



Alternate methods of curling rings

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Abbreviations, Symbol & Notes

ds: double stitch

p: normal length picot

vsp: very small picot

FR: Floating Ring

CR: Curled Ring

sCR: small Curled Ring

CiR: Curled inside Ring

BTS: bare thread space

SH1 (first shuttle or core thread, white thread in pictures); SH2 (second shuttle or ball thread, yellow thread in pictures).

Thread in pictures is DMC Cebelia n.10. Beads in pictures are 9/0.

For the purpose of this tutorial, normal picot length & BTS are 1/8".

For the purpose of this tutorial, "normal ring" can be a ring, a dimpled ring, a split ring, a folded ring.

An example of pattern using CR, with detailed instructions and photos, is here:

<http://www.georgiaseitz.com/2015/ninettacarusocurledringspendant.pdf>

An example of patterns using sCR and CR, with detailed instructions and photos, is here:

BraceletsCapriccio.pdf

As an example of use of CiR, it can substitute Josephine rings in a pattern.

➤ Small curled rings

what is a "small" curled ring?

A curled ring is a normal ring which is folded over itself through one of its picots. Any ring can be curled; the effect can be added later with a join (that is how the curled effect is added).

For curling purposes, for a good visual effect, any ring which cannot be curled in half over itself or over other tatted elements (depending on thread size or thread softness) can be considered small.

Due to the small size, that kind of ring requires a slightly different method of curling.

Like a normal CR, the fold is made only after the ring is closed, but in this case the second thread (from a second shuttle) is encapsulated in the picot of the sCR while tating the ring.



Thus a small curled ring almost always is a ring between 6 and 20 ds, which is curled by encapsulating it either over a chain like a floating ring or at the base of a normal ring.

As in a CR, the size of the picot through which curling is executed, determines the ultimate shape & depth of the curve.

difference between sCR and CR

- sCR always requires 2 shuttles
- in the sCR the folding method is different: while the sCR is made, a second thread is passed through the picot and that is used to fold it after it's closed.
- when using the sCR technique, one needs to remember to post shuttle in picot while making a sCR, while in the CR one can curl it as an after-thought too. CR can be curled using the sCR technique, but not the other way round.

Case of a sCR over a chain

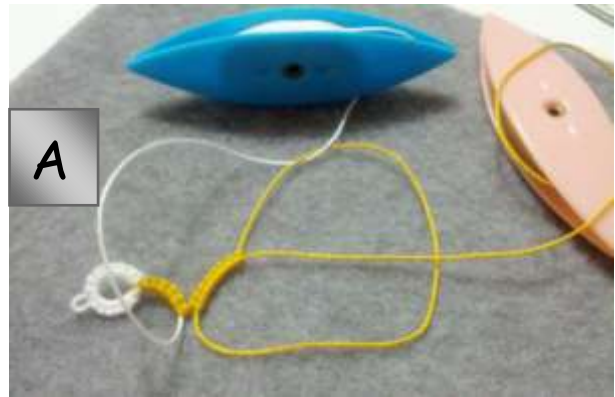
- The sCR has to be made using SH2 like a normal FR or a CR on a chain (see pic.1)
- the floating ring is made normally, but
- SH1 thread has to be passed through the picot space before tating the next ds in the ring, posting SH1 from back to front inside the picot loop around the hand
- the picot's length and the distance of the ring from the chain (BTS) can vary; those elements determine the ultimate shape of the curve.
- the sCR is closed normally
- the chain has to be continued normally, with at least one ds, trapping the sCR that folds over itself (and over the chain).



Pic. 1 - front side view of elements on chains, reverse work passing from white rings to chains, pattern proceeds in anti-clockwise direction (pattern starts with a SH1 ring).

Options for sCR over a chain

No BTS, vsp (half moon curl): in this case, there's little visual difference between a sCR and CR. The different method of curling forces in position small rings that can be hard to fold [see pic.1: examples (1) and (2)]



Pictures A and B refer to example (1) in pic.1

A: pass SH1 thread in front - post SH1 inside the picot loop from back to front

B (from left to right): Now leave the space of a very small picot, ensuring that the SH1 thread gets captured/encapsulated within the picot. Finish the ring, close it. Position the sCR, i.e.: fold it towards the back of the chain if you are reversing work after each SH1 ring, as shown in the picture. (In case of frontside tatting, fold the ring in front. Picture of this is not included). It is important where the visual effect shows, in particular if this effect on a chain is combined with other curled effects in the pattern. Continue the chain. Reverse work and adjust the curling.



No BTS, normal length picot (heart curl): in this case the folding gives a heart shaped effect to the ring. Pictures refer to example (3) in pic.1: start like it was a floating ring, 4 ds in this example, post SH1 inside the loop from back to front (see also previous picture A in this page), leave a normal length picot, finish the ring, 4ds, close it. Put the sCR in position and continue the chain normally.





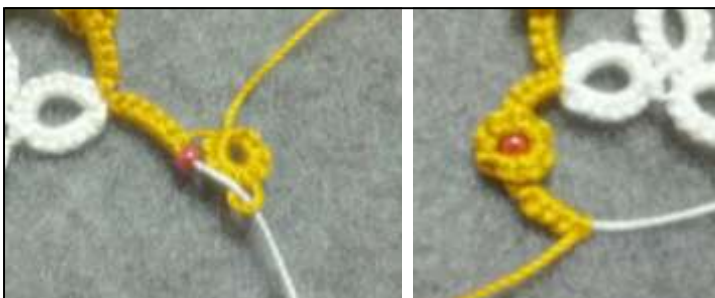
BTS, normal length picot (button curl): in this case the sCR lays on the surface of the chain like a button [see pic.1: examples (4) and (5)]

Picture refers to example (4) in pic.1: Leave a BTS and start like it was a floating ring, 4 ds, post SH1 inside the picot loop from back to front, leave a normal length picot, finish the ring: 4ds, close it. Put the sCR in position, leave a BTS, and continue the chain normally. Reverse work and adjust the curling.



More effects with beads

BTS, normal picot and bead on SH1 thread: Slide the bead from SH1 before starting the sCR (same as in “button curl”). Reverse work and adjust the curling.



BTS, normal picot and beads on SH2 thread: Slide one bead from SH2 before starting the sCR and put it in the loop around the hand, then leave a BTS, and start like it was a floating ring, 4 ds, post SH1 inside the picot loop from back to front, slide the bead from SH2 and put it in position under the picot, leave a normal length picot, 4ds, close ring. Reverse work and adjust the curling.





Case of a sCR at the base of a normal ring

- the sCR ring and the normal ring start at the same point
- the sCR is made **BEFORE** the normal ring
- the sCR is tatted with SH2, front side view
- the sCR starts close to the last tatted element in the pattern (otherwise a BTS changes the stability of the sCR)
- the sCR is made normally, with at least one picot that is used for the curling, but
- at the point where the picot has to be, the SH1 thread is put in front of the sCR and passed through the loop around the hand, with a first half stitch movement
- the picot can vary in size, that determines the ultimate shape of the curve.
- the sCR ring is closed normally
- the normal ring is tatted with SH1
- the normal ring is made with the picot of the sCR "trapped", inside the picot loop around the hand
- when the normal ring is closed, the picot is blocked at the base, folding the sCR over itself
- after closing the normal ring, no matter what the next element in the pattern is, tat at least 1 ds chain to keep the sCR in its position.



Pic. 2 - front side view of elements on rings, reverse work passing from white rings to chains, pattern proceeds in anti-clockwise direction (pattern starts with a SH1 ring).

Options for sCR at the base a normal ring

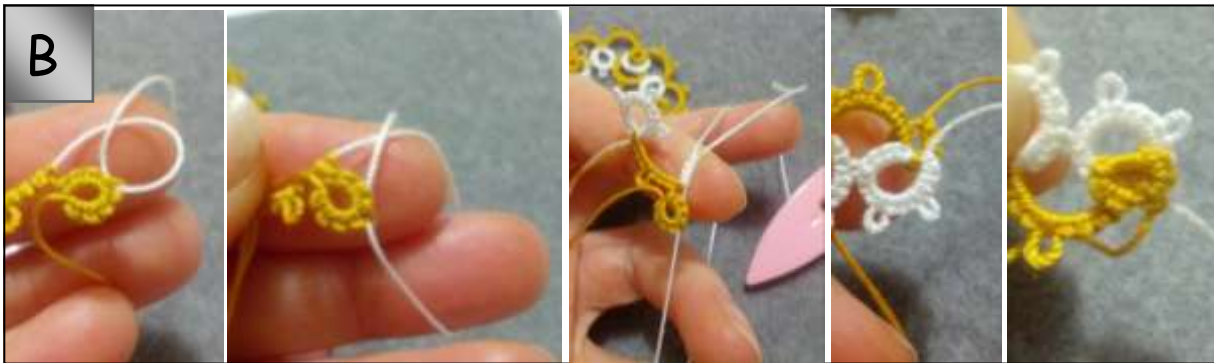
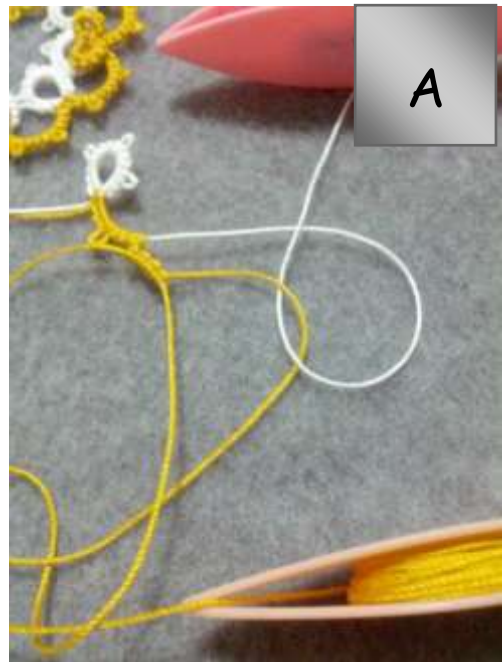
vsp in sCR (dollop curl): in this case, there is an evident visual difference between a sCR & CR, the sCR is quite invisible from the back side of the motif [see pic.2: examples (1) and (2)]

Stepwise pictures refer to example (2) in pic.2

A: reverse work after the chain. The sCR is tatted with SH2, but on the front side, like the normal ring. Tat 4ds. At the point where the picot has to be, the SH1 thread is brought in front of the sCR and passed through the loop around the hand, with a first half stitch movement

B: Now left the space of a very small picot, ensuring that the SH1 thread gets captured/encapsulated within the picot.

Finish the ring (4ds), close it. Put fingers inside the SH1 loop, and position the loop around the hand. Tat the normal ring, close it. No matter what the next element is, tat at least a chain of one ds.



Normal length picot in sCR (leaf curl): in this case the folding gives a leaf shaped effect to the ring [see pic.2: examples (3) and (4)]. Next picture refer to example (3) in pic.2

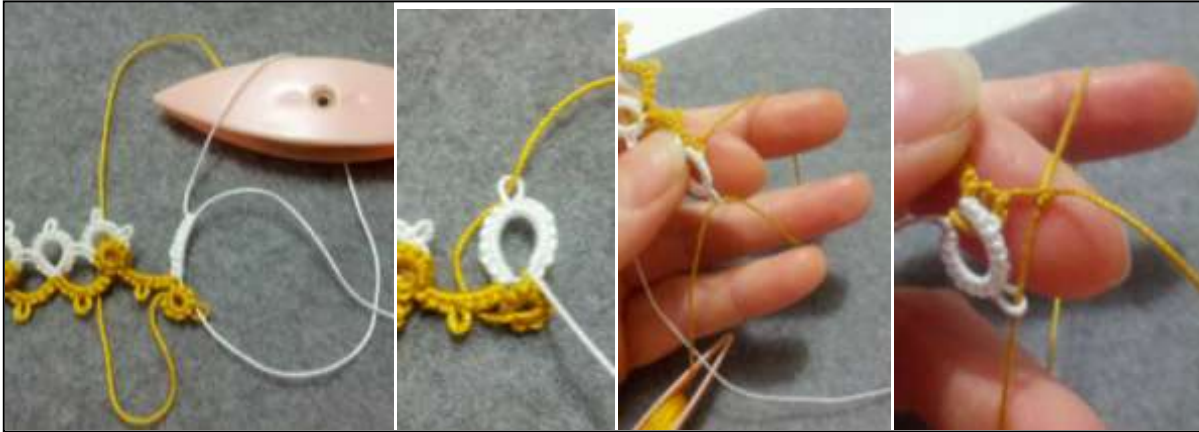


The finished sCR in picture has a normal picot (with the SH1 thread inside).

Put fingers inside the SH1 loop, position the loop around the hand, tat the normal ring with SH1 thread, reverse work. and do not forget to tat at least 1ds chain to secure rings. Compare it with the last image in previous picture B (dollop curl).

Onion sCR with Normal Picot Length (onion curl): in this case there are 2 sCR nested inside the normal ring, giving a onion ring effect. Next picture refer to example (5) in pic.2.

For the first sCR, follow the same method described for example (3). Then start a second sCR with SH1 thread but at the point where the picot has to be, the SH2 thread is put in the back, **posting SH2 from back to front** inside the picot loop around the hand. In the example, the second sCR is 8ds, picot (with the SH2 thread inside), 8ds.

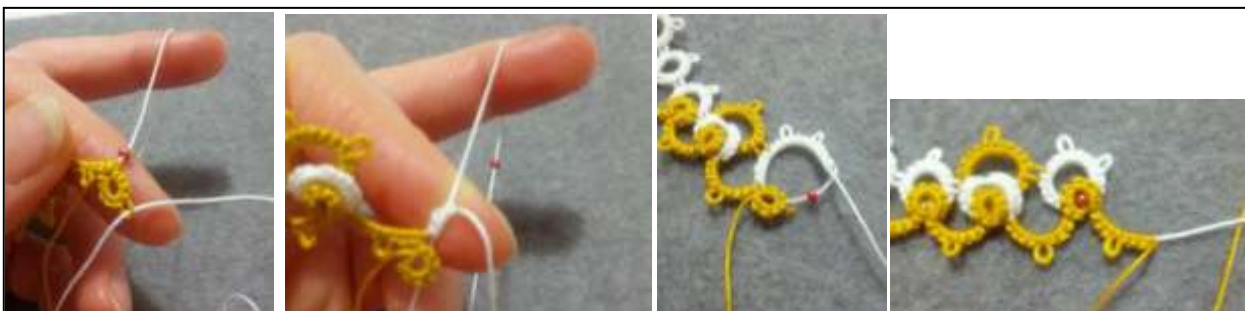


Start the outer ring. Put fingers inside the SH2 loop, and position the loop around the hand. Leave a BTS and start a normal ring. In the example it is 4ds, join to previous ring in the pattern, 6ds, p, 6ds, p, 4ds. Reverse work and tat at least a chain of one ds.



More effects with beads

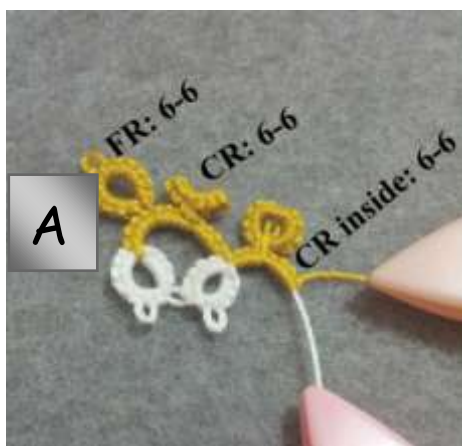
Normal length picot and bead on SH1 thread: Slide the bead from SH1 before starting the sCR (same as in “leaf curl”). Put the bead in the loop, start the normal ring. Close the normal ring and block the bead at the base. Reverse work and adjust the curling.



Normal picot and bead on SH2 thread: Slide one bead from SH2 before starting the sCR (same as in “leaf curl”), the bead is trapped at the base of sCR. Tat the normal ring. Reverse work and adjust the curling.



➤ **curled inside rings**



CiR always requires 2 shuttles. Like the CR on a chain, the CiR has to be made using SH2 like a normal FR. The curl is an effect added after that the ring is closed.

A (from left to right): floating ring: 6ds, normal length picot, 6ds; CR: 6ds, vsp, 6ds; CiR: 6ds, normal picot, 6ds; CiR is curled as described in picture B.

B: Start a FR with a normal length picot. Insert the crochet hook inside the ring and inside the picot, from the front. The picot looks turned upside down, rotate the crochet hook facing up to grab the thread. Take a loop from the SH2 thread and pass the SH1 shuttle as a normal join, positioning the join at the base of the ring. (if you tat the first half of next ds, the SH2 thread is helped to be put in position). Continue with the chain normally.

