

## Placemats \& Trivets - UK Pattern

This pattern uses the method of tapestry crochet to create a design on a Trivet. There are lots of additional tips and instructions on how to follow the pattern and create the trivet. The final piece can also be used as a placemat, or plant stand.

The finished piece can either be a single layer, or it can be made with 2 layers for extra thickness and protection for your work tops.


## You will need:

- Cotton DK Yarn - 2 colours for each mat. For the items in the photos James C Brett It's 100\% Pure DK Cotton was used in 100 g balls.
- 4.00 mm crochet hook
- Darning needle
- Scissors


## Stitches Used (UK Terms):

- Chain (ch)
- Half Treble Crochet (htr)
- Slip Stitch (SS)


## Please read these notes carefully before starting your project:

Tapestry Crochet involves using 2 colours continuously throughout the project, the colour that is not in use is carried behind the work. To get a clean colour change you must change colour before you finish the stitch.

The photos below show how to change colour within the half treble crochet stitch.
Start the htr as normal, then before the final yarn over and pull through, grab the second colour instead and pull it through. (So - yarn over, insert hook, pull through ( $1^{\text {st }}$ photo), then yarn over with pink ( $2^{\text {nd }}$ photo) and pull through ( $3^{\text {rd }}$ photo).


The $1^{\text {st }}$ stitch in the new colour should look like this.


This project requires a lot of switching back and forth between 2 colours, so it is important to keep the changes neat. The $3^{\text {rd }}$ photo below shows how the non-working yarn is kept behind the stitch.


## Tips on reading the pattern:

The pattern is worked in the round, and each round is an increasing round. The increasing stitch is 2 htr ( 2 htr worked into the same stitch).

The pattern starts with 10 htr into a magic ring. Try and think of each round as being split up into 10 sections:

- The $1^{\text {st }}$ round is 10 sections with ( 1 htr ) in each section (10htr in total)
- The $2^{\text {nd }}$ round is 10 sections with (2htr) in each section (20htr in total)
- The $3^{\text {rd }}$ round is 10 sections with ( $1 \mathrm{htr}, 2 \mathrm{htr}$ ) in each section ( 30 htr in total)
- The $4^{\text {th }}$ round is 10 sections with ( $1 \mathrm{htr}, 1 \mathrm{htr}, 2 \mathrm{htr}$ ) in each section ( 40 htr in total). And so on.

This will make more sense once you start the pattern and get to grips with the colour changes - the $2^{\text {nd }}$ colour is introduced in Round 3.

To make the pattern a bit more user friendly, the basic stitch sequence is written down. For example, in Round 10 , the stitch sequence is $\mathbf{1 h t r} \boldsymbol{x} \mathbf{8}, \mathbf{2 h t r}$ - so there are 10 sections of $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 8,2 \mathrm{htr}$. The colour sequence is then written in square brackets - [colour sequence $\mathbf{1 h t r}$, $\mathbf{1 h t r}$ Colour $\mathrm{A}, \mathbf{1 h t r}, \mathbf{1 h t r}$ Colour B, $\mathbf{1 h t r}$ x 4 Colour A, 2 htr Colour B] - this shows you when to change colour, so in each section on Round 10, the colour is changed 3 times in each section.


This sequence is then repeated 9 more times to complete the round. So, after the 2 htr stitch, the pattern begins again with 1 htr , 1 htr in blue (or Colour A) and so on. The completed round looks like this:


Lots of photos are included within the pattern as a visual guide.

PATTERN - (APPROX 32 cm in diameter)
In the pattern, COLOUR A is the background colour (the starting colour) and COLOUR B is the design colour.
Write your colours here for reference:
COLOUR A $\quad$ COLOUR B

Use Colour A to begin. Make a magic ring and chain 1,

1. Work 10htr into the ring, pull tight, SS to join to $1^{\text {st }}$ stitch, then chain 1
2. 2 htr into each stitch around ( 20 htr ). SS to join, chain 1
3. Start carrying colour B yarn and work the following stitches - 2 htr in colour $\mathrm{A}, 1 \mathrm{htr}$ in colour Brepeat all around [colour sequence $\mathbf{2 h t r}$ Colour A, 1 htr Colour B] (30htr). SS to join, chain 1
$1^{\text {st }}$ section (2htr, 1htr)


Round complete

4. $1 \mathrm{htr}, 1 \mathrm{htr}$, 2 htr [colour sequence $1 \mathrm{htr}, 1 \mathrm{htr}$ Colour $\mathrm{A}, 2 \mathrm{htr}$ Colour B] ( 40 htr ). SS to join, chain 1

5. 1 htr, 1 htr, 1 htr, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr, 1 htr Colour A, 1 htr, $2 h t r$ Colour B] (50htr). SS to join, chain 1

6. 1 htr $\times 4$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr , 1 htr Colour A, $\mathbf{1} \mathrm{htr}$, $\mathbf{1} \mathrm{htr}$, $\mathbf{2}$ htr Colour B] ( 60 htr ). SS to join, chain 1

7. 1 htr $\times 5$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr, 1 htr Colour A, 1 htr, 1 htr, 1 htr, $2 h t r$ Colour B] (70htr). SS to join, chain 1

8. 1 htr $\times 6$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr, 1 htr Colour A, 1 htr, 1 htr Colour B, 1 htr, 1 htr Colour A, $\mathbf{2 h t r}$ Colour B] (80htr). SS to join, chain 1

9. 1 htr $\times 7$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr, 1 htr Colour A 1htr, 1 htr Colour B, 1 htr $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{3}$ Colour A, 2htr Colour B] (90htr). SS to join, chain 1

10. 1 htr $\times 8$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr, 1 htr Colour A, 1 htr, 1 htr Colour B, 1 htr $\times 4$ Colour A, $\mathbf{2 h t r}$ Colour B] (100htr). SS to join, chain 1

11. 1 htr $\times 9$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr $\times \mathbf{3}$ Colour A, 1 htr $\times 2$ Colour B, 1 htr $\times 3$ Colour A, 1 htr, Colour B $2 \mathrm{htr} B / A$ (so the increasing stitch is 1 st stitch in colour $B$, and 2 nd stitch in colour $A$ )] (110htr). SS to join, chain1

12. 1 htr $\times 10$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr $\mathbf{x} 4$ Colour $A, 1 h t r \times 2$ Colour $B, 1 h t r \times 2$ Colour $A, 1 h t r \times 2$ Colour B, 2htr Colour A] (120htr). SS to join, chain 1

13. 1 htr $\times 11$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr $\times 5$ Colour $A, 1 h t r \times 2$ Colour $B, 1 h t r \times 1$ Colour $A, 1 h t r \times 2$ Colour B, 1 htr, 2 htr Colour A] (130htr). SS to join, chain 1.

14. 1 htr $\times 12$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr $\mathbf{x} 6$ Colour A, 1 htr $\times 4$ Colour B, 1 htr $\times 2$, 2 htr Colour A] (140htr). SS to join, chain 1

15. 1 htr $\times 13$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{7}$ Colour A, $\mathbf{1 h t r} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{3}$ Colour B, $\mathbf{1}$ htr $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{3}$, $\mathbf{2}$ htr Colour A] (150htr). SS to join, chain 1

16. 1 htr $\times 14$, 2 htr [colour sequence 1 htr $\mathbf{x} 8$ Colour A, 1 htr $\times 1$ Colour B, 1 htr $\times 5,2 h t r$ Colour A] (160htr). SS to join, chain 1

17. 1 htr $\times 15,2 h t r$ - repeat all around in Colour A (leave Colour B attached but do not carry around behind your stitches) (170htr). Join with a SS. Instead of working chain 1 with Colour A, chain 1 with Colour B, then you are ready to start Round 18. If you are keeping your placemat as a single layer, carry on to Round 18. For the double layer, do not start Round 18 until you have made the backing - see end of pattern for instructions on how to make the back.

18. Using Colour B, work 1dc into the back loops of each stitch around. Join neatly and fasten off. You can use a SS for the final join, or you can use another method which gives you a really neat finish. The steps are outlined below.

Cut your yarn, then pull through the stitch (1st and $2^{\text {nd }}$ photos). The using a darning needle, thread the yarn under the top of the $2^{\text {nd }}$ stitch of the round ( $3^{\text {rd }}$ photo).


Thread the needle back through the middle of the top of the final stitch of the round ( $4^{\text {th }}$ photo). Then pull yarn until it resembles the top of a stitch ( $5^{\text {th }}$ photo). Then weave in the end through the back of your work.


BACKING - To make a back for your placemat, just to give it extra thickness, all you have to do it make another circle the same size as the one above, but use just one colour.

Make a magic ring and chain 1

1. 10 htr into the ring, SS to join, chain 1 (10htr)
2. 2 htr into each stitch around, SS to join, chain 1 (20htr)
3. $1 \mathrm{htr}, 2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (30htr)
4. $1 \mathrm{htr}, 1 \mathrm{htr}, 2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (40htr)
5. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 3,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join chain 1 (50htr)
6. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 4,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 ( 60 htr )
7. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 5,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (70htr)
8. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 6,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 ( 80 htr )
9. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 7,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 ( 90 htr )
10. 1 htr $\times 8$, 2 htr - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (100htr)
11. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 9,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (110htr)
12. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 10,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (120htr)
13. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 11,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (130htr)
14. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 12,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (140htr)
15. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 13,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (150htr)
16. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 14,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, SS to join, chain 1 (160htr)
17. $1 \mathrm{htr} \times 15,2 \mathrm{htr}$ - repeat around, join neatly and fasten off (170htr). Sew in all ends.

Position your backing against your top piece and follow Round 18 from the pattern above (but make sure you go through both pieces of work each time).

