

LF04 the LACIS HAIRPIN FRAME

Popular at the turn-of-the-19th-century, hairpin lace was used as a trimming for aprons, underwear, morning caps, tidies, plastrons, fichus and, in fact, all dainty articles. Work is made on a frame consisting of at least 2 parallel bars, held in a fixed position with one open end or at least 1 removable end. Work progresses between the bars with the finished work pushed down. When the bars are full, the lower holding strip is removed and the work slipped off the frame leaving only a few stitches.

This unique frame is suited for the many forms of lacy crochet work referred to as hairpin or Maltese crochet as well as for making tassels and fringes. Typically, work is done on the frame and then slid off the frame in a continuous form of any length. Multiple strips can be joined together along their edges to form wide panels or the strip can be used as a simple edging, insertion or fringe.

This simple frame will satisfy all the requirements of the avid crocheter. It can use 2 to 4 rods, rod spacing is infinitely variable up to 6" and it is light weight for ease of working.

The frame consists of (4) 8" rods and 3 sets of plastic end strips in 2", 4" and 6" lengths.

For narrow bands, up to about 2", only two needles are required. The use of additional needles will assure uniformity of the work as they control the location of the crochet stitch. If the stitch is along the edge as would be the case when making tassels or fringes, a third needle should be placed near an edge needle, allowing the stitch to be made between the 2 needles. Similarly, if the stitch is in the middle, two additional needles, one on each side of your stitches should be used.

Set Up: The rods are supported on each end by the removable plastic end strips. Insert 2 to 4 rods in one of the end strips at your desired spacing, so they extend all the way through to the opposite end. Lay the second end strip on top of this end strip and mark the corresponding holes with a pen, pin or other device. Now, pulling out one needle at a time, approximately 1/2", from the initial end-strip, insert it into the corresponding hole of the second end strip, inserting it approximately half way through. Finally, with the frame on edge, push against a hard surface so the rods are flush with the outer edges of the plastic end strips.

The following instructions illustrate the basic techniques.

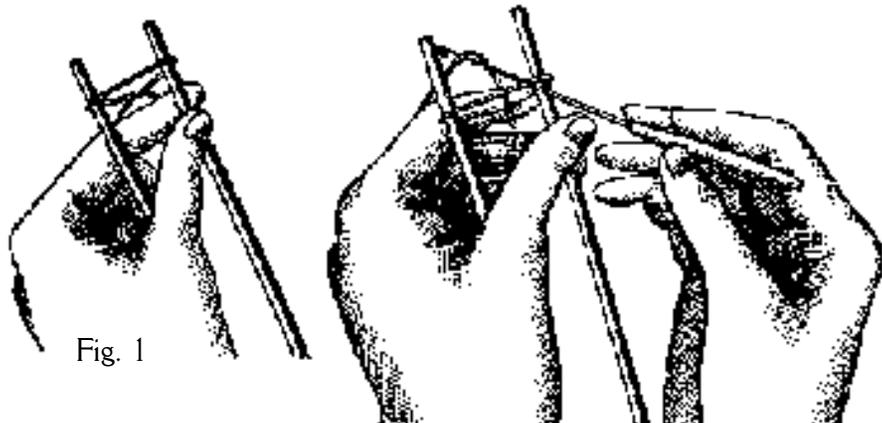


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Fig. 4

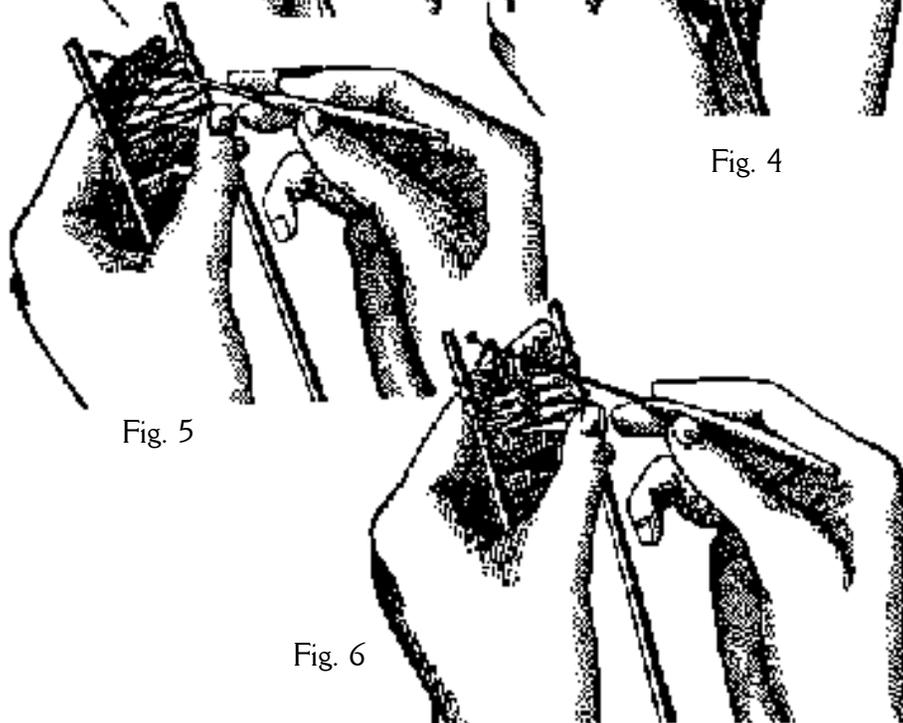


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS

Note: For clarity the plastic end strips are not shown.

SINGLE WORK

Fig 1: The thread properly attached to the frame ready for the insertion of the hook.

Fig 2: The first motion of the hook with the thread wrapped over it and ready to be drawn through.

Fig 3: The thread drawn through and again thrown over the hook. The throw-over is drawn through the loop the same as in a chain stitch, making the upper knot or stitch seen in Fig 4.

After this knot or stitch is made, the pin is rotated from right to left so that the thread will wind around as shown in Fig. 4.

The movement shown in Fig. 3 is repeated, the frame again turned and the loops drawn through as before, and so on as seen in Fig. 5.

After turning, it is always the upper cross-thread at the left side of the center under which the hook is passed for the next stitch.

DOUBLE WORK

Fig. 6 show how 2 threads are taken up after each turn to make a denser stitch.

Fig. 7 shows the appearance of the finished work.

Fig. 9 shows how rows of this work are joined together for a wide insertion. After the loop under which the hook is represented is drawn through the loop already on the hook, the loop represented by the "x" is next drawn through, and so in, back-

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Fig. 6

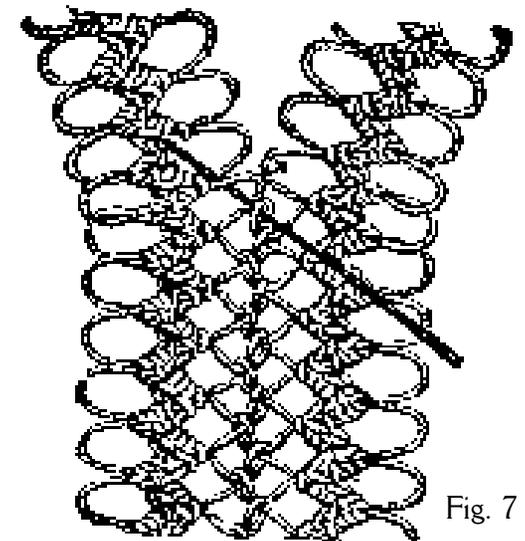


Fig. 7