

Maggie Kerrins

Instructor Frank Hodges

ENG-466

27 March 2022

Easy Crochet Flower Pattern – First Draft

Audience

The audience for this technical writing piece is any individual interested in crocheting a small flower. No previous experience in the craft of crochet is required to be able to complete this project, but the pattern will likely be easier and quicker to follow for those who have engaged in some crochet projects previously. The final product itself is a small flower that can be used as a little decoration.

Supplies Needed

8.00 mm (or “L”) crochet hook

Scissors

Yarn Bee Feelin’ Chunky Yarn, available at [Hobby Lobby](#) (or similar yarn, with a weight of 5 made of 100% cotton)

Summary

A crochet pattern including definitions, links to other helpful resources, and descriptive details is most likely to connect with its audience. Especially when those audience members are beginner individuals with no prior knowledge or experience in the craft, it is important to design the pattern to be comprehensible to them. This pattern is designed with all of these elements to be most effective, but it goes beyond that as well. The images included in this pattern are

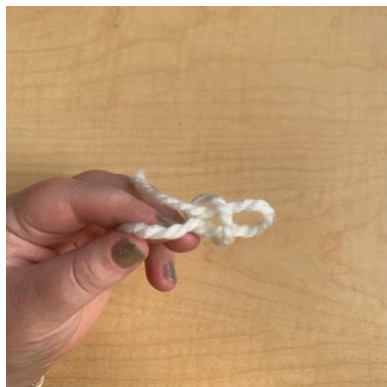
specifically utilized to make the pattern accessible to beginners, showing them visual representations of what their work in progress should look like at any point in the process.

How to Read the Crochet Pattern

The letters of an instruction show which stitch is being utilized and the number is to communicate how many of those stitches need to be done. For example, if the pattern reads “hdc-4,” the instruction is to do four half double crochet stitches.

Stitch Key

Slip knot- Wrap yarn around pointer and ring finger. Then pull a loop of the yarn through the loop wrapped around the fingers. Pull knot off your fingers, tightening the knot in the process. Pull at the strands of yarn coming out of the knot to tighten the knot and shrink the loop itself.



Chain (ch)- Insert hook into slip knot loop. Turn hook around the yarn from the back, rotating hook towards yourself and downward (this motion is called yarn over). Then pull the hook and yarn looped onto it through the slip knot loop. Now there should be just the one new loop on the hook.



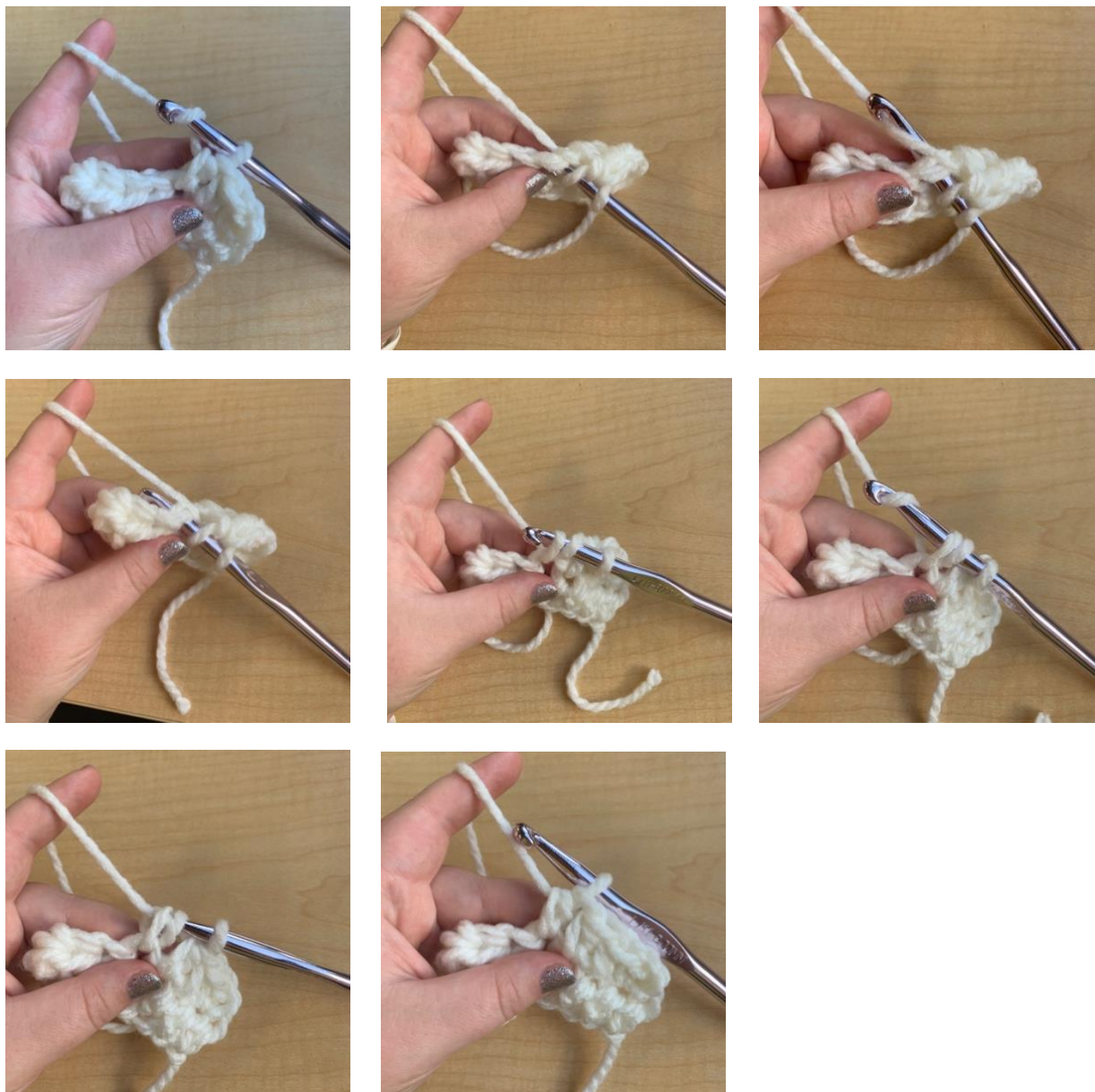
Single crochet (sc)- Insert hook into top loop of row below. Going under the yarn, hook it onto the hook by orienting the hook facing up to the yarn, then turning it towards you and then down (or yarn over). Pull hook with yarn looped onto it through the top loop of the stitch from the row below. At this point, there should be two loops on the hook, which should be in front of the work in progress. Now do the same action of yarn over, pulling that new loop through the two that were already on the hook. After this, there should be just the one new loop left on the hook.





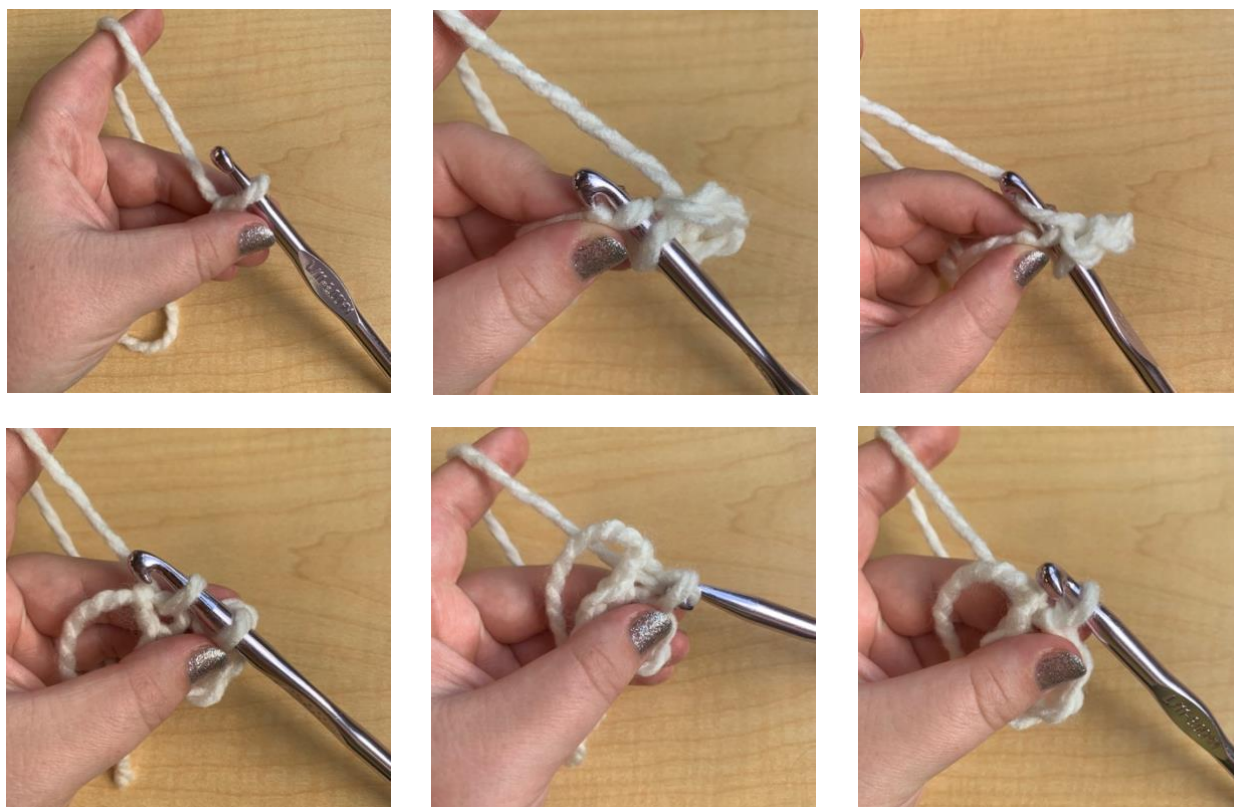
Half double crochet (hdc)- Yarn over. Insert hook, which should now have two loops on it, into top loop of stitch from previous row. Yarn over and bring the hook back through the loop from the stitch of the previous row. There should now be three loops of yarn on the hook. yarn over and pull that new loop through the other three existing loops. There should now just be the one new loop left on the hook.





Join

Insert hook into stitch that is being joined into. Yarn over and pull through. Then pull that second loop through the first loop on the chain. Only the new loop should be left on the hook.



Tension

The tension of a crochet piece is how tight the yarn is held in your hand, resulting in how tight the crochet stitches itself are. Tighter stitches are the result of a more rigid hold on the yarn, and they result in smaller stitches. When the yarn is held in a less tight manner, the resulting stitches are looser and bigger. The recommended tension of this piece is 12 rows of 10 stitches makes a 6-inch square. This means that when the yarn and hook for this pattern are used to make a swatch of single crochet, 12 rows of 10 stitches results in a square with four 6-inch sides. Check your tension by making a swatch following these stitch dimensions. Make any needed adjustments in loosening or tightening your hold to match your tension to the given suggestion.

How to Hold the Yarn

After making the slip knot, hold the knot between the thumb and pointer finger of your right hand with the shorter tail to the right and tail connected to the skein of yarn towards the left.

With your left hand, bring pinkie around the far side of the left tail of yarn, then bring the rest of your left hand under the strand of yarn. This way, there is a loop of yarn around the left pinkie with yarn then feeding up around other fingers. Then the slip knot can be held between the thumb and middle finger of the left hand with the pointer finger straightened to keep that yarn taught. The right hand holds the hook with the hooked end facing up.



Pattern

1. Make slip knot



2. Ch-3



3. Join to first ch



4. Hdc-6 into center of ring formed by the ch-3 and the join



5. Join to the first hdc



6. Hdc-3 into that hdc



7. Sc-1 down through the center of the ring (make this sc tight, unlike the hdc)



8. Repeat steps 6 and 7 five times, working around the whole loop



9. Ch-1



10. Cut the tail of yarn attached to the skein a few inches away from the flower and pull the tail through that last chain to fasten off



11. Pull slip knot tail end tight to close middle hole



12. Tie two tails together to fasten off (this side with the knot will be the back side of the piece)



13. Cut off the tails



14. Done!

