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Crochet stitches pdf free download

While it may be tempting to rush through the finish so you can finally see the completed project, it's important not to rush through sewing the seams and knitting thread tails if you want the end result to look polished and professional. Lock each part before assembling and let the parts dry out. This helps the edges stay flat while you work. Shoulder seams (bound edges) Step 1: Place both pieces flat, with the right sides facing up. Thread a thread needle and, starting at the right edge of the piece closest to you (the bottom piece), insert the needle from back to front through the center of the first stitch. Pull the thread through, leaving a thread tail to knit later. Step 2: Insert the needle from right to left below the two vertical legs of the first stitch into the piece farther away from you (fig. 25a), then insert the needle from right to left under the next two vertical legs in the near piece, starting in the same hole as the first stitch. Pull the thread gently to adjust the stitch and close the stitches together. Shoulder seams: Figure 25a Step 3: Continue alternating sides, inserting the needle from right to left under two strands and starting in the same hole as the last stitch. Pull the thread every few points to adjust it and close the seam. At the end of the seam, knit on the thread tail. Mattress Stitch Mattress stitch is a great stitch to know when it comes to sewing vertical seams, including side and sleeve seams. Step 1: Thread a threaded needle with matched colored thread, leaving a four-inch tail to knit later. With both flat pieces and the right sides facing up, insert the needle under the horizontal thread between the first and second stitches of the first row in a single piece and the corresponding thread in the second piece. Gently pull the thread to tighten. Step 2: Insert the needle under the horizontal thread into the next row of one part, and then insert the needle under the thread into the same row of the other part. Step 3: Continue working under the horizontal strands, alternating parts, until you have six to eight rows worked (fig. 25b), and then pull the thread gently to close the seam. Mattress point: Figure 25b Step 4: Continue knitting together until the end of the seam. Weave thread tails at sewing points, and secure. Backstitch Backstitch is an easy way to make a firm seam. Step 1: Thread a tapestry needle with matched thread. With the right sides together, work along the wrong sides around a stitch inside the edges. Work two stitches on top of each other to secure the bottom edges (fig. 26a). Step 2: With the and the thread behind the job, insert the needle through both layers of fabric about two points to the left of the race stitch and pull the thread to the front of the job. Step 3: Insert the needle from front to back one stitch to the right, working through both layers. Step 4: Move to the left about two points, bring the needle to the front of the work, approximately one stitch ahead of the original stitch. Repeat until you reach the end of the seam, working a back stitch (on the right) on the front of the work and two forward stitches (left) on the back of the work. Step 5: Finish the seam by working two or three stitches on top of the other, sewing over the attached edges. Weave in thread tails. Three-needle binding This binding finishes two edges, tying the dots and closing the seam at the same time. Normally used to close the shoulders, it can also be used to close the side seams when working a garment from side to side. You can also collect stitches along two side edges and then use the three-needle link to close those seams. To make a flat, neat seam on the right side, follow these instructions. Step 1: With the right sides of the work together, and with the needle tips aligned and facing right (fig. 27a), hold both needles in your left hand. Three-needle binding: Figure 27a Step 2: Insert the empty right needle into the first stitch of each of the two needles in the left hand and knit the two dots together (fig. 27b). Slide them off the needle like you would a stitch. Now he's got a stitch on his right needle. Triple-Needle Bind-off: Figure 27b Step 3: Knit the next pair of stitches in the same way. You now have two stitches on the right needle. Step 4: Pull the first stitch on the needle of the right hand over the second stitch (closest to the tip), just as you would in a normal tying (fig. 27c). Three-needle binding: Figure 27c Step 5: Repeat steps 3 and 4 until all points are linked. Cut the thread and pull the end through the last loop; knit at the end to ensure. Kitchener Stitch (or Graft) This technique joins the live stitches in an elastic and invisible seam. The method can also be used on bonded stitches to make a strong and stable seam. With an equal number of stitches on two needles, and the right sides upwards, hold the parallel needles together with right-facing dots. Thread a blunt tapestry needle two or three times the length of the area to be joined. For live stitches, work as follows: Step 1: Insert the threaded needle into the first stitch of the front needle in a purl direction (as if purling); leave stitch on the needle. Step 2: Insert the needle into the first stitch on the knitted back needle (as if knitting); leave stitch on the needle. Step 3: Insert the needle into the same first stitch on the front needle point-to-point 28a); slipping the needle. Kitchener Stitch: Figure 28a Insert the needle into the next purl front stitch; leave stitch on the needle (fig. 28b). Kitchener Stitch: Figure 28b Step 4: Insert the needle into the same stitch on the purlwise back needle (fig. 28c); slipping the needle. Kitchener point: Figure 28c 28c needle at the next point-to-point back stitch; leave stitch on the needle (fig. 28d). Kitchener Stitch: Figure 28d Repeat steps 3 and 4 until all points are worked. Tip: To facilitate the technique while you work, remember this... Front needle: purlwise leave on, knitwise leave. Rear needle: point-to-point leave, purlwise remove. Weaving in thread tails carefully knitting at the ends of yarn makes its knit appearance clean and prevents it from loosening and untangled over time. Thread a tapestry needle with the thread tail. Working on the wrong side of the fabric, weave the needle in and out of the back of the dots for a few inches in one direction, and then rotate and work in the opposite direction for an inch or two. Pull the thread gently to tighten, and cut it close to work. Slightly stretch the fabric so that the tail disappears at the last stitch. Learn all about washing and locking your knit piece in the next section. Crochet towels Obviously, the view is not enough for the full crochet appreciation. Otherwise, why does the hand almost reflexively come to play its beautiful designs in a loop? Crochet lace, for centuries a domestic ornament in most households, and long considered a needle worthy of study by young women in both Europe and the New World, continues to catch the attention of anyone who sees it. Even for those whose tastes tend away from romantic touches, there is an almost instant attraction to its beauty and modest charm. In part, this is because crochet edges, although pretty, are rarely worthy or exaggerated. And whether we know how to crochet or not, we all know someone who did it. Crochet edges speak to our grandmothers, aunts and mothers, suggesting a quiet attention to detail and an extra loving touch. If associations like these reflect their own relationship with crochet, why not invite a few touches of lace to your own home? Ready-made edges and edges, available on the patio in fabric stores or adapted to flea market findings, make it easy to transform even the simplest home textiles into vintage-style home accessories. You can machine or hand sew filigree ornaments to almost any fabric surface - plate towels, bath towels, bedding or outfits - in an afternoon. Therefore, the time it takes is minimal even though the effect it has is deliciously timeless. In this instructable, I will show the bases of crocheting: - string - single crochet (or double crochet in GB) - increase - decrease of the y of a row, croch a chaincroch twice in a stitchcroch the next stitch without completing the first. croch the three loops Hello everyone! How are you doing? I hope you're having a great day :) In today's tutorial I want to demonstrate for you how to make a basic crochet point called Sliding Point. This stitch is a necessity when you're working on rounds and best of all, it's not complicated in Start! ^ **** TIMELINE ***0:00 Introduction0:31 Tutorial3:14 Slow-Motion6:14 Tips and Tricks6:47 EndingTo start this tutorial, we must already have a foundation chain, which is one of the most used crochet techniques when starting a new project and it is a combination of a sliding knot and chain stitch, in case you do not know how to make the sliding knot or chain stitch to start your foundation chains, remember that you can find the instructable for the sliding knot here, and the instructable for the StitchHERE. So string, once we have finished the sliding knot, we will work 5 chain points on it, which will be the foundation chains, once we have the 5 foundation strings needed for this tutorial, let's work one more string. Once we have the extra chain, the next step to follow, will be to insert the hook into the second hook chain, remember, we do not count the loop or chain that is already on the hook as the first chain, because it is our chain of work. So, we move on to the next one and count one and two, and in the second chain we're going to insert the hook, thread over (this means putting the thread on the hook) and pulling the hook through the chain. By now we should have two loops on our hook. Finally, let's pull the hook with the same piece of thread but now through the first loop on our hook, counting from right to left. And now that you've finished your first Slip Stitch -DRemember, insert the hook into the stitch where you want to work your Slip Stitch, which in my case is a foundation chain, now thread, pull the hook through the chain or stitch, and now that you have two loops on your hook, you're going to grab the same piece of thread and pass it through the loop on your hook on your hook on your hook, counting from right to left. And that's what our foundation chains look like when we keep working sliding stitches on it. Don't forget to watch the video tutorial for tips, tricks and more! Have a great day! ^ _ ^ ^ ^

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