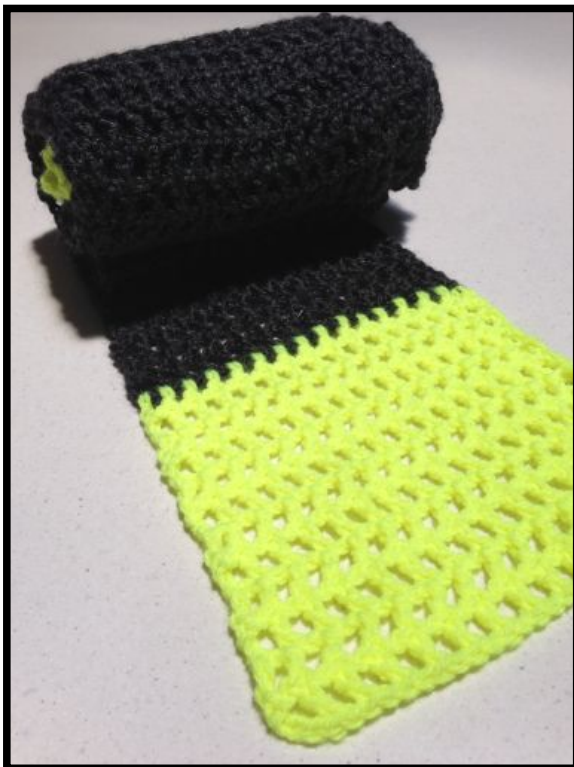




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AN ORIGINAL PATTERN FOR NET SCARF



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PATTERN FOR: Net Scarf - Grey and Neon Yellow

YOU WILL NEED: 2 balls
Marvel Soft 8ply 100% Acrylic 100g
Colour 80250667 (Dark Grey)

1 ball
Thorobred 8ply Acrylic 100g
Colour 2023 (Neon Yellow)

5.00mm Crochet Hook

Scissors, yarn needle

SUITABLE FOR: Beginners

STITCHES USED: Pattern written in UK terms
Chain
Treble
see stitch guide for details

FINISHED SIZE: 195 cm long x 15 cm wide (76" long x 6" wide) approximately

TENSION: Correct tension is not necessary for this project

ABBREVIATIONS: ch = chain
tr = treble

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PATTERN:

Basically, you're making a net pattern, alternating a vertical stitch (treble) with a horizontal one (chain). As well as the written instructions you can view a short video on how to start the scarf and one on how to add a new ball of yarn or a new colour in. Details of where to find the videos are given at the end of the pattern. Make the main colour (dark grey) part first and then join your accent colour (neon yellow) at either end.

Let's get started.

Make a slip knot.

Chain 31.

Row 1

3 ch, miss 1 ch, 1 tr in next ch,

(1ch, miss 1 ch, 1 tr in next ch) repeat the instructions in brackets 14 times,

1 ch, 1 tr in last ch. Turn

Note: You should now have your first row of the pattern with 16 trebles (vertical stitches or trebles) and 15 spaces (chain stitches). You are just going to repeat this row until the main colour (dark grey) measures 165 cm (66"). This should be about 140 rows. Finish off the dark grey by completing the last stitch of the row, then put the yarn over the hook, snip the yarn with your scissors leaving a tail of about 12 cm (5") and pull the tail through. Lightly pull the tail to tighten this ending.

Join your accent colour with a slip stitch and continue in the same pattern. There's another video available (details at the end of the pattern). Continue in the neon yellow until you have about 15 cm (6") in this colour. This should be about 12 rows. Finish off in the same way as you did for the dark grey. Now go to the other end of the scarf and repeat these instructions.

Finally, use your yarn needle to sew the loose tails of yarn into the scarf, weaving through the net to disguise the ends.

Congratulations, you've done it.



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VARIATIONS:

You can use a textured yarn to give you a different look. For the varied grey scarf I used 2 balls of Moda Vera Tarrantino, (66%acrylic 29%wool 5%polyester), 100g and a 3.00mm hook

You can use a different sized hook for a variation. A smaller hook will give you a tighter finish, a larger hook will give you a much looser weave.

Note: Don't be afraid to experiment. Try different yarns, different hooks and different combinations. Make the pattern in different lengths. Don't stress too much about perfection while you are learning. Mastering the basic stitches and completing a project are real achievements. Above all, it's about having fun.

STITCH GUIDE:

See the attachment

OTHER RESOURCES:

You can find a short video on how to start the pattern on YouTube at

Starting net scarf

<http://youtu.be/SwXSGtK8z-0>

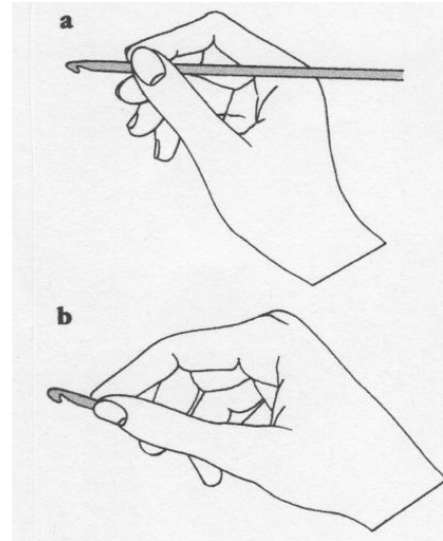
Joining yarn

<http://youtu.be/fymL2-aTWws>

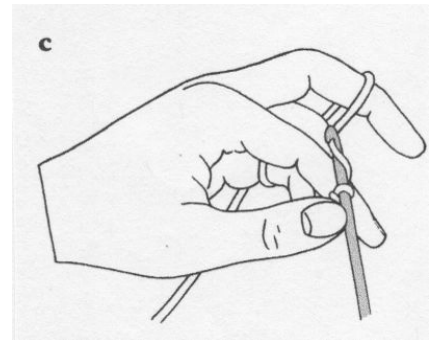
STITCH GUIDE - NET SCARF

HOLDING THE YARN AND THE HOOK

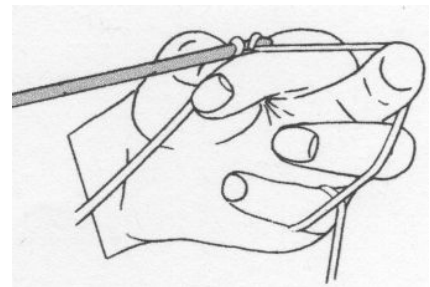
Everyone has their own personal way of holding the hook and yarn in crochet. There is no right or wrong way - find a way that is comfortable and works for you. Right handers hold the hook in their right hand, usually as though it were a pencil (like diagram a); or in a firmer overhand grip (like in diagram b)



c. The left hand holds the work and at the same time controls the yarn supply. If you prefer, the left index finger can be used to manipulate the yarn, while the middle finger holds onto the work.

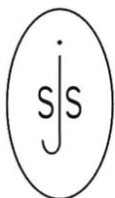


d. To maintain the slight tension in the yarn necessary for easy, even working, it can help to arrange the yarn around the fingers of the left hand in this way



HINT FOR LEFTHANDERS

Prop the instructions up next to a mirror, so you can see the illustrations in 'mirror image', while still being able to read the text from the original page.

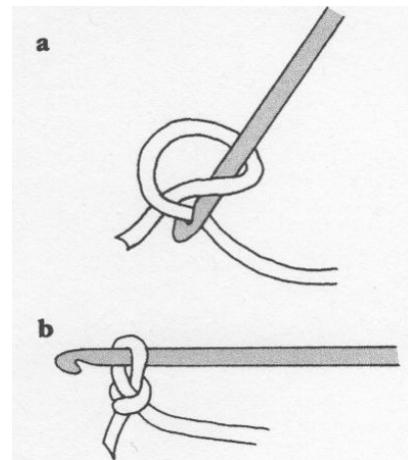


THE BASE CHAIN

Almost all crochet starts with a base (or foundation) chain. This is the equivalent of 'casting on' in knitting. The base chain is a series of chain stitches, which normally begin with a loop secured by a slip knot.

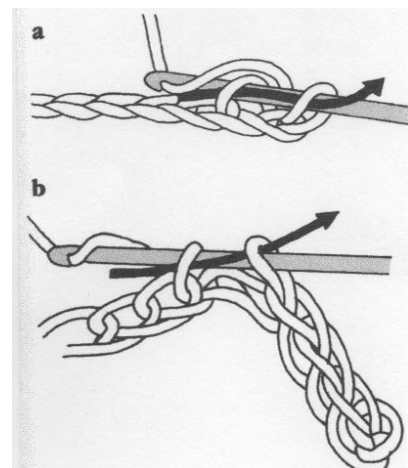
SLIP KNOT

a Make a loop; hook another loop through it. b. Tighten gently and slide the knot up to the hook.



SLIP STITCH (SL ST)

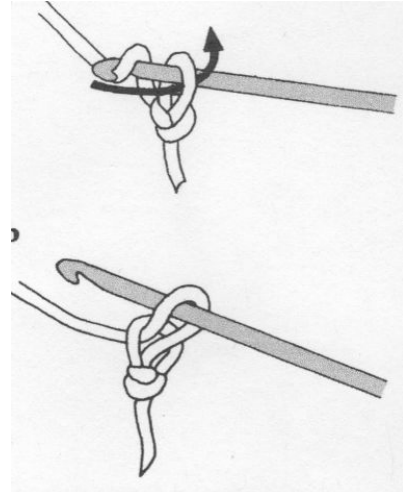
a Insert the hook into the work as indicated, wrap the yarn over the hook, draw the yarn through the work and the loop on the hook in one movement - that is one slip stitch completed; repeat this last step (see diagram b).



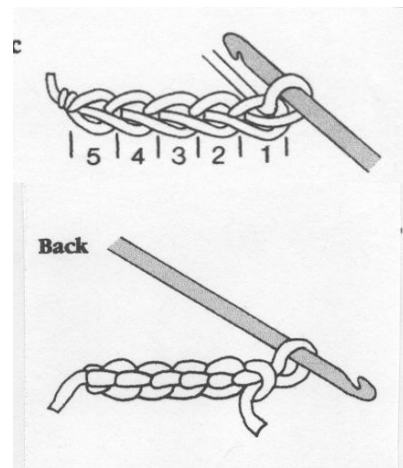
CHAIN STITCH (CH)

a Wrap the yarn over the hook in an anticlockwise direction (or hold the yarn still and manoeuvre the hook); b draw the yarn through to form a new loop without tightening up the previous one.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, always wrap the yarn this way round.



To make a length of base chain, make as many chains as required. Compare the front of the work (diagram c) with the back shown.



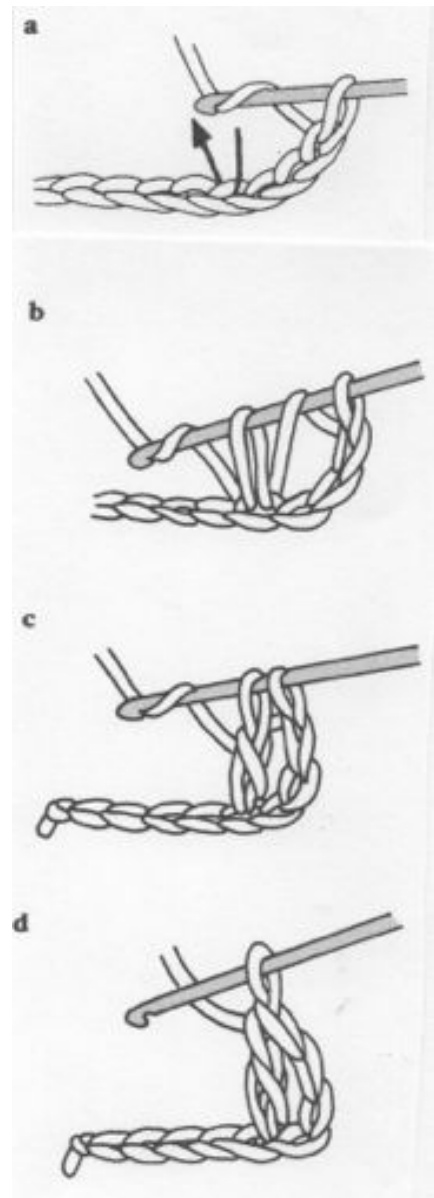
HINT

Keep shifting your left hand position up close to the hook every couple of stitches or so; this is easy, if you use a right hand finger tip to hold down the loop on the hook, while you do so. To count the chains correctly as you make them, do not count the initial slip loop as a chain. To count them afterwards, first make sure that they are not twisted and that you are looking at the front, then count back, but ignore the loop still on the hook.



TREBLE (TR)

- a Wrap the yarn over the hook and insert the hook into the work;
b wrap the yarn over the hook, draw through the work only and wrap the yarn again;
c draw through the first 2 loops only and wrap the yarn again;
d draw through the last 2 loops on the hook



HINT

It can be very frustrating to be approaching the end of a long first row only to discover that you have miscounted and there are too few chains in the base chain to complete it. Leave a generous end of yarn when making your initial slip knot; then it is simple to remove your hook temporarily from the working loop, insert it through the end of the base chain and, using the spare end of yarn, to add the necessary chains.

