

Umrandungen III

Edgings III

Preface:

This is the last book of the series „Umrandungen – edgings“

The first patterns have been designed from the year 2004 on to fit to the crochatemates of “Coats” and “Zweigart”. After some work already done, I had to realize, that it is becoming rather difficult to acquire every form of the crochatemates and the thread “Vävlin”. So, the newer designs are meant to be used with thinner yarn and independent from existing forms. In the meantime we can use the new Thread of “Barkonie” Nel 50/2 in many wonderful colors. Wound threefoldly, you can replace “Vävlin”.

Also “Venne” or “Bockens Nel 16/2” “Barkonie” Nel 50/4 are possible with a zoom factor of about 86%.

If you are willing to insert the fabric to the lace yourself instead of buying the preshaped doilies, you are much freer in the choice of the fabric.

In our lace workgroup we found our love to bias grounds and spiders. So, many of those elements are to be found in the designs.

As always: Many thanks to the members of the lace workgroup of Langenlonsheim. They inspired me to the designs of the patterns and also elaborated the laces shown in the book.

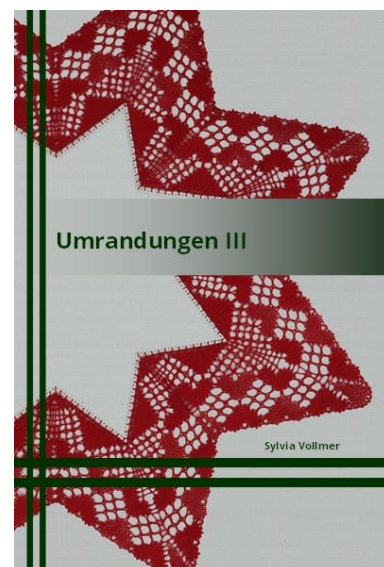
Thanks also to Mrs. Koch for the editorial reading.

Be free to grub on my side, where you can find some additional tips and ideas and translations of all of my books in French or English language.

On the last pages you find some hints how to attach the lace to the fabric.

If you have any question, correction or some photographs of your elaborated lace I'm looking forward to your email.

I wish you a lot of fun and beautiful and relaxing hours at your bobbin lace pillow!



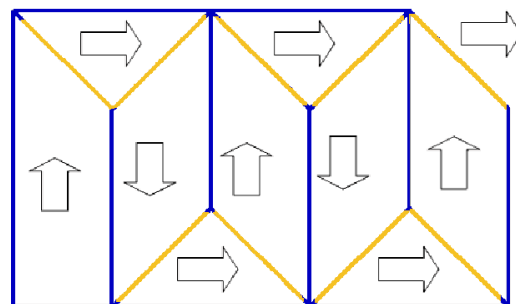
No. 1 „The artichoke“

24 * repeatings (12 * the actual drawing) are one circle.

Inner diameter 14,4 inch. Depending of the length of the blue arrow you can calculate the diameter by multiplication with 3.86.

Material: 8 pairs linen thread Nel 16/2 (Vävlin)

This edging is worked with only 8 pairs in “meander technique”. At the yellow lines you change the working direction for 90°. At the light-olive colour in the technical drawing you twist twice and put your pair round a needle on the forward run and sew in coming back.

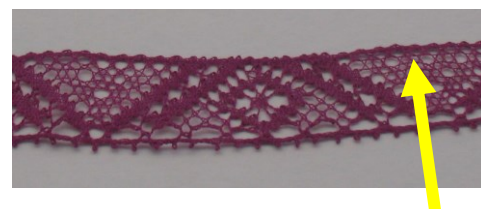


No. 2 „The ellipse“

Material: 14 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie)

The grid of this pricking was designed manually. Dominating elements of design are bias and diamond shapes worked in half stich or in cloth stich.

Also the armour-ground can be changed to any other 4-paired ground. There is no fitting doily available. The foot side is ideal for the sewing-method No 4 (see page 47). For other methods you should rather work a selvedge in cloth stich with 1 -2 more pairs.



No. 3 „Paddepootje“

The star is composed of 8 points. Inner diameter 14.4 inch.

Material: 14 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie) and 1 pair of metallic Material (Madeira)

Ø = 36,6 cm.

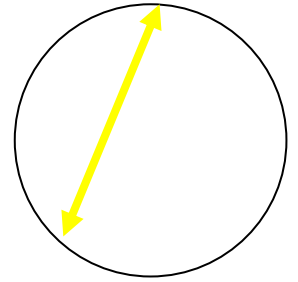
No. 4 „The square“

Material: 13 -14 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie)

Fitting to a square of 7.7 inch.

15 repeating add up to a circle of about 6.85 inch diameter.

To calculate the inner diameter, you multiply the length of the arrow with 1.35.



No. 5 „Harts in triangle“

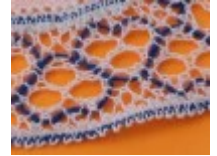
Pricking for 2 different triangles

Material: 16 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie)

2 single linen threads (gimps) Nel 16/2 (Vävlin) insert at '1K'.

Due to the honeycomb ground and the gimps, the lace looks very much like bucks point.

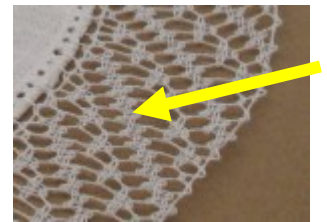
No crochetmate available.



No. 6 „Lotos“

Material: 16 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie)

You can easily change the ground. In the photograph you see bias ground worked with cloth stitch alternating with „Triangular ground“.

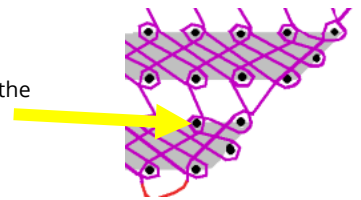


No. 7 „Rays“

Material: 16 pairs linen thread Nel 16/2 (Vävlin)

Here too you can work different bias grounds or alternate with different 4- paired grounds like in the pricking No 6.

In the diagram you find an unusual direction of the worker; this is a possibility to create a denser look of the biases.

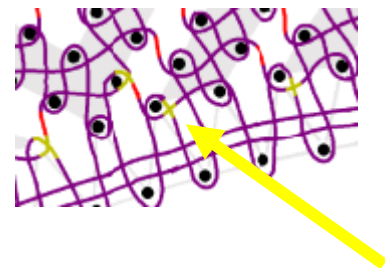


No. 8 „Green shades“

Material: 18 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie; matching colours 59, 60, 61, 62)

If you like to finish the lace in multiple colours or shades, pay attention to get the worker with the fitting colour. It is easily done by the "turning stitch" indicated in the diagram with a light-olive tone. The shades in the pricking correspond to the colours.

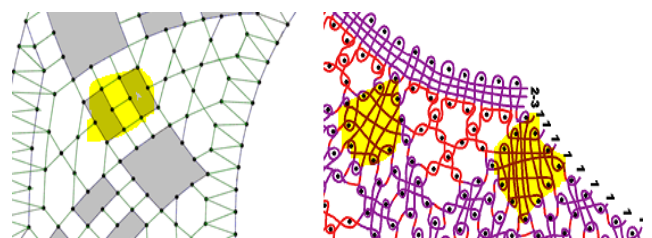
Inner diameter: 8.5 inches respectively the length of the chord multiplied by 1.24.



No. 9 „Arkades“

Material: 18-19 pairs linen thread Nel 50/3 (Goldschild). Enlargement of the pricking about 132%.

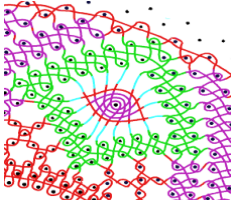
Diamond shapes on the foot side: In the diagram you find two different suggestions. Choose one depending of the thickness of your thread. The tiny biases can be worked as one diamond shape



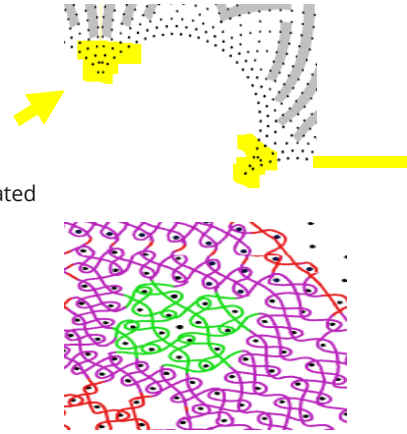
No. 10 „Four-leaf clover“

20 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie).

The two inner points differ slightly.



The diagram shows two different variations of the dominating motive: One with a spider and the other with virgin ground stitch. The bias ground was mainly elaborated in cloth stitch; but also half stitch is possible. At the head side you are free to add a border with 3 more pairs in whole stich (red) or with 6 more pairs in plaited lace (blue).



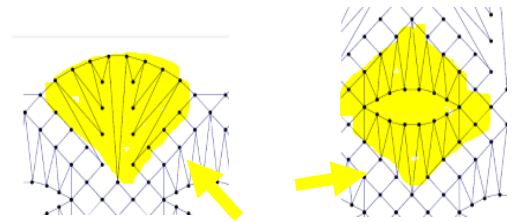
No. 11 „Buttonholes“

Material: 21 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie);

24 repeatings add up to a circle.

Variations:

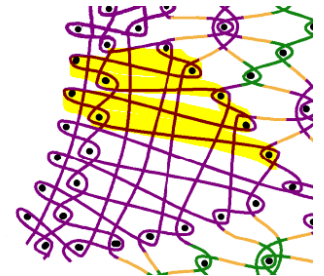
The diamond-shapes with „buttonhole“ can be worked in many different ways. Of course you can ignore the buttonhole and work a solid shape. The scallop on the head side looks also very nice in half stich.



No. 12 „Parade of spiders“

Material: 21 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie); 24 repeatings add up to a circle.

Mrs. Koch has elaborated quite a lot of different spiders and grounds. The triangular shapes at the foot side are worked in cloth stitch; but not in the classical formation. Every second row is skipped, so the shape is less dense and you have an interesting and decorative effect at the foot side (small photograph).



No. 13 „Excentra“

Material: 21 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie) in original size.

This lace very soon turned out to be the favourite of the working group. Not really as an edging but as a frame on the window with any figure as filling.

Choose your favourite 4-paired ground on the empty places in the diagram. Start at the thick grey arrow.



Add (and drop) pairs along the foot side at this symbol.



At the head side you have a plait /braid with a 3-pair „windmill“ connection and a double thread picot.



No. 14 „Waves“: a circle and a triangular shape

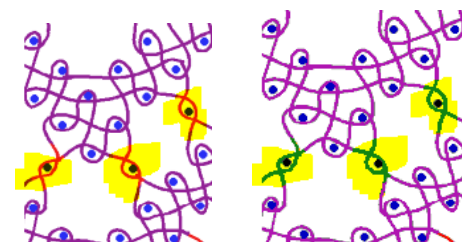
Material: 22 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 (Barkonie).

31 repeatings in the circle.

Inner diameter = length of the chord multiplied by 1.38.

Variations: Instead of whole stich – pin - whole stich you can work half stich – pin - half stich.

Also you can elaborate the biases in half stich instead of cloth stich.



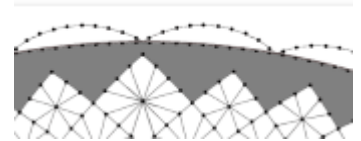
No. 15 „Almond“

Material: 24 pairs linen thread Nel 50/2 in original size or Nel 66/3 (Goldschild) and a zoom factor of 117%. Then it fits to the crochetmates (Zweigart) of 9.84 inches X 5.51 inches.

No. 16 „Spinning wheel – spider wheel“

Material: 23 pairs linen thread Nel 66/3 (Bockens); inner diameter ≈ 11.0 inches.

You have the choice of elaborating the head side with an arch in half stich or straight with cloth stich and one pair less.

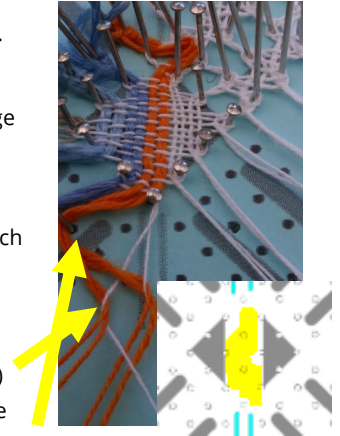


No. 17 „The runner“

Material: 24 pairs linen thread Nm 18/2 and a zoom factor of 138%; then the runner is large about 14.2 inches.

You work in the meander- technique; so you change the direction of work at the diagonal lines. On your way back, you have to sew in (light-olive tone in the diagram). The pricking of the lateral parts is to be found on page 22. Variations: small diagrams.

A trick for the experienced lace maker: At the joint, the diamond shapes in cloth stich are necessarily disconnected. You can work a filled shape the following way: starting the shape you enter a new bobbin for each of the 8 missing threads. The bobbin is wound with a loop of thin but strong yarn (lazy thread). You work the complete diamond shape. The last stich has to be the turning stich, so the worker is heading to the right side. Here you enlarge the center lazy thread a little bit (orange in the photograph *). On your way back, when you arrive at the shape, you unwind your 8 bobbins and you can use the loop to pull the thread through the lace.*) yellow arrow: The center pair can be pulled through in two steps because the turning stich could turn out to be too tight.



No. 18 „The crown“

Material: 25 pairs linen thread Nm 50/2 (Barkonie) wound twofold. Tip: turn the bobbin around its own axis to 'melt' the two single threads together.

17 repeatings = 1 circle; Inner diameter = length of the chord multiplied by 2.77.

This pattern is also to be found on page 46 with only 10 repeatings.

No 19 „Sabine's star“

Material: 25 pairs linen thread Nel 16/2 (Vävlin), zoom factor 160%. So the star has a total diameter of 31.5 inches. The fabric itself has a diameter of 18.1 inches. The pricking in original size is fitting to linen thread Nm 50/2 and has a total diameter of about 20.3 inches.

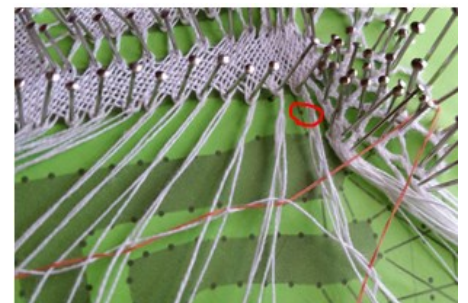
No 20 „Good old times“

Material: 32 pairs linen thread Nel 30/2 (Köck). If you want to use linen thread Nel 50/2, you use a zoom factor of 86%.

This is the border of an ancient lace probably created before world war first. I have already published the drawings of the reconstruction in the year 2000 within the publication of the "Deutscher Klöppelverband". In this book I have slightly changed the drawing to make it more symmetrically.

Tip for the single diagonal pair in the corner: You work whole stich from the foot side to the central pin at the head side (red circle). But instead of the full pair, you use only 1 thread of them and an additional bobbin wound with a loop of any other strong yarn (lazy thread - here orange). After the pin, unwind the thread and use the loop to pull *) the linen thread back to the foot side. There you rewind the bobbin.

*) At the same time, make sure that the thread that leads to the outside remains taut. I do it with a strong needle in the loop.



If this sounds too difficult: Skip the diagonal line or work two nearby lines in whole stich. The book of Martina Wolter-Kampmann "Invisible" is full of tricks with the lazy thread and worthwhile to be read.

Supplementary – additional prickings

No 18. A further pricking of the „crown“ with 10 repeatings

Material: Linen thread Nel 50/2 single thread. The elaboration is the same as on page 41, but the honeycomb ground at the foot side should be worked in half stich to be less dense.

No 11 This is a slim version of the “buttonhole” (page 27) to be worked in linen thread Nel 50/2

No 5 12 repeatings compose a circle with the heart motive of page 14. Material: Linen thread Nel 60/2 and two thicker gimps.

How to attach the lace

1. Facing - ribbon of lace

1.1 Work on the original pricking a fitting, 0.2-0.5 inch large ribbon in cloth stitch (purple in fig. 1a)

1.2 Draw according to the pricking an exact pattern of paper inch seam allowance.

1.3 Iron the cloth in fabric grain direction and cut it with the seam allowance.

1.4 You neaten the fabric (sewing machine or textile glue)

1.5 Sew the fabric (grey in fig. 1b) between the original lace (turquoise) and the ribbon. (orange).

1.6 Sew twice through all layers using back stich.

1.7 In fig.1.3 you see an example of lace, fabric and facing.

2. You can insert the lace with tight festoon stiches.

3. Or you just sew the lace on the fabric without a facing but finished with a dense Zig zag stitch.

4. You get a neat result with this Idea of Gabriele von Pronay : do like 1.1 to 1.3 but cut 2 identic pieces of fabric, sew them together with a narrow seam, leaving a little hole and turn them over. Iron it and attach the lace by hand.

5. Interesting is the old art of inserting by hand. Your fabric should not be woven to tightly. Iron the cloth in fabric grain direction and cut it with some liberate seam allowance.

One of many possibilities of hand-sewing is shown in fig. 2:

Use two horizontal, one diagonal and two vertical stiches. Pulling slightly the thread at the horizontal stiches, you create a little hole. Repeat stiches 2 to 6. You can skip the vertical stiches but later on must finish the fabric in some way. Perhaps with tight festoon stiches or by reverting the seam and sewing with simple stiches (fig. 3b).

I recommend some exercises before you start to get some regularity. Marking the points of insertion (3 - 6 mm space depending of the thickness of fabric and thread) with a ruler and soluble ink or counting the threads might be helpful.

5. Intéressant est l'art ancien de l'incrustation à la main. Votre tissu ne doit pas être tissé trop serré. Repassez le tissu dans la direction du grain et coupez-le avec une certaine marge de couture.

Changing the size of a pricking (page 20)

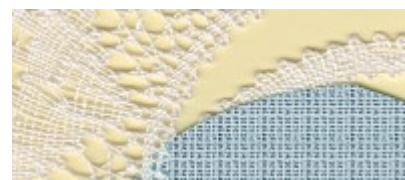
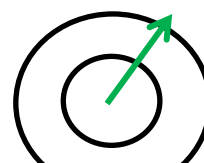
You can easily get the multiplying factor (MF) by

$$\text{MF} = \text{wanted size} / \text{actual size} * 100 \%$$

Bsp.1: You need a Grid of 6 mm, but the pattern has only one of 5 mm.

$$\text{MF} = 6/5 * 100 \% = 120 \%$$

Bsp.2: Calculation of the diameter or the length of an arrow:























Actual: 15 cm; wanted : 12 cm (downsize)













MF = 12/15 * 100% = 80%

When measuring the grid, please do it in diameter direction (green arrow)

In rounded edgings the horizontal grid changes, the vertical not.

Colour coding

Colour coding		explanation
		Cloth stich (purple)
		Double torchon ground, double stich, cloth stich and a twist (red)
		Torchon ground (half stich, 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 *).