

# Aditi Dhama

Satyam Fashion Institute, Noida, Delhi, India

Email: aaditidhama@gmail.com

## CROCHET

- Crochet is a process of creating fabric by **interlocking loops of yarn**, thread, or strands of other materials using a crochet hook. The name is taken from the French word "crochet", meaning small hook.
- These are made of materials such as metal, wood, or plastic and are manufactured commercially and produced in artisan workshops. The salient difference between crochet and knitting, is that each stitch in crochet is completed before proceeding with the next one, while knitting keeps a large number of stitches open at a time.



## MATERIALS

- Basic materials required for crochet are a hook and some type of material that will be crocheted, most commonly yarn or thread.
- Additional tools are convenient for keeping stitches counted, measuring crocheted fabric, or making related **accessories**.
- Examples include cardboard cutouts, which can be used to make tassels, fringe, and many other items; a pom-pom circle, used to make pom-poms; a tape measure and a gauge measure, both used for measuring crocheted work and counting stitches.

## CROCHET HOOK

- The crochet hook comes in many sizes and materials, such as bone, bamboo, aluminium, plastic, and steel. Because sizing is categorized by the diameter of the hook's shaft, a crafter aims to create stitches of a certain size in order to reach a particular gauge specified in a given pattern.



Fig: Aluminium hook

## YARN

- Yarn for crochet is usually sold as balls or skeins (hanks), although it may also be wound on spools or cones.
- The thickness or weight of the yarn is a significant factor in determining the gauge, i.e., how many stitches & rows are required to cover a given area for a stitch pattern.



Fig: Yarn for crochet

- Thicker yarns require large-diameter crochet hooks, whereas thinner yarns may be crocheted with thick or thin hooks.



Fig: Macrame

## MATERIALS

- Materials used in macrame include cords made of cotton twine, linen, hemp, jute, leather or yarn. Cords are identified by construction, such as 3-ply cord, made of 3 lengths of fibre twisted together.



# NETTING

- Netting is an open-mesh form of fabric construction that is held together by knots or fused thermoplastic yarns at each point where the yarns cross one another. There are several types of mesh; they are square, hexagonal, and octagonal. They range of mesh sizes are from coarse and open to fine and shear. Netting may be made of any kind of fibre and may be given a soft or stiff sizing.

## TYPES OF NETTING

1. **Hand-made netting:** hand made or machine-made net is used as the foundation fabric for many kinds of needlework. Most commonly wedding and prom dresses. It is also used for many costumes including fairy outfits.
2. **Knotless netting:** Weaving patterns, opposed to knitting patterns, are more often used for knotless netting. Each strand when used for knotless netting weave can sometimes be coated before being woven to ensure more durability.

## BRAIDING

- Braiding is a simple form of narrow fabric construction. This began as a handicraft for the construction of decorative fabrics. A braid is a rope like thing, which is made by interweaving three or more strands, strips, or lengths, in a diagonally crisscrossing overlapping pattern.
- Braid for fabric use is formed on a braiding machine interlacing three or more strands of yarn so that



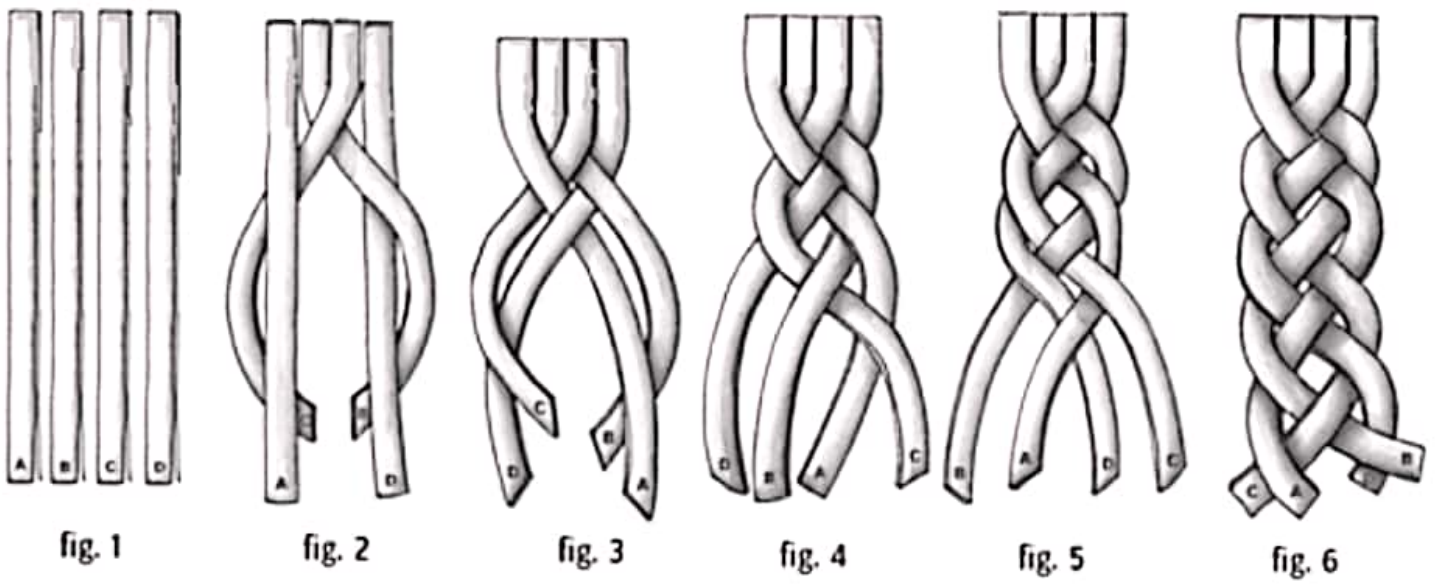


Fig: Braiding formation

## TYPES OF BRAIDING

Primarily there are two kinds of braids.

- **Flat braiding-mechanism:** Flat braids are made in the form of flat strips or narrow flat tapes.
- **Circular braiding-mechanism:** Circular (tubular or round) braids are formed hollow or around a centre core of some material. They are used for various industrial applications.





Fig: Lace making

## PARTS OF LACES

- Bride-It is the fine yarn that forms the mesh which provides the sheer ground between the prominent parts of the pattern.
- Cordon Net –It is the heavy yarn that outlines the pattern.
- Picot-It is a decorative loop used both in the pattern and edge of the lace.
- Toile –It represent the predominant part of the pattern made by braiding, knotting, looping or twisting the yarn.

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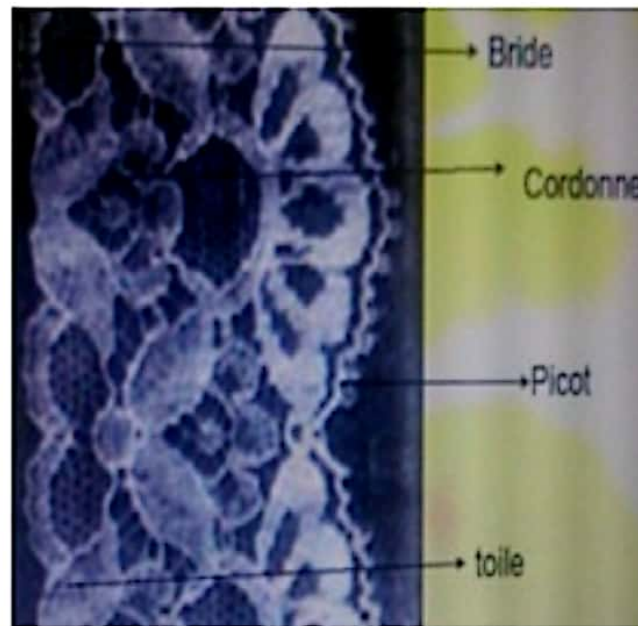


Fig: Various parts of lace

#### TYPES OF LACE:

1. **Needle lace**- It is made by using a needle and thread. This is the most flexible of the lace-making arts.
2. **Cutwork**- It is lace constructed by removing threads from a woven background, and the remaining threads wrapped or filled with embroidery.
3. **Bobbin lace**- It is made with bobbins and a pillow. The pillow contains straw, preferably oat straw or other materials such as sawdust, insulation styrofoam, or ethafoam. Also known as Bone-lace. Chantilly lace is a type of bobbin lace.
4. **Knotted lace**- Tatted lace is made with a shuttle or a tating needle.
5. **Knitted lace**- It includes Shetland lace, such as "wedding ring shawl", a lace shawl so fine that it can be pulled through a wedding ring.