

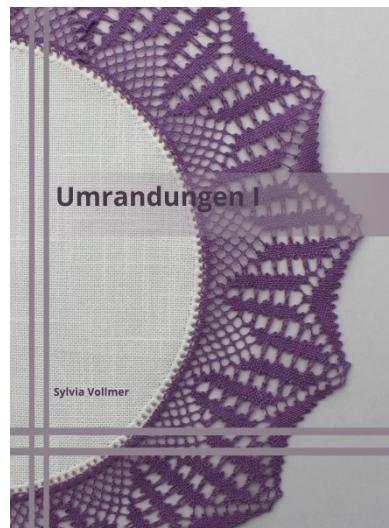
Umrandungen I - Edgings I Preface

The pattern in this book are designed to be used with crochetmates in different shapes mainly from the companies "Coats" and "Zweigart". They have been originally designed for crocheting, but of course can be used to attach bobbin lace too. Therefore, the pricking has to fit exactly to the shape. It was an interesting challenge to develop solutions for different curves, edges and points.

You find here a variegated mixture of different shapes and prickings in a range of difficulties most being rather easy and suiting to beginners; some other need some experience in torchon lace making.

The drawing of the prickings and colour code diagrams was the work of a long period of time; so some of them differ in the design.

Special thanks to the members of the work group "Langenlonsheimer Klöppelgruppe" for their experience, ideas and elaboration of the prickings,



Preface to the second edition 2017

Many shapes of the crochetmates are no longer available; so you have to insert some other fabric. This looks like a disadvantage; but all the problems with adjusting the pricking to the existing doilies are superficial. You are free to use a fabric in the colour and material you like to. Very well, let's go to work and have a lot of fun at our lace-pillow!

No.1 Lotus flower

Material: 11 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 and one pair of linen thread Nel 16/2 or you use 2 pairs in cloth stitch with the regular tread instead of the thicker one. Also at the foot side you can use up to 2 more pairs in cloth stitch. This makes the selvedge more dense and less elastic. So it depends whether you have the original doily or decide to use your own fabric.

This edging is a variation of the rose ground and gives the impression of a chessboard.

The pricking consists of a bias worked with half- stitch (highlighted in grey). This pattern is ideal for many variations; so I have drawn quite a large quantity. Do not copy all - rather choose your favourite one. All 4-pair grounds or spiders will fit.

Arrows indicate the work flow direction.

No.2 Six diamonds arranged to a star

Material: 12-13 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3

It depends if you are working the foot side with pin after four; then you need one more pair. This shape is ideal to be arranged as a star or as a table runner.

Inner diameter of one diamond 11.8 X 7.1 inches, outer diameter 15.75 X 8.7 inches. So the finished star is larger than 31.5 inches. Photograph on page 6

No. 3 Rosette

Material: 13 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/2

Pink in the colour coding: If you cross (no additional twist !) the pairs, they enter more evenly the cloth stich.

You need 3 copies of the pricking to get the 8 points. You might have difficulties to fit exactly the crochetmate - to wet and iron it can be helpful. Perhaps you must adjust the pricking, then choose the edge to do so. There are some hints at the end of this text.

No. 4 The tiny star / 4B circular shape

Material: 9 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 and 2 pairs of thicker metallic thread at the head side. If you work pin after four at the foot side you need 1 additional pair.

Light-olive-green in the colour coding: Use the turning stich to keep the metallic thread on its way. The main pattern is the triangle ground.

2 copies of the pricking are necessary. Cut and glue them together along the indicated arrows. Do not underestimate the pattern: You have to work more than 31 inches all around. The doily has about 7.7 inches in diameter.

4B: It is the same triangular ground. Variation: at the head side I used only one thicker, double-twisted pair (orange in the colour coding) instead of 2 pairs in cloth stich.

No. 5 Medium star - variation A

Material: 13 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3

Start at the arrow "A". If you work pin after four at the foot side, you need 13 pairs - with pin after 2 only 12. You need 3 copies of the pricking. Cut and put them together at the indicated lines. Perhaps you need some little adjustment to match the doily.

No. 6 Medium star - variation B

Material: 7 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3 and 2 pairs of thicker metallic thread for the worker and the head side = 1S at the beginning in the colour coding.

You can use any 4-pair ground or spider for realisation. The most important element of the pattern is the paddepootje, "the toad leg". You use the same pinhole for several times. All is worked in cloth stich but not the inner passive pair (olive - green in the colour coding). Both threads are first laid on the worker, pin and then under the worker (small fig. on page 27). When finishing the element, you take off the pin, carefully pull straight the inner passive pair and put the pin again.

No. 7/8 Octagon and circular edging

Material: 21 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3 and 2 Gimps

Page 22: Some of the honeycombs can be filled with diamonds in cloth stich (colour coding on the right). You are free to work the honeycomb ground in double stitch (red) or in HONEYCOMB STICH (brown) stich.

Page 23: The pricking consists of 4 parts (= 2 copies), glue them together at the grey arrows. The highlighted grey parts in the pricking are to be worked in cloth stich.

Page 24: This is the same pattern but composed to a circular edging with about 7.7 inches.

9 repetitions (between the little grey arrows) are necessary. The length of the double-pointed arrow (multiplied with 2.9) helps to calculate the diameter.

No. 9/10 Octagon and circular edging with “Paddepootje”

Material: 14 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3 and 2 gimps

The arches (highlighted with grey) can be worked as scallop in double stich or as “Paddepootje”, "the toad leg". You use the same pinhole for several times. All is worked in cloth stich but not the inner passive pair (light-olive - green in the colour coding). Both threads are first laid on the worker, pin and then under the worker (small fig. on page 27). When finishing the element, you carefully take off the pin, pull straight the inner passive pair and put the pin again.

18 repetitions form a circle. You are free to work the honeycomb ground in double stitch (red) or in honeycomb stich (brown) stich.

No. 11 Diamond Variation B

Material: 14 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3 or Nel 80/3

You find two differently shaped edges. At the larger one, in some cases, you lead the worker not across the diagonal line but put a pin and lead the pair towards the head side. Coming back, you have to sew in. This way, no additional pairs are needed. (light-olive-green in the colour coding).

The pricking has to be copied two times and put together at the grey arrows. You find the same pattern to fit a circular doily on page 32. In the original size the diameter measures 14.4 inches. 10 times of pattern repeat between the grey arrows complete the circle. The length of the double headed arrow gives you an idea of the further diameter (multiplied by 2.9)

No. 12 Lotus flower Variation B

Material: 11 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3

You can work any 4-paired ground, in this realisation I used the “little armour ground of Binche”(green).

Colour coding on page 27: You obtain the little “eye” within the cloth work by just changing the worker and a passive pair.

No. 12 B - Circular edging

Material: 13 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3; Ø about 4.6 inches.

It is almost the same pattern as the lotus flower but you have an additional foot side (+ 2-3 pairs) and the head side forms shallow arches.

No. 13 Blossom

Material: 13 pairs of linen thread Nel 80/3

Copy twice the pricking and join at the arrows.

No. 14 Four-pointed Star

Material: 13 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3, outer Ø about 11.8 inches.

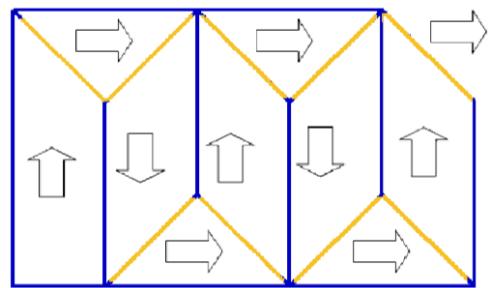
Two copies of this page are needed, join at the grey arrows. If you first draw a cross on a Paper, it is easier to adjust the parts in the right angle.

No. 15/16 Circular edgings in meander-technique

Material: 12 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3, Ø about 4.6 inches.

You only need 12 pairs to achieve the width of 2.4 in because you work in the "meandering system".

So you change the working direction (↗) quite frequently at the grey diagonal lines.



Stich colour code: Light olive-green: On the forward run you twist the worker twice and put it around the pin and sew in on your way back.

Orange colour: twist twice (around the pin)

No 16: Small colour coding on page 40: The difference to No 15 lies in the head side; the dense cloth work gives you a pointed impression.

Page 41: You need 4 copies of the pricking to get 17 repetitions (between the little grey arrows) to form a circle.

No. 17 The heart

Material: 13 pairs of linen thread Nel 35/2 or Nel 50/3

2 different, symmetrical prickings are needed (pages 43 and 45). There is a photograph of the enlarged lace.

If you use a ready-to-use doily, you might need to adjust the pricking.

Technical advises page 47 ff.

You use a crochetcate:

The prickings are designed to fit to these doilies. The problem is that the cloth often turns out to be warped in some way and you have to adjust the pricking to the crochetcate . Also, you have to get the exact size. Here are some hints that might be helpful:

- Copy the complete pricking and glue the parts together before starting.

- The pricking should be a little larger than the crochetmate, because the lace will shrink once taken off the pins. (Abb.1 = fig. 1)
- No shrinking, if you starch the lace still on the pillow
- You can copy the pricking with 99% or 101% to alter the size.
- To large is better than to small, you can slightly gather (crinkle) the lace when sewing in.

The pricking is symmetrical not always the crochetmate.

- You can try to iron the wet doily.
- Put the pricking on the pillow, some transparent plastic material on it and pin the damp doily on the pricking by putting it into the right form. Leave it to dry.
- Cut the points of the stars diagonally to rearrange the pricking

1. You may sew the lace to the crochetmate with simple over-cast stiches. So it is easy to take the lace off and wash the doily separately.

Buttonhole stiches are very beautiful to attach the lace permanently.

2. Attaching the lace by crocheting is a good idea if the lace is a little bit too large. (Abb. = fig. 3c) You will not have all those difficulties adjusting the lace to the existing doily, if you are ready to use any other fabric and sew in the lace. The problem there is how to serge the fabric.

3. Work at the foot side of the original pricking an additional, separate ribbon about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch large. (Abb. = fig 3a). This forms a perfect fitting facing ribbon that will cover the border of the fabric.

3.1 According to the pricking, create a pattern for the fabric .

3.2 Cut the fabric + $\frac{1}{4}$ inch allowance.

3.3 Purl the fabric with zig-zag stiches or use "Fray-Check".

3.4 Work the additional ribbon and put the fabric between the two layers of bobbin lace(blue)and the ribbon(orange).

3.5 Sew through all layers (Abb. = fig 3b)

In fig 3c you clearly see the lace, the fabric and the additional ribbon.

4. You are free to sew in the lace with dense buttonhole stiches

5. Or just attach it by zig-zag stiches, which is quite fast and easy but less beautiful.

6. A very neat solution is the Idea of Gabi: She cuts the fabric twice with small allowance. The she puts right side to right side and sew the two plays to another sparing some space to turn the fabrics. Then she irons and/or stiches the two fabrics at the border. The lace is attached manually.

Colour coding

Colour coding		explanation
		Cloth stich (purple)
		Double torchon ground, double stich, cloth stich and a twist (red)
		Torchon ground (half stitch, green)
		Dieppe ground , similar to torchon ground with one additional twist (orange)
		Torchon ground with an extra twist(brown). Similar to Dieppe ground with one additional twist round the needle.
		Equal to a cloth stich with a pin in between (cross – twist- pin- cross). No additional twists before and after but existing twists must be conserved (pink*).
		Speciality* like changing the worker, sewing, 3-Pair-crossing (light-olive*)
1S	1K	Starting with (1S = Pair with structuring thread; 1K = 1 bobbin with a Gimp)
		Pair with special thread (highlighted grey*)
		Optional points you can use for a variation of realisation (grey*)
		Points that are used several times (e.g. Paddepootje)
		Additional point needed
		Pair with 1 twist (red)
		Pair with 3 or more twists *) (e.g. legs of spiders (turquoise)

		Pair with 2 twists *)(orange)
		2 or more pairs e.g. plait or tally (blue)
		Gimp-single tread (yellow)
		Cross only, no additional twists before and after but existing twists coming from or leading to other stiches must be conserved (pink*)
		point ground (turquoise*)

In my diagrams I use the international colour-coding. Additionally there are some more colours to show specialities. These colours are indicated with a star *).