

# Sleeveless Sweater



## DIRECTIONS FOR SLEEVELESS SWEATER

**MATERIALS**—Coats Pearl Cotton No. 5. Steel Crochet Hook No. 2. 3 meshes to one inch.

Start at lower edge of the back, working cross-wise.  
Ch 180.

1st Row—59 bl.

2nd Row—59 bl.

3rd Row—Start and follow rose design.

53rd Row—3 bl on each end, following design of flowers.

54th Row—4 bl on each end.

55th Row—4 bl on each end.

56th, 57th and 58th Rows—Each drop off 1 bl on each end. Continue following design, with edges straight through the 82nd row.

83rd and 84th Rows—Make the 21 center meshes in bl.

85th Row—Drop off the 17 center meshes and all at one side of center, working down the 15 meshes on one side, adding on meshes at neck and armhole as shown in design.

When one front is finished, break cotton and start at shoulder, making second front like the first one. Sew up under arm.

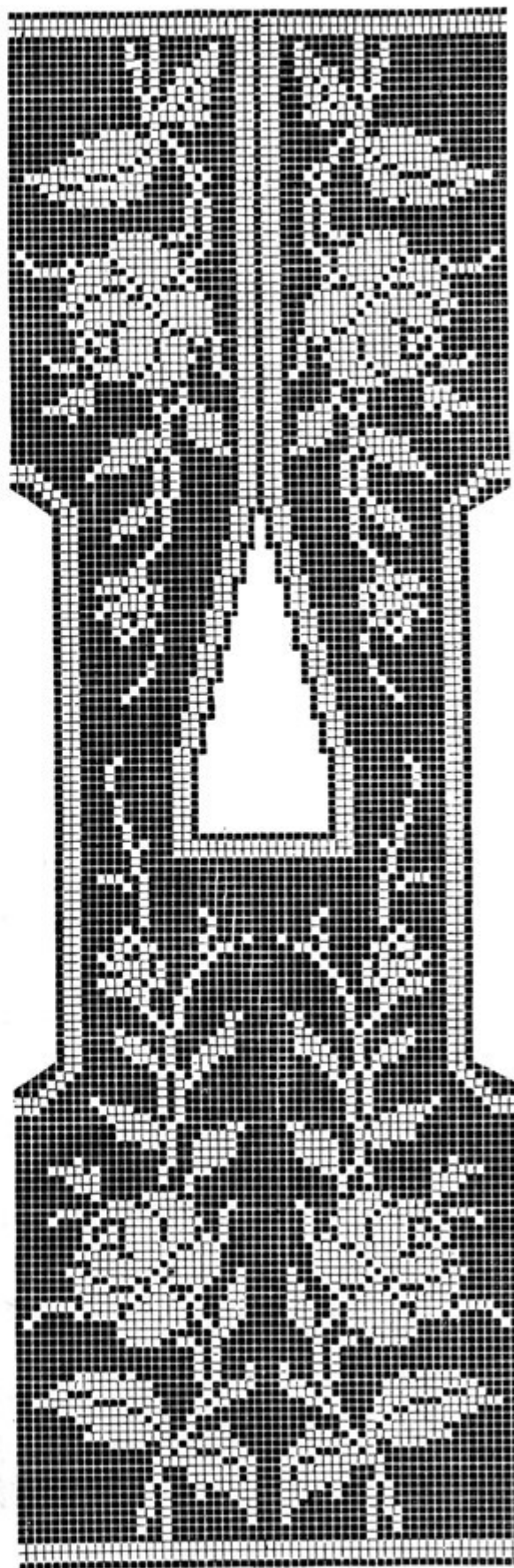
**EDGE ALL AROUND**—Start in bl, \* ch 5, 1 s st in 2d bl, ch 5, 1 s st in 2d bl, ch 7, 1 s st in same bl. Repeat from \*.

## BELT

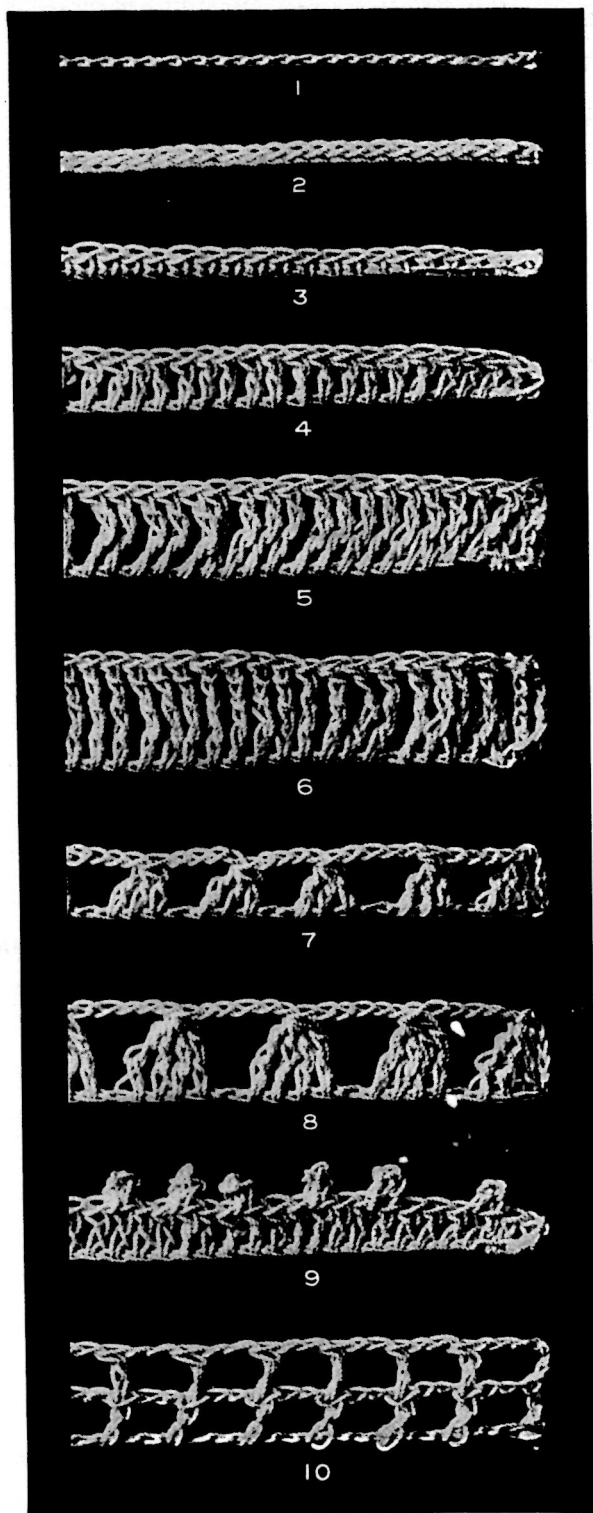
Ch 27.

1st Row—1 bl, 6 sp, 1 bl.

Repeat first row until sash is 2 yards long. Turn ends of sash to form a point and finish with tassel as described on page 10.



# Foundation Stitches and How to Make Them



1. CHAIN STITCH (ch)—Is the foundation of all crochet work. Begin by twisting the thread around the needle once, to form a loop, then \* throw the thread around the needle and draw through the loop. This forms one chain and is repeated from \* for the count or length desired.

2. SLIP STITCH (sl st)—Is most frequently used to join rows, or to slip invisibly from one part of the work to another. Having one loop on the needle, insert the needle in the stitch directed, draw the working thread through this stitch and the loop or the needle with one motion, thus making a flat, close stitch.

3. SINGLE STITCH (s st)—Having one loop on the needle, insert the needle in the stitch directed, draw the working thread through this stitch, making two on the needle, then draw the working thread through these two loops.

4. TREBLE CROCHET (tr)—Having one loop on the needle, throw thread around the needle, insert the needle in the stitch directed, draw working thread through this stitch, making three loops on needle, draw working thread through two loops and then through the remaining two loops. Three chains equal one treble in measure and in count.

5. DOUBLE TREBLE CROCHET (dtr)—Is made similarly to the treble, the difference being that the thread is thrown around the needle twice and the loops are worked off two at a time for three repeats.

6. TRIPLE TREBLE CROCHET (tr tr)—Has the thread thrown around the needle three times and the loops are worked off two at a time for four repeats.

7. HALF TREBLE CROCHET (h tr)—Is sometimes called "group stitch." Having a loop on the needle, throw thread over, insert needle in stitch directed, draw working thread through, draw through two loops, leaving two loops on needle, \* thread over, needle in next stitch, draw thread through, draw through two loops, leaving three loops on needle, repeat from \*, leaving four loops on needle, then draw thread through all four loops.

8. HALF DOUBLE TREBLE (h d tr)—Is made in the same manner, leaving the last operation of each double treble until the required number have been made and then taking off all the stitches at once.

9. PICOTS (p)—Are usually made by a chain of three or five, then a slip stitch in the first chain. When there is a variation of the above, it is specifically given in the directions.

10. SPACES (sp)—Are the open meshes of filet crochet. To form a space, make one treble, then chain two, skip two stitches of previous row and make another treble. This should result in a perfect square but perfection requires persistent practice as well as the correct sizes of needle and thread. For a space at the beginning of a row, chain five, which allows three for the treble on the edge, and two for the usual chain, two at top of space.

## NEW METHOD OF ADDING MESHES AT LAST END OF ROW

All workers know it to be a simple process to increase the length of a row by adding meshes at the first end by making a chain on the end of the preceding row and making the extra blocks or spaces on that chain, but it has been claimed the only way to add meshes at the end of a row already made was to make the trebles run cross-wise of the work, which is never very satisfactory as it will look different from the remainder of the row. By using the following method it will all be the same: When making a row on which meshes are to be added at last end of row, instead of making the last treble of the block already there, ch 2, and fasten with a slip stitch to the same loop that ordinarily you would put the last treble in; that will bring your thread even with the lower edge of row, then make a chain long enough to work the extra meshes on. If 1 mesh is required it will want ch of 6; if 2 meshes, ch 9; if 3 meshes, ch 12, adding three stitches for each mesh after the first one; turn and make either sp. or bl. along chain, just which is desired, then fasten with slip stitch to top of last mesh before the chain was added; turn, slip stitch to end of added meshes, then you will be ready to start another row.

# Foundation Stitches and How to Make Them

11. **BLOCKS (bl)**—Are formed by working trebles in adjoining stitches for the required number. Where blocks are consecutive there are four trebles in the first block and three trebles in each following block. Therefore, to find the number of trebles in a row of blocks, multiply the number of blocks by three and add one; in two blocks there are seven trebles, in three blocks, ten trebles, etc.

12. **BLOCKS AND SPACES**—This illustration clearly shows the alternation of blocks and spaces in filet crochet. Counting from the right to left, as the work is made, there are one block, two spaces, three blocks, one space. The next series of blocks is cut off. This would read in directions, 1 bl, 2 sp, 3 bl, 1 sp.

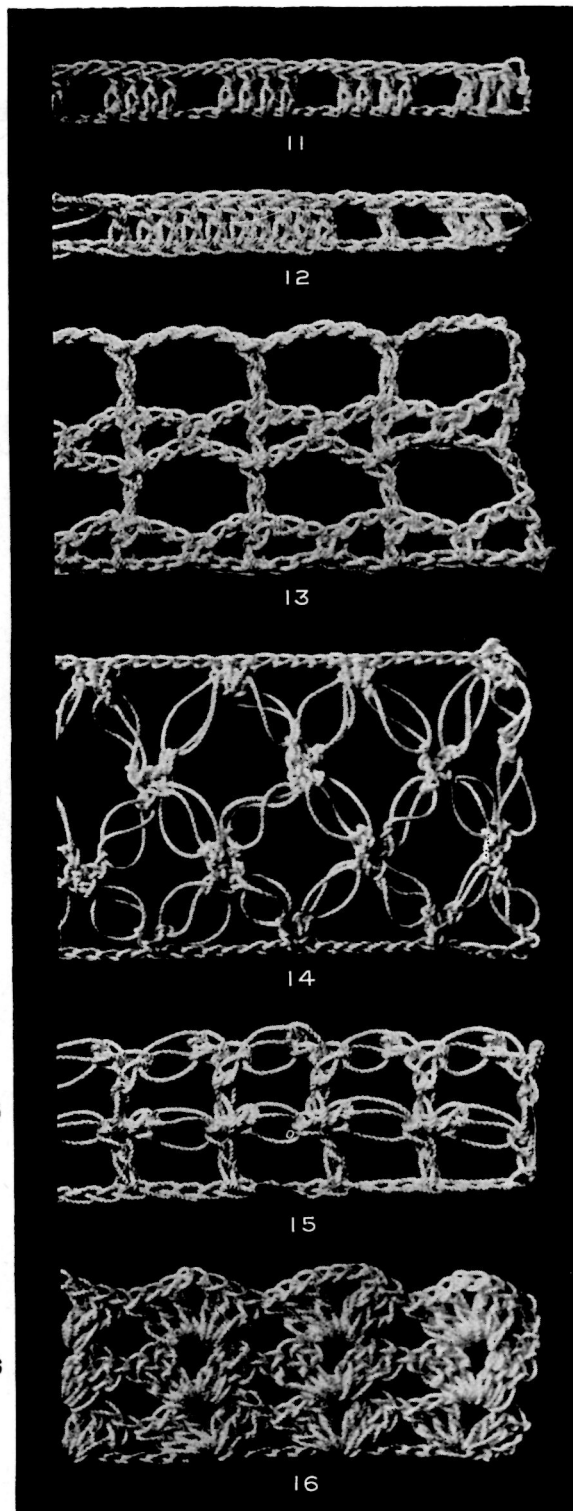
13. **LACET STITCH**—Made a foundation chain. **1st Row**—Allow three chains for edge treble, two for two chains and two more for two skipped stitches, work a single stitch in the next chain, \* ch 2, skip 2, tr in next, ch 2, sk 2, s st in next. Repeat from \* for row.

**2d Row**—Ch 3 for edge tr, ch 5 more, then tr in tr. \* ch, 5, tr in tr. Repeat from \* for row. Repeat these two rows for the pattern.

14. **KNOT STITCH (k st)**—Variously known as Hail Stone or True Lovers' Knot, is made thus: Having one loop on the needle, draw it out to the length of 3 ch, thread over the needle and draw through, making an ordinary chain stitch, drawn out to three times its normal length. Then put the needle under than one of the 3 threads of the long loop which seems to lie by itself, draw the thread through and make a single stitch. This is the knot stitch. It is usually worked by making two, then fastening to the previous row by a single stitch unless the row was knot stitch, in which case, work one single stitch each side of the single stitch between the two long loops or knot stitches.

15. **LATTICE STITCH (lat st)**—Is combination of single knot stitches and trebles. Work a chain, then make one knot stitch, allow three chains for the first treble, and three for the skipped stitches, work a tr in next ch, \* one knot stitch, sk 3 ch, 1 tr. Repeat for length desired. This row is repeated for the pattern, working the tr in tr, each time, bringing the knot stitches over each other.

16. **SHELL (sh)**—May be worked with tr, d tr, or longer, stitches. They are made up of a given number of stitches on each half, separated by a given number of chain stitches. When worked on a foundation chain, a given number of stitches are skipped. When worked over another row of shells, each one is placed in the chain between the halves of the previous shell, or between two shells. In the illustration, the directions would be as follows: Having a chain, allow 3 for the first tr, two tr in 4th chain from needle, ch 2, 3 tr in same chain as last tr, \* skip 5 ch, in 6th ch work, 3 tr, 2 ch, and 3 tr. Repeat from \* across row. Ch 3 and turn at end of row. Second and all other rows, shell in shell.



## DIRECTIONS FOR FILET CROCHET WORK

The tighter the thread is held, the firmer and more even the work, and if crocheted closely, the following table can be relied upon. However, practice alone will enable the worker to crochet tightly enough to follow this table, and if the thread is loosely held, the meshes will increase to the inch.

The more closely the table is followed, the more beautiful the finished article.

TABLE

Size of Thread	No. Hook	No. of Meshes to the Inch	Size of Thread	No. Hook	No. of Meshes to the Inch	Size of Thread	No. Hook	No. of Meshes to the Inch	Size of Thread	No. Hook	No. of Meshes to the Inch
3	8	3	20	8	5	60	12	7	100	14	9
5	2	3	20 to 30	10	5	70	12	8	100	14	9½ to 10
5	9	4	40	11	6	80	13	8½	If very tight will make 11 meshes to inch.		
10	10	4½	50	12	6½	80	14	9			