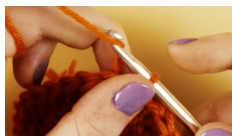


Round 2: Double the number of stitches in this round by working 2 single crochet (sc) stitches into each stitch of the first round, resulting in a total of 12 stitches.



Round 3: Alternate between working 2 stitches into the first single crochet and 1 stitch into the next single crochet all around the circle. This results in 18 stitches in this round.

Working in Circles with Single Crochet (SC) Part 2 Continued:



Round 4: Continue this alternating pattern by working 2 stitches into the first stitch and 1 stitch into each of the next 2 stitches. This adds up to 24 stitches in this round.



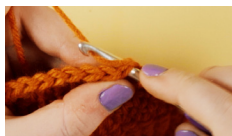
Round 5: Repeat the increase pattern by working 2 stitches into the first stitch and then 1 stitch into each of the next 3 stitches, reaching a count of 30 stitches.



Round 6: Sustain the pattern of increasing by working 2 stitches into the first stitch and then 1 stitch into each of the next 4 stitches, totaling 36 stitches.

Working in Circles with Single Crochet (SC) Part 3:

Finishing Your Circle:



As your circle attains the desired size, conclude by performing a slip stitch (ss) into each stitch all around the circle. This results in a neat and clean edging.



To complete the circle, cut the yarn, leaving a tail, and make one final chain, pulling the yarn through tight. This secures the last stitch.



Enhance the appearance of your crochet circle by incorporating a decorative edging such as a shell stitch all around its perimeter.

Joining in New Yarn:

When you're nearing the end of your yarn ball or wish to change colors, joining the old yarn with a new strand is necessary. For this illustration, we'll explore the yarn over method.



Step 1: When you have only two loops of the last stitch remaining in the working yarn or color, perform a yarn over with the new color or yarn and pull it through the last two loops of the old color. This seamlessly transitions between colors and maintains the stitch integrity.



Step 2: Proceed with working the subsequent stitches in the new color or yarn, ensuring you adhere to the pattern instructions.



Step 3: If you're shifting colors for entire rows, execute the color change during the last stitch of the previous row. This way, the new color is in place for the turning chain of the next row.



Step 4: For narrow stripe patterns, avoid cutting off the old color and instead carry it loosely along one side of your project. However, be cautious of longer carries (floats), as they are prone to snagging. In wide stripe patterns, cutting off the old color and leaving a 6-inch tail for weaving in is recommended.

Fastening Off:

When you're nearing the end of your yarn ball or wish to change colors, joining the old yarn with a new strand is necessary. For this illustration, we'll explore the yarn over method.



Step 1: After completing your final stitch in your pattern, cut the yarn, leaving a tail of about 4-6 inches from the hook.



Step 2: Make a final chain and pull the tail all the way through. This secures the end and prevents unraveling.

Weaving in the Tail: After completing your crochet project, it's essential to weave in the yarn tails to ensure a clean finish on the wrong side (WS).



Step 1: Thread the yarn tail into a yarn needle, then insert the needle into the first stitch of your work and pull the yarn through.



Step 2: Continue weaving the needle under and over the stitches along the edge, concealing the tail within the fabric.



Step 3: As you approach the final stitch, securely weave in the tail and then cut the yarn, leaving a small tail that is seamlessly integrated.

Tip: Ensure that you weave the tail into stitches of the same color as the tail itself, particularly if you've worked with various colors in your pattern.

Guide for the Left-Handed: Although the instructions apply to both right and left-handed crocheters, the visual illustrations in this manual depict the perspective of a right-handed crocheter. For left-handed crocheters, simply position a mirror to the left of the illustrations to view the hook and stitches from a left-handed perspective.

As you continue your crochet journey, remember that practice makes perfect. Embrace your unique style, experiment with different yarns and patterns, and don't be afraid to challenge yourself with new projects. The possibilities are endless, and your skills will only grow with each stitch.

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING US

Thank you for choosing this guide to be part of your crochet adventure. Your hooks and yarn are your tools, and your imagination is your guide. Happy crocheting!

HEARTH & HARBOR