

The Art of Fauxchét™

Original Fauxchét™ Stitches and Techniques



**MODERN
CROCHET**

**FAUX CROCHET
STITCHES**

SEAMING

CIRCLES

TOP-STITCH

BEADING

EDGING

LOOP STITCH

and more

Use
Worsted
& Bulky
Yarn

by VERMONT
INNOVATIVE
NEEDLECRAFTS

step-by-step
with the NEW

**easyloop®
Yarn Tool**

Embellishing for Knitters and Crocheters





WARNING: The easyloop® fauxchet® yarn tool contains functional sharp points and is not suitable for children.

NOTE: Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of these instructions. We cannot, however, be responsible for human error, typographical mistakes, or variations in individual work.

Instructions are written for RIGHT HANDERS. If you're LEFT HANDED, simply read "LEFT for RIGHT" and VICE VERSA.

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www.fauxchet.com

the art of **Fauxchet**®

original **Fauxchet**® **Stitches** and **Techniques**

by Kathy S. Pryce

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The Art of Fauxchet® Original Fauxchet® Stitches and Techniques

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The Steps to Success

Before beginning your first project it's important to learn the basics of fauxchet® stitching.

1. Learn to thread and hold the easyloop® tool.
2. Practice the easy PUSH/PULL motion of stitching.
3. Learn to make the chain stitch and practice making consistent sized stitches in your chain.
4. Make a practice square of the fauxchet® stitches.



You can combine fauxchet® with traditional knitting and crochet.

1. Choose the technique or pattern you want to use.
2. Choose a yarn.
3. Learn the fauxchet® stitches used in the technique or pattern you'll be using by creating a practice square of each.
4. Begin the pattern and refer to the stitches and techniques sections to guide you along as you stitch.

What You Will Need

1. easyloop® fauxchet® Tool 2. Yarn

3. Tape Measure 4. Scissors



Yarns That Work

Worsted Weight

Bulky Weight



Tips and Tricks

Worsted and bulky weight yarns work nicely with the tool. Remember to test the yarn first to be sure it will slide easily through the needle eye before purchasing it for your project. It's easy to adjust your gauge and the size of the stitch you are making. This is determined by how far you push the tool into the stitch and how far you pull back the tool out of the stitch.

Always pull the yarn from the center of the skein and keep plenty of slack yarn coming out of the skein while stitching. Tension on the yarn coming out of the skein makes stitching difficult.

Always work on your lap for the best stability in keeping your stitching stable. Keep your stitches loose (not tight) and your projects will turn out great. Yarn is forgiving and your stitching will flow much easier and faster if stitches are kept loose while stitching.

Be careful to not twist the chain. Always keep the needle inserted into the last stitch you made when setting your work down. Count your stitches as you work to prevent missing any stitches. There should always be an extra turning stitch at the end of each row.

If you have too much slack yarn between the last stitch you made and the needle tip, simply adjust the amount of slack yarn so there is only one inch between your last stitch and the needle tip.

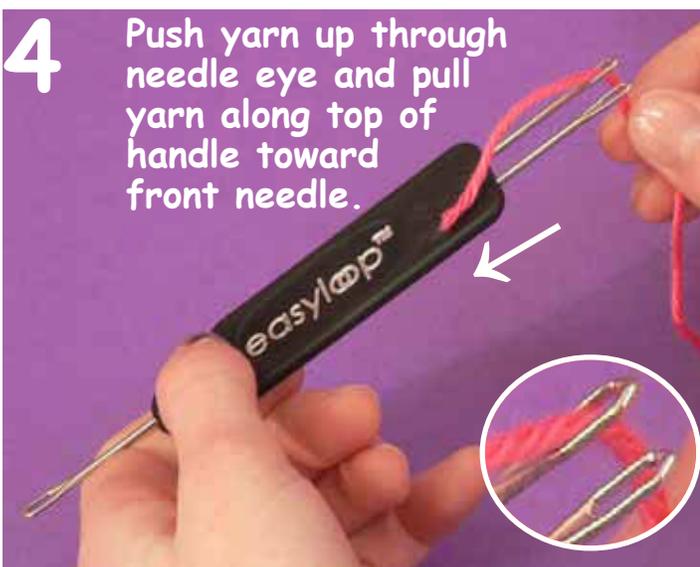
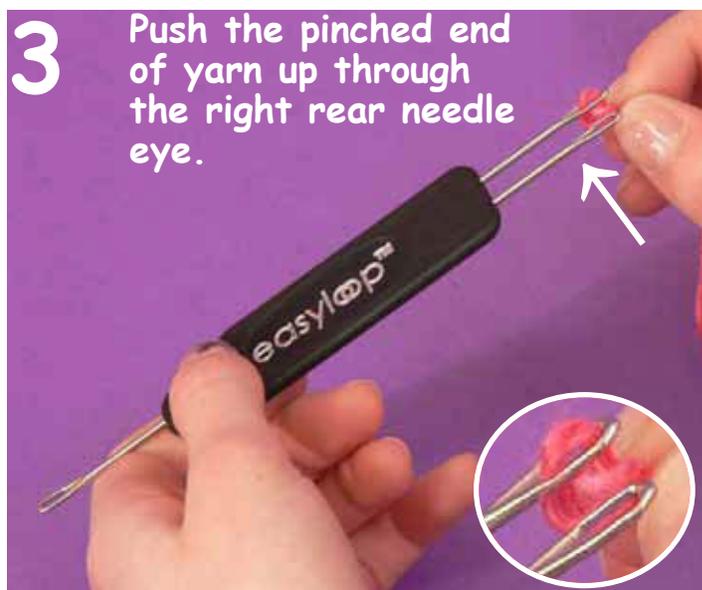
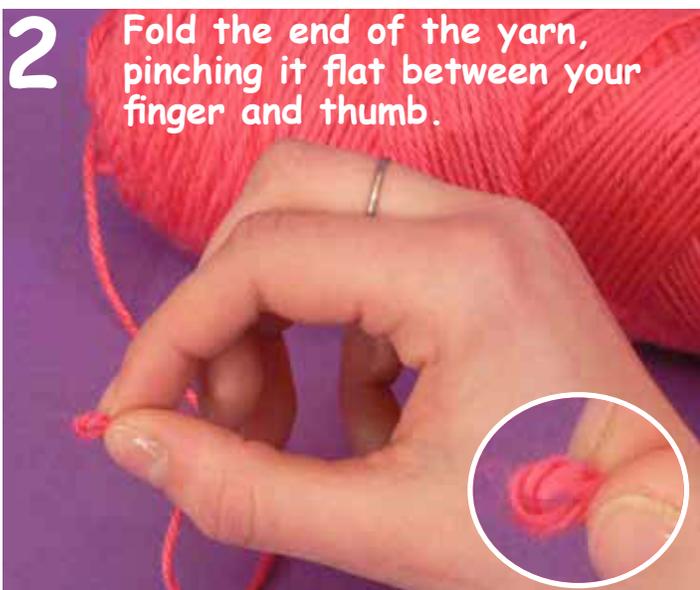
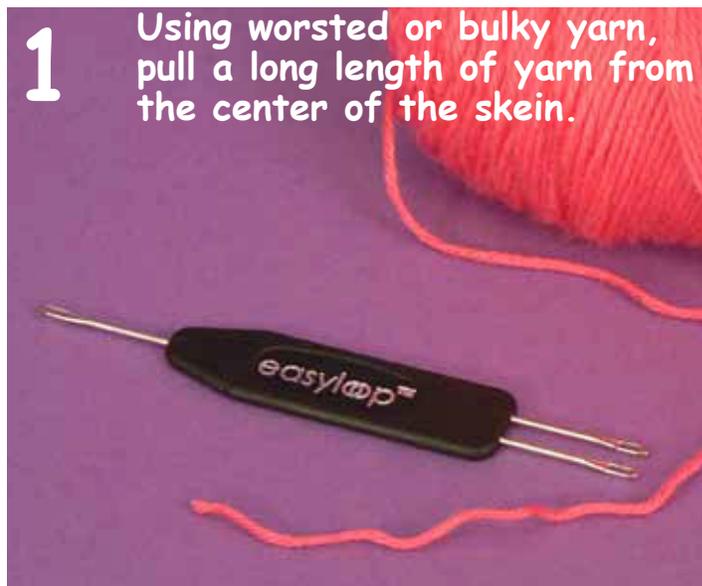
Control your tension on the yarn by running the yarn between your index finger and middle finger. When grasping the yarn at the left of the needle eye, if the needle does not pull back easily, the needle has become twisted and the yarn is at the wrong side of the needle eye.

Let both hands work equally together. While your right hand is manipulating the needle, your left hand is manipulating the loops of yarn (or vice versa). Have your left hand ready and in position for what the right hand is about to do.

Threading the Tool

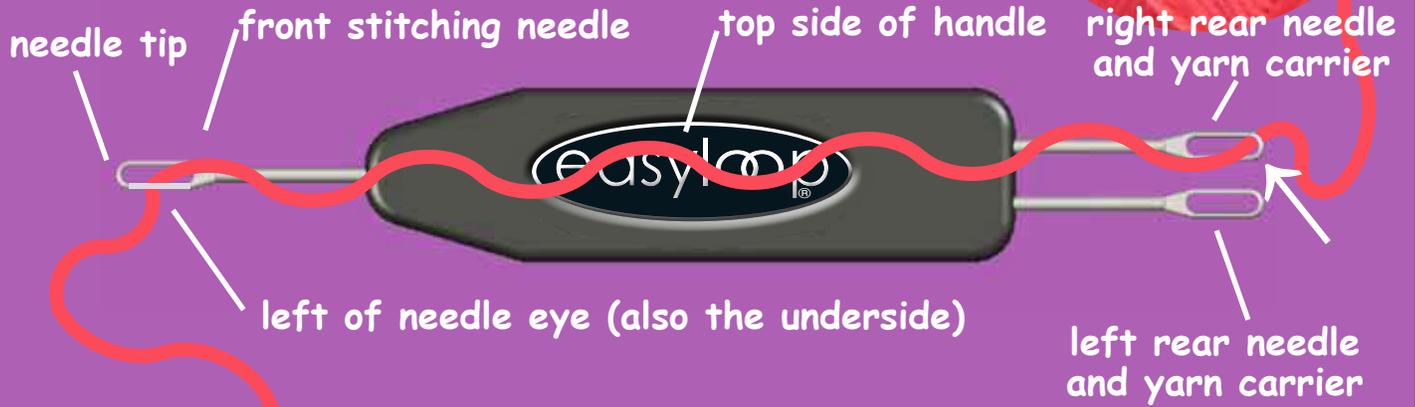
THREADING THE TOOL

The tool is threaded by pushing the yarn up through the right rear needle eye, across the top of the handle and down through the front needle eye.



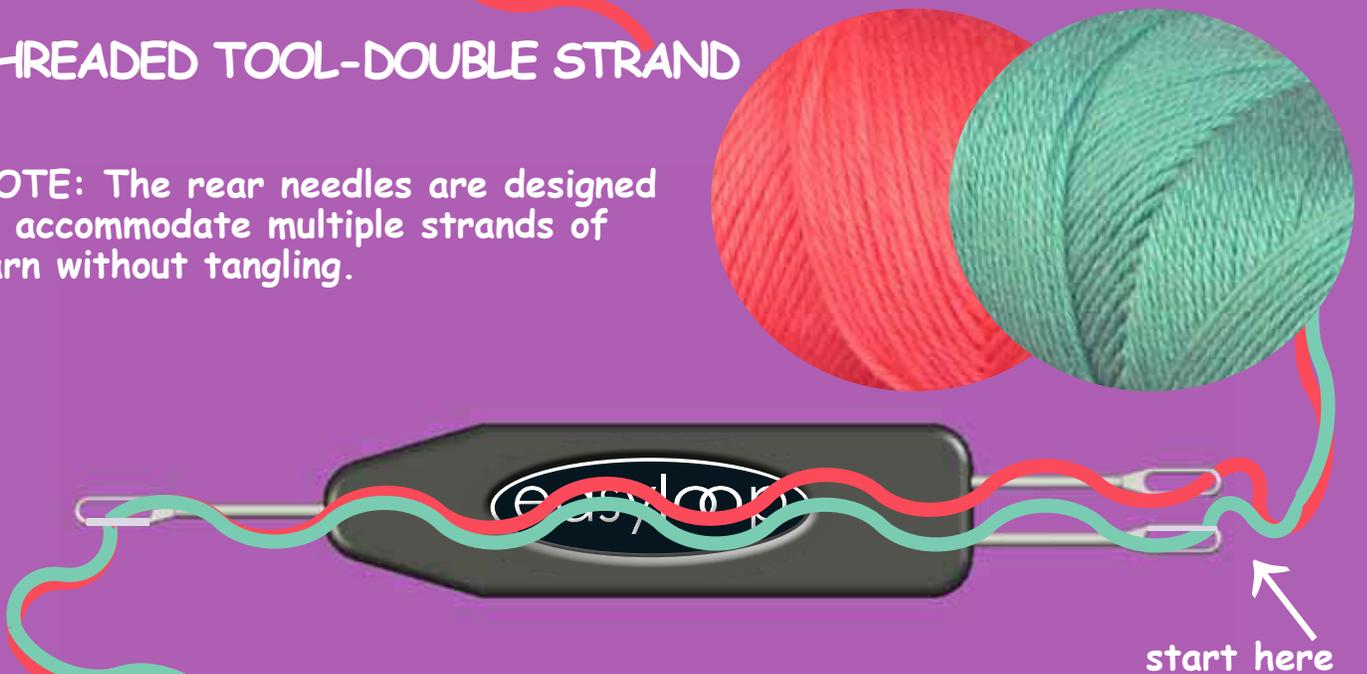
Threading the Tool

THREADED TOOL-SINGLE STRAND



THREADED TOOL-DOUBLE STRAND

NOTE: The rear needles are designed to accommodate multiple strands of yarn without tangling.



YARNS THIS SIZE WILL WORK



Threading the Tool with Bulky Yarn

The photos here show threading the tool with bulky yarn with the help of floss threaders.



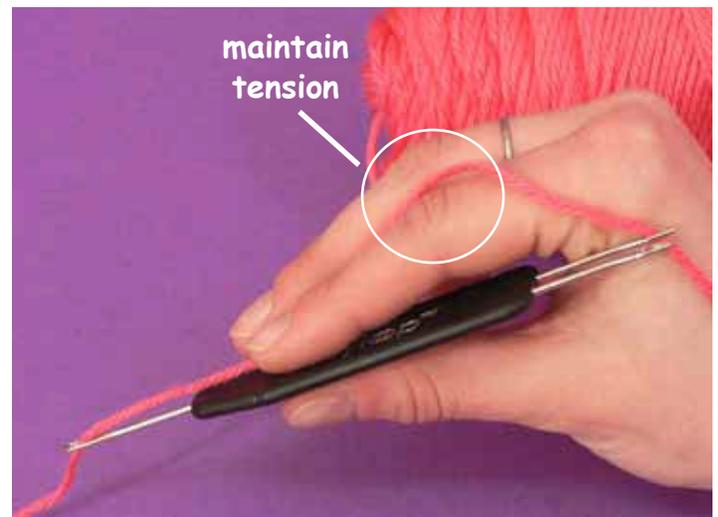
Holding the Tool

HOLDING THE TOOL

Hold the tool like a pencil, with your thumb holding the underside of the handle and your index finger on the top side of the handle.

MAINTAINING TENSION

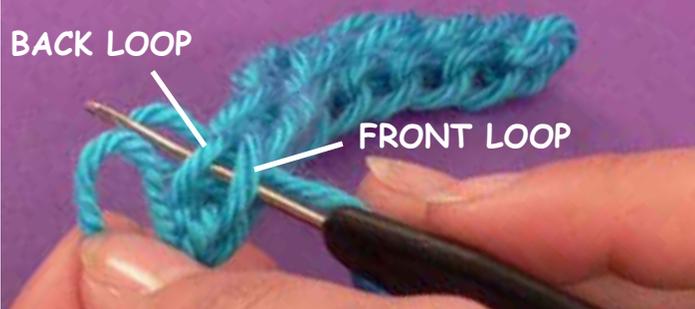
Maintain slight tension on the yarn running to the needle eye with index and middle finger.



Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop (needle is inserted through one or both loops) depending on the stitch (the front loop is the one closest to you while working).

BACK LOOP

FRONT LOOP



UNDERSTANDING THE LOOPS

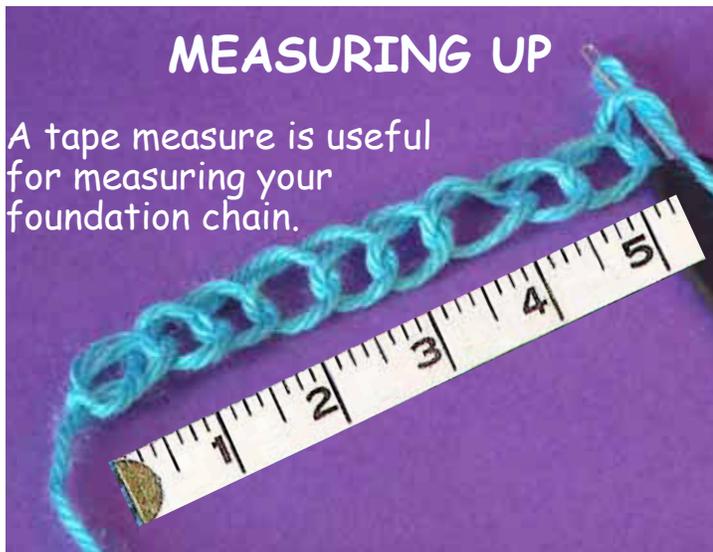
When you work a basic stitch, usually the stitches are worked into both the front and back loops of the stitch.

For a variation, you can work a stitch into either the front or back loop only. This produces a different effect because the loops on the previous row make a ridge on the fabric.

Useful Information

MEASURING UP

A tape measure is useful for measuring your foundation chain.



ADDING NEW YARN

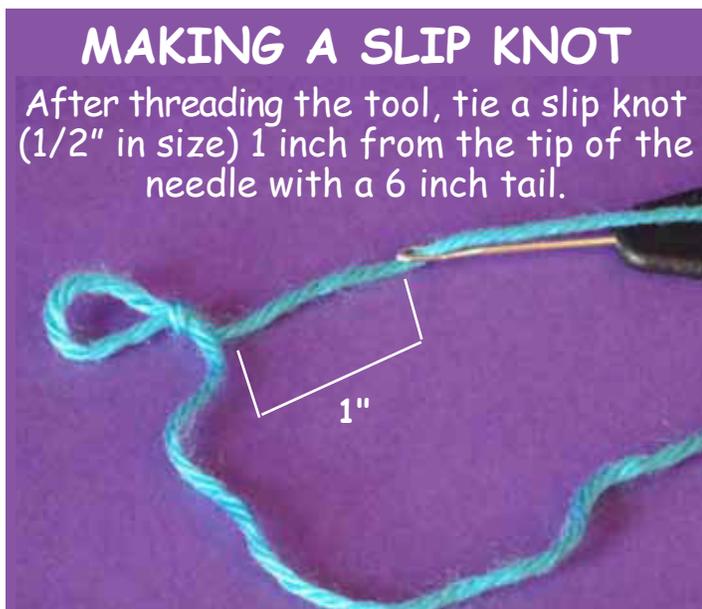
When stitching stripes or when you need to add more yarn, cut yarn where desired and unthread needle.

Rethread needle with new yarn and push tool into the last stitch you made.

Tie new yarn to previous yarn end with a double knot and continue stitching.

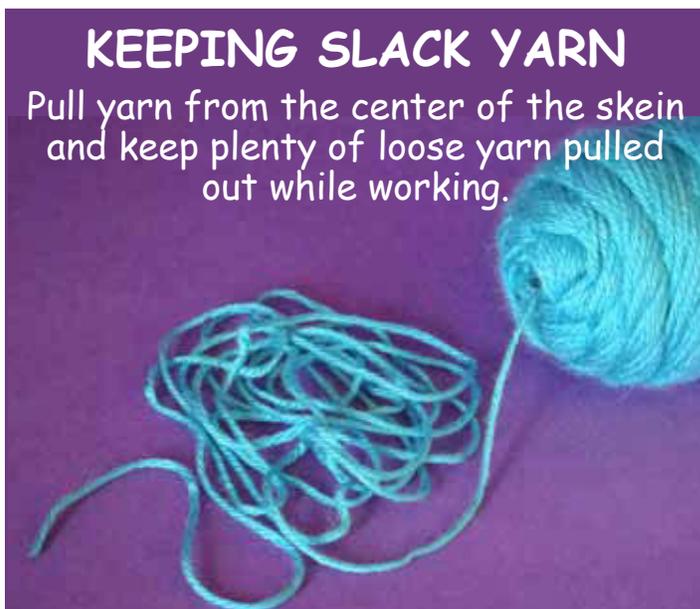
MAKING A SLIP KNOT

After threading the tool, tie a slip knot (1/2" in size) 1 inch from the tip of the needle with a 6 inch tail.



KEEPING SLACK YARN

Pull yarn from the center of the skein and keep plenty of loose yarn pulled out while working.



MAKING A CHAIN

Once you master making a chain you have learned the basics of how the tool works.



IMPORTANT TIP

When grasping the yarn at the left of the needle eye (the underside) if needle does not pull back easily, needle has become twisted and yarn is at the wrong side of the needle eye.

RIGHT

WRONG



Controlling Fauxchet® Tension and Gauge

It's important to understand how to control your tension with the fauxchet® tool.

The tension controls the size of the stitch you are making and is controlled by how far you push the needle into the loops and how far you pull back the needle out of the loops while stitching.

Unless indicated otherwise in the pattern you are using, there is a recommended tension for most stitches when working from an easyloop® fauxchet® pattern.

TENSION FOR WORSTED WEIGHT YARN:

Pull needle back **1 INCH** and push needle through loop **1 INCH** (**1 INCH** is **TWO THIRDS OF THE WAY** to the handle).

TENSION FOR BULKY WEIGHT YARN:

Pull needle back **1 1/2 INCHES** and push needle through loop **1 1/2 INCHES** (**1 1/2 INCHES** is **ALL THE WAY** to the handle).

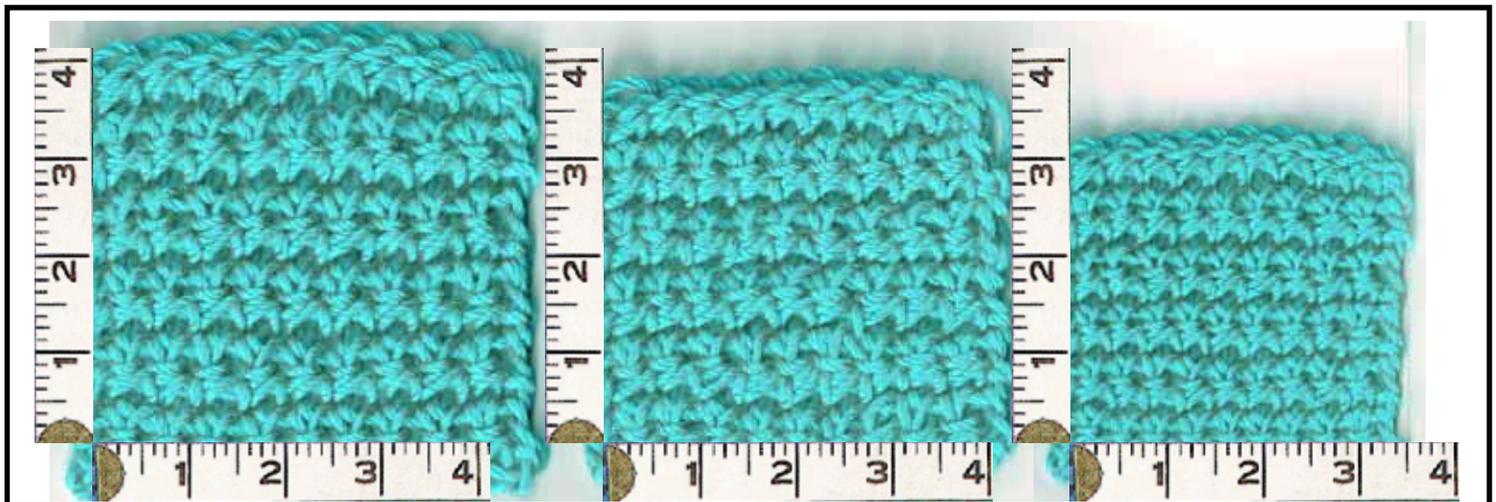
TENSION FOR DOUBLE STRAND WORSTED YARN:

Pull needle back **1 1/2 INCHES** and push needle through loop **1 1/2 INCHES** (**1 1/2 INCHES** is **ALL THE WAY** to the handle).

MAKING A GAUGE SWATCH:

Work several inches of at least 2 pattern repeats (or a 4 inch x 4 inch swatch). Measure how many stitches and rows you have made in a 4 inch area (in the center of the swatch). If your measurements are smaller than required, make another swatch using a larger tension setting (pushing needle farther into the loop and pulling needle back farther out of the loop).

If your measurements are larger than required, make another swatch using a smaller tension setting (pushing the needle into the loop a shorter length and pulling needle back a shorter length).



Fauxchet® Abbreviations

beg	beginning	sl st	slip stitch
bet	between	st(s)	stitch(es)
bl	back loop	turn	turn work so you can work back across next row
cc	contrasting color	ts	turning stitch
ch	chain	work even	continue working the same way
cont	continue	ws	wrong side
dec	decrease (eliminate stitches)	"	inch(es)
dss	double slip stitch		
fl	front loop		
inc	increase (add one or more stitches)		
join	join two stitches together		
lp(s)	loop(s)		Worsted, Afghan, Aran Yarn
mc	main color		Chunky, Craft, Rug Yarn
rep	repeat (do it again)		
rsf	ridged single fauxchet®		
rs	right side		easyloop® yarn tool
sf	single fauxchet®		

OPTIONAL EXTRA: USING STITCH TENSIONERS TO CONTROL TENSION

Stitch tensioners can be used for reducing the size of your stitch to achieve a smaller size stitch (smaller gauge). Tensioners are easy to make with **point protectors**.

POINT PROTECTORS are commonly used for knitting needle ends to keep stitches from falling off. They can be purchased at craft and yarn stores, trimmed accordingly and used as **stitch tensioners**.

POINT PROTECTORS: A point protector (trimmed to the desired length) can be inserted on to the front stitching needle (before threading the needle) to serve as a stitch tensioner to reduce the size of the stitch for lighter weight yarns.



Trim point protector to 3/8" in length for worsted weight yarn.

The left rear needle is a good holding place for the point protector when not in use.

Crochet to Fauxchet® Conversion Chart

HOW TO USE THIS CHART: By using the following conversion chart it's easy to use many beginner crochet patterns using the fauxchet® stitching method.

CROCHET STITCH

FAUXCHET® STITCH

CHAIN STITCH

Use the **CHAIN STITCH** (as shown in the easyloop® fauxchet® instruction book) adjusting tension as recommended for the weight of yarn you're using.

Tension for WORSTED WEIGHT YARN: Pull needle back 1 **INCH** and push needle into loop 1 **INCH**.

Tension for BULKY YARN: Pull needle back 1 1/2 **INCHES** and push needle into loop 1 1/2 **INCHES**.

SLIP STITCH

Use the **SLIP STITCH** (as shown in the easyloop® instruction book) adjusting tension as recommended for the weight of yarn you're using.

Tension for WORSTED WEIGHT YARN: Pull needle back 1 **INCH** and push needle into loop 1 **INCH**.

Tension for BULKY YARN: Pull needle back 1 1/2 **INCHES** and push needle into loop 1 1/2 **INCHES**.

SINGLE CROCHET

Work **SINGLE CROCHET** as **SINGLE FAUXCHET®** (as shown in the easyloop® fauxchet® instruction book) adjusting tension as recommended for the weight of yarn you're using. (**SINGLE FAUXCHET®** is worked from the **WRONG SIDE** of the fabric.)

Tension for WORSTED WEIGHT YARN: Pull needle back 1 **INCH** and push needle into loop 1 **INCH**.

Tension for BULKY WEIGHT YARN: Pull needle back 1 1/2 **INCHES** and push needle into loop 1 1/2 **INCHES**.

Worsted Tension: Push needle into stitch 1 inch (2/3 of the length of the needle).



Bulky Tension: Push needle into stitch 1 1/2 inches (full length of needle).

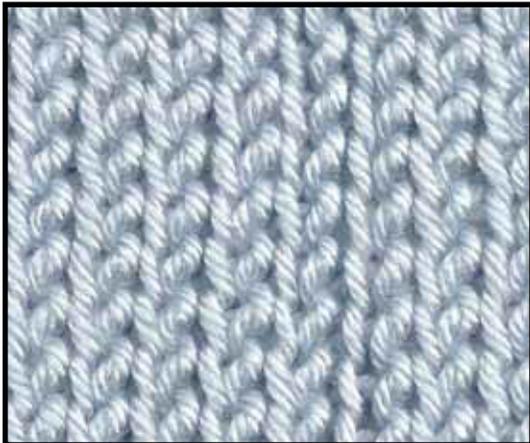


Double Strand Tension: Push needle into stitch 1 1/2 inches (full length of needle).



Fauxchet® Stitch Gallery

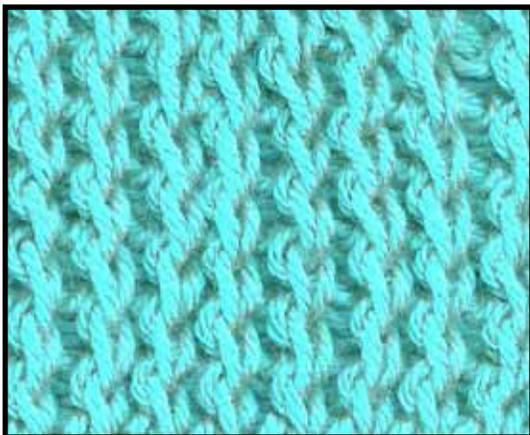
SLIP
STITCH
worsted
weight
yarn
(it doesn't
curl)



KNITTED
stockinette
stitch
(it curls)



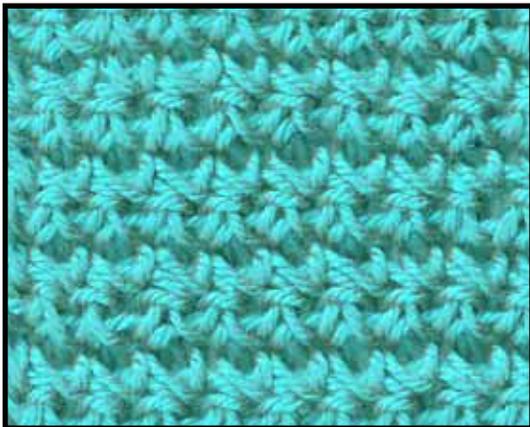
DOUBLE
SLIP
STITCH



SLIP
STITCH
bulky
weight
yarn



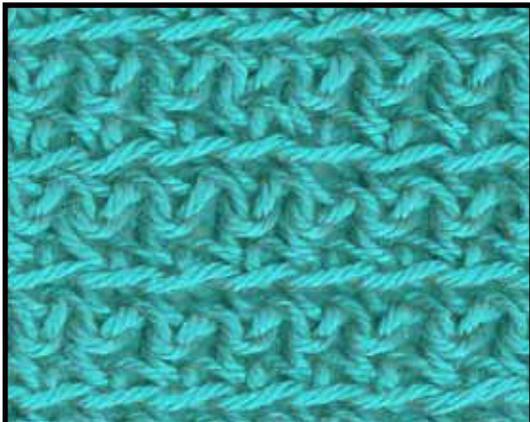
SINGLE
FAUXCHET®
STITCH



CHAIN
STITCH



RIDGED
SINGLE
FAUXCHET®
STITCH



SINGLE
FAUXCHET®
STITCH
double
strand
worsted
yarn





CHAIN STITCH



SLIP STITCH

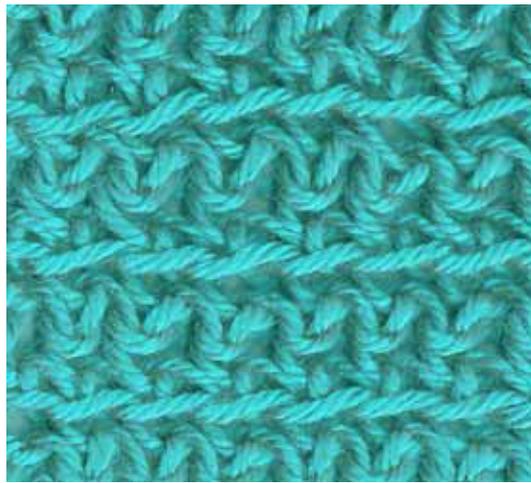


DOUBLE SLIP STITCH

Fauxchet® Stitches



SINGLE FAUXCHET®



RIDGED SINGLE FAUXCHET®



RIDGED SINGLE
FAUXCHET®
DOUBLE STRAND

Chain Stitch

CHAIN STITCH

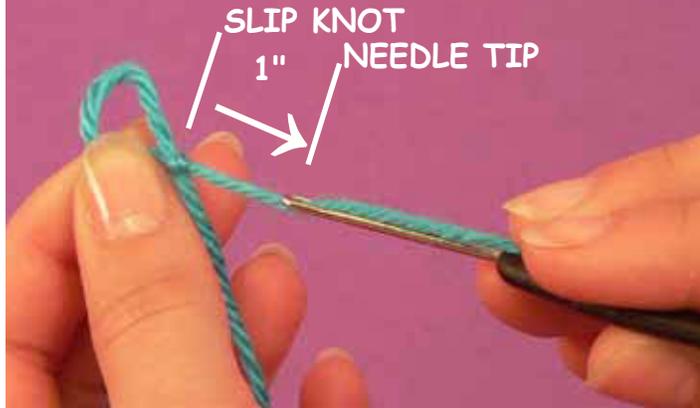
The Chain Stitch is the foundation row.

The instructions are written for **WORSTED YARN** and the **TENSION** should be adjusted if using **BULKY**.

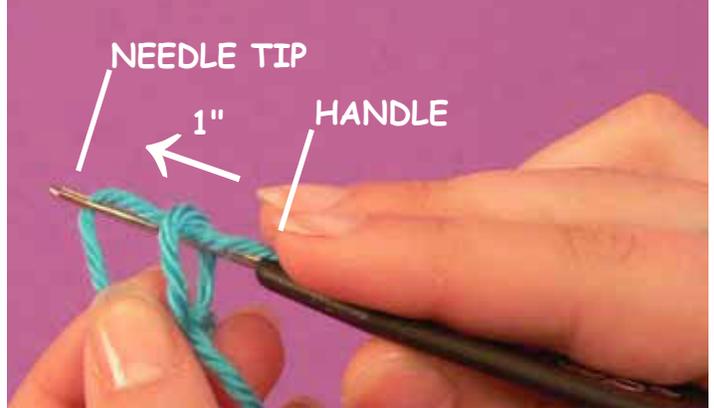
Some patterns will begin with a certain number of chain stitches and some will call for a certain length of chain.



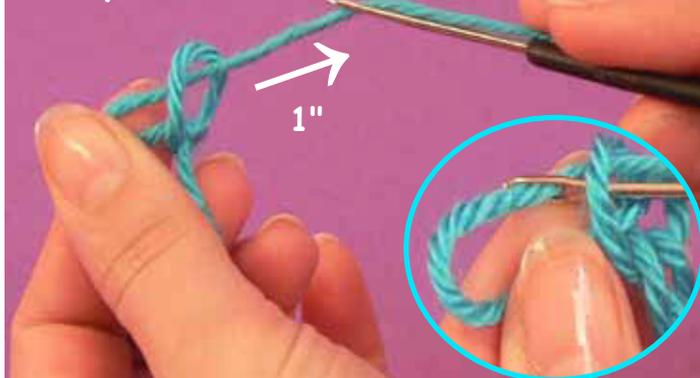
1 After threading the tool, hold the slip knot and adjust tool so there is 1 inch of yarn between slip knot and needle tip.



2 Holding slip knot, push needle tip through slip knot all the way to handle (about 1 inch). Do not twist the needle.



3 Holding yarn at left of needle eye (aka underside of needle) pull needle out of slip knot 1 inch. This is the first stitch of your basic chain.



4 Push needle tip through newly formed stitch, pushing stitch all the way to handle, so your chain won't be too tight (as in step 2).



Chain Stitch

5 Holding loop, pull needle out of newly formed stitch (pull back 1 inch) as in step 3. This is the second stitch of your basic chain.



6 Push needle tip through newly formed stitch, pushing stitch all the way up to handle as in step 4.



7 Pull needle back 1 inch, as in step 5. This is the third stitch of your basic chain (do your best to make the stitches consistent in size).



8 Continue until chain reaches desired length (as called for in pattern) plus 1 more chain stitch (this is called the turning stitch).



9 Turn your work so the tool is on your left and the chain is on the right. Be careful to not twist the chain.



IMPORTANT TIP

When grasping the yarn at the left of the needle eye (the underside) if needle does not pull back easily, needle has become twisted and yarn is at the wrong side of the needle eye.

RIGHT

WRONG



Slip Stitch

SLIP STITCH

The slip stitch always begins with 1 row of the chain stitch plus 1 turning stitch. Begin with a 10 stitch chain (plus one).

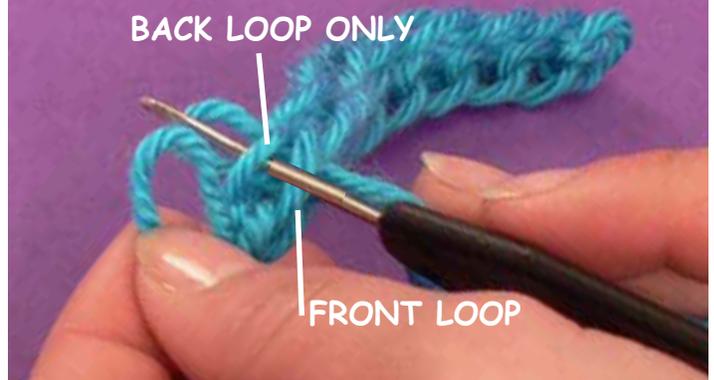


Laced Wristlets



Pattern Available as PDF Download at www.fauxchet.com.

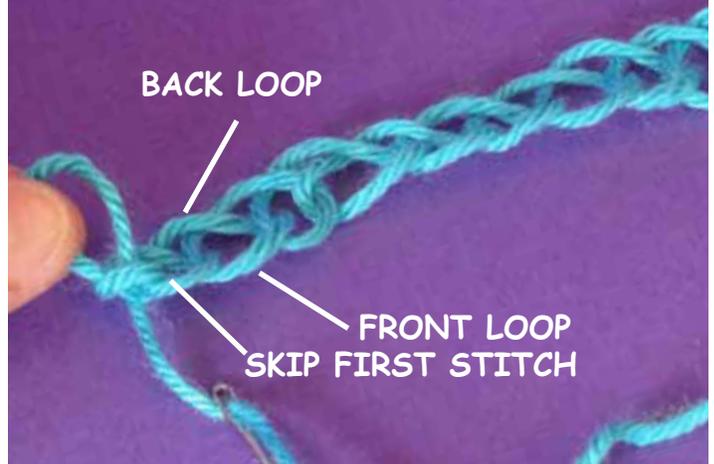
Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop. For the slip stitch the needle is inserted through the back loop only of the stitch.



1 With work turned and chain on the right, hold turning stitch at left of needle eye between thumb and forefinger.

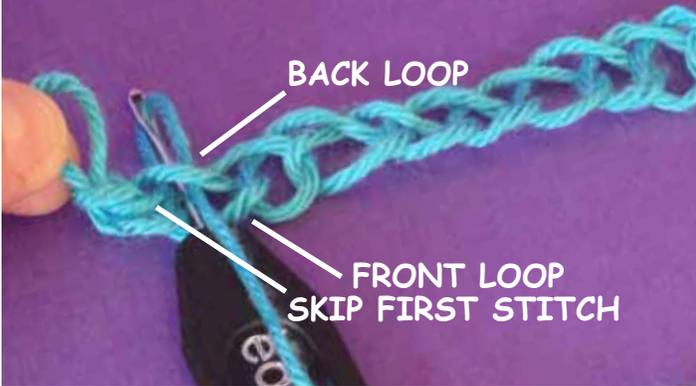


2 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



Slip Stitch

3 Skipping the first stitch, push needle through back loop of the second chain stitch (working to the right across the chain).



4 Slide turning stitch on to needle tip, sliding all the way to handle.



5 Hold yarn at left of needle eye.



6 Pull needle back 1 inch, forming first slip stitch of row 1.



7 Holding loop, push needle through next stitch of chain as in step 3.

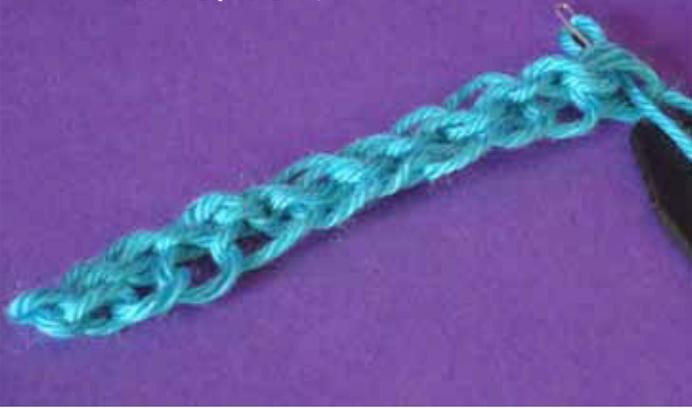


8 Slide the stitch on to the needle, pushing stitch all the way to handle as in step 4.



Slip Stitch

9 Work even (continue working) repeating steps 6-8 through every stitch of chain to the end of row.



10 At the end of the row, hold yarn at the left of the needle eye.



11 Holding yarn, pull needle back 1 inch.



12 Push needle through the last stitch of row 1 (this is called the turning stitch).



TIP: Be careful not to make the turning stitch too loose so your edges will be neat.

13 Turn your work so the tool is on the left and the completed row of slip stitch is on the right.

Row 3: Skipping first stitch, slip stitch into back loop of each stitch.

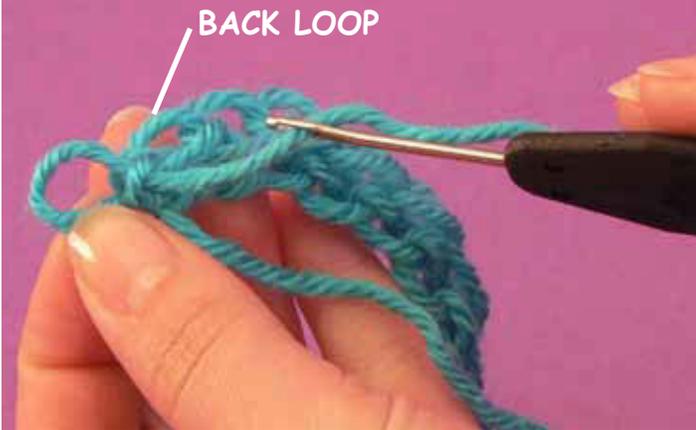


14 Hold the yarn at the left of the needle eye with thumb and forefinger.



Slip Stitch

15 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



16 Skipping the first stitch, push needle through back loop only of second stitch of row 1 (as in step 3) pushing stitches all the way to handle.



17 Slide turning stitch on to needle tip, sliding all the way to handle and hold the yarn at the needle eye.



18 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch, completing the second slip stitch of row 2.



19 Continue through every stitch of row 2 (plus 1 turning stitch).



IMPORTANT TIP

When grasping the yarn at the left of the needle eye (the underside) if needle does not pull back easily, needle has become twisted and yarn is at the wrong side of the needle eye.

RIGHT

WRONG



Double Slip Stitch

DOUBLE SLIP STITCH

The double slip stitch is a variation of the slip stitch and always begins with 1 row of chain stitch, 1 row of slip stitch (plus 1 turning stitch).

NOTE: The instructions throughout are written for **WORSTED WEIGHT YARN** and the **TENSION** should be adjusted if using **BULKY WEIGHT YARN**.

To make a small sample swatch of the **DOUBLE SLIP STITCH** chain 10 stitches (plus 1 turning stitch).



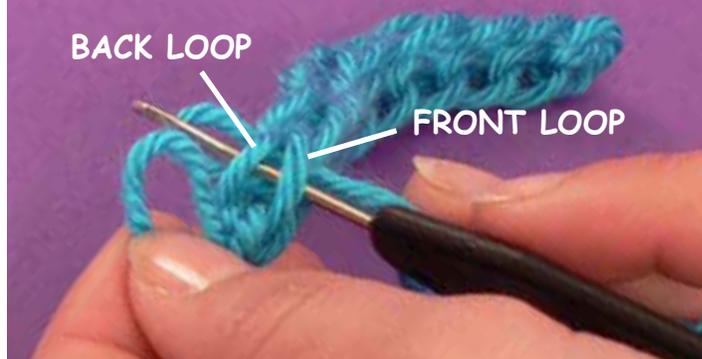
Vibrant Striped Scarf

Pattern Available as PDF Download at www.fauxchet.com.

Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop. For the double slip stitch, the needle is inserted through both the front and back loops of the stitch.

BACK LOOP

FRONT LOOP



1 Beginning with 1 completed row of chain stitch and 1 completed row of slip stitch (plus 1 turning stitch) turn work so tool is on the left and work is on the right.



2 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



Double Slip Stitch

3 Skipping the first stitch, push needle through front and back loops of second stitch.



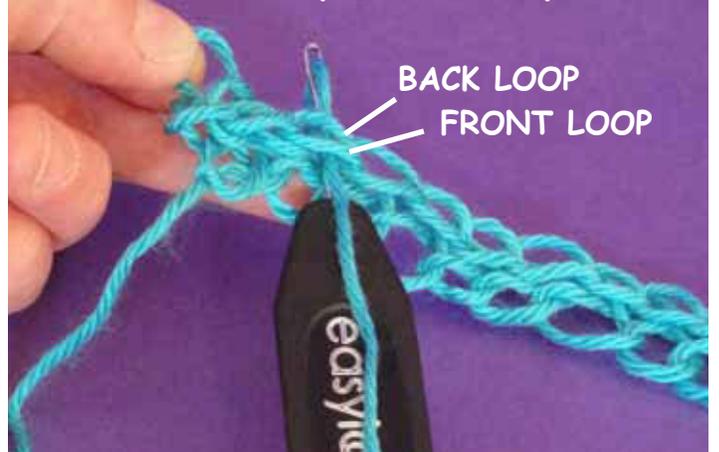
4 Slide the loop you're holding on to the needle tip, sliding loop all the way to handle.



5 Pull needle back 1 inch, forming the first double slip stitch of row 1.



6 Holding the loop, push needle through next stitch of row (front and back loops) as in step 3.



7 Slide the stitch you're holding on to the needle, pushing the stitch all the way to the handle as in step 4.



8 Work even to end of row (or as indicated in pattern).



Single Fauxchet® Stitch

SINGLE FAUXCHET® STITCH

The single fauxchet® stitch always begins with 1 row of chain stitch, 1 row of slip stitch (plus 1 turning stitch).

Begin with 1 row chain stitch and 1 row slip.

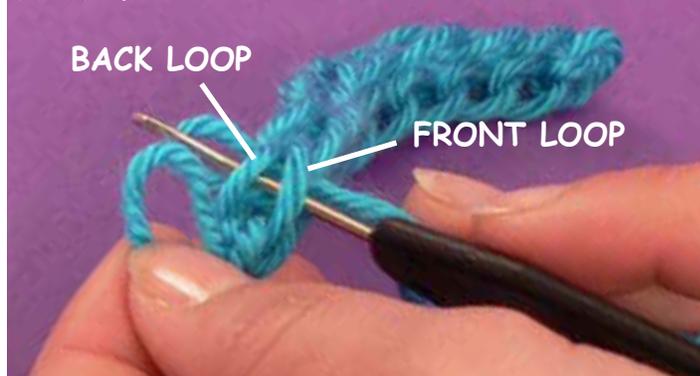


Pretty in Pink Scarf

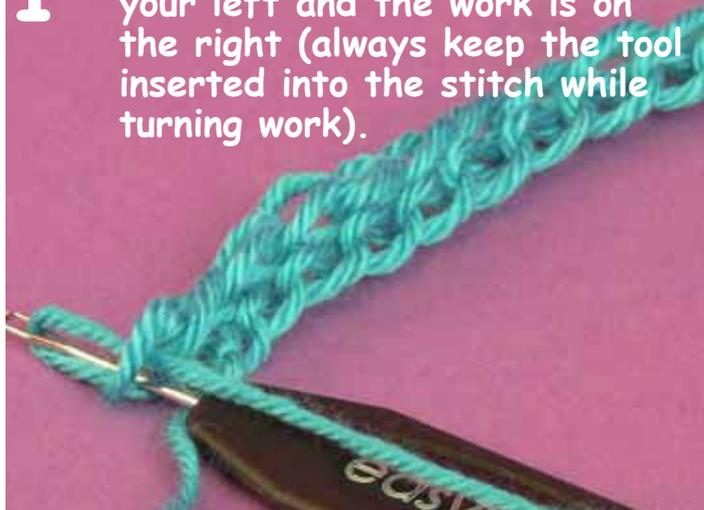


Pattern Available as PDF Download at www.fauxchet.com

Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop. For the single fauxchet® stitch the needle is inserted through both the front and back loops of the stitch.



1 Turn your work so tool is on your left and the work is on the right (always keep the tool inserted into the stitch while turning work).



2 Beginning with 1 row of chain stitch, 1 row of slip stitch and work turned, grasp yarn at left of needle eye.

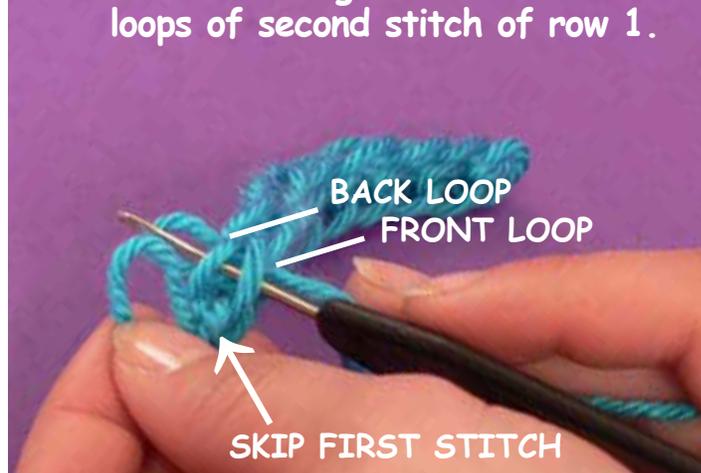


Single Fauxchet® Stitch

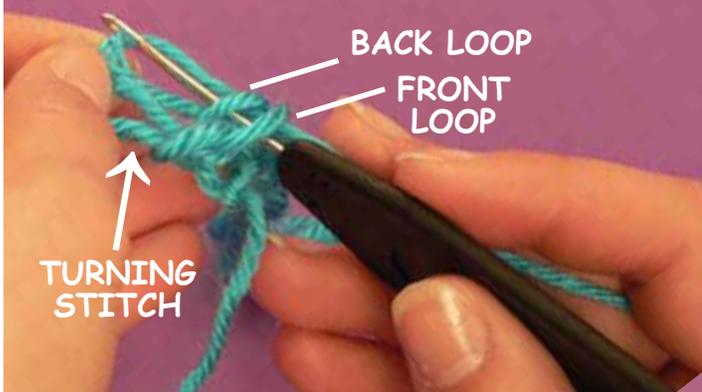
3 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



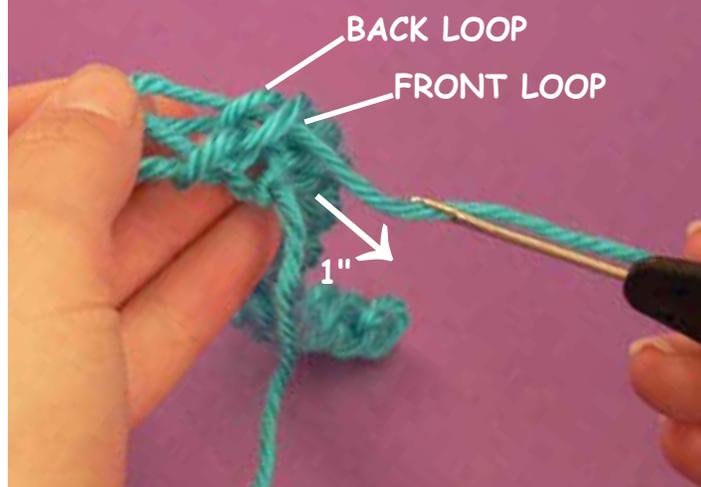
4 Skipping the first stitch, push needle through front and back loops of second stitch of row 1.



5 Hold both the turning stitch and the yarn at the needle eye together (between thumb and forefinger of left hand).



6 Holding both stitches, pull needle back 1 inch.



7 Push needle through both stitches (remember to push stitches all the way to handle so your stitches won't be too tight).

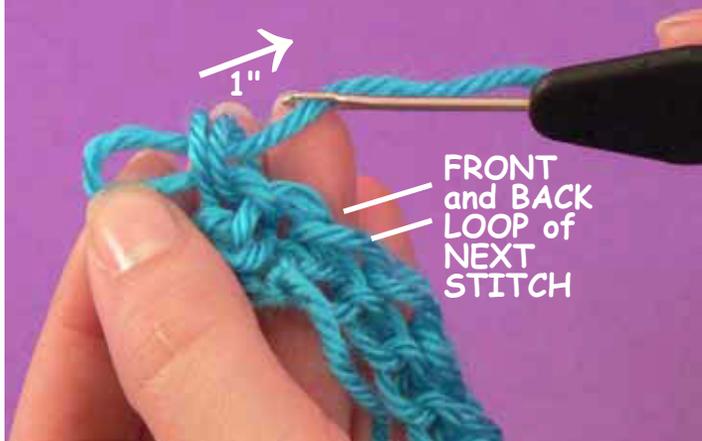


8 Hold yarn at left of needle eye.



Single Fauxchet® Stitch

9 Holding yarn, pull needle back 1 inch forming the first single fauxchet® stitch of row 1.



10 Push needle tip through both the front and back loops of next stitch (third stitch).



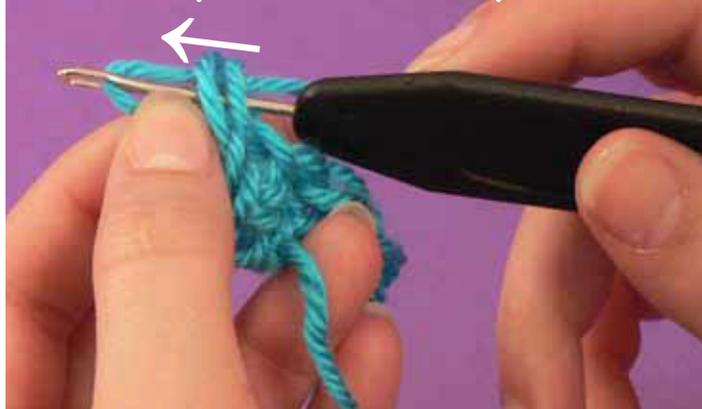
11 Hold both stitches at needle eye (holding together as if they are one).



12 Holding both stitches, pull needle back 1 inch (as in step 6).



13 Push needle through both stitches being held in left hand (as in step 7) hold yarn at needle eye.



14 Holding yarn at needle eye, pull needle back 1 inch (as in step 9) forming the second stitch.



Single Fauxchet® Stitch

15 Push needle tip through both front and back loops of next stitch.



16 With thumb and forefinger, hold the loops at left of needle eye.



17 Holding both loops, pull needle back 1 inch (as in step 12).



18 Push needle through both stitches being held in left hand (as in step 13) pushing all the way to handle.



19 Work even (repeating these steps) stitching through every stitch of row 1 (plus 1 turning stitch).



IMPORTANT TIP

When grasping the yarn at the left of the needle eye (the underside) if needle does not pull back easily, needle has become twisted and yarn is at the wrong side of the needle eye.

RIGHT

WRONG



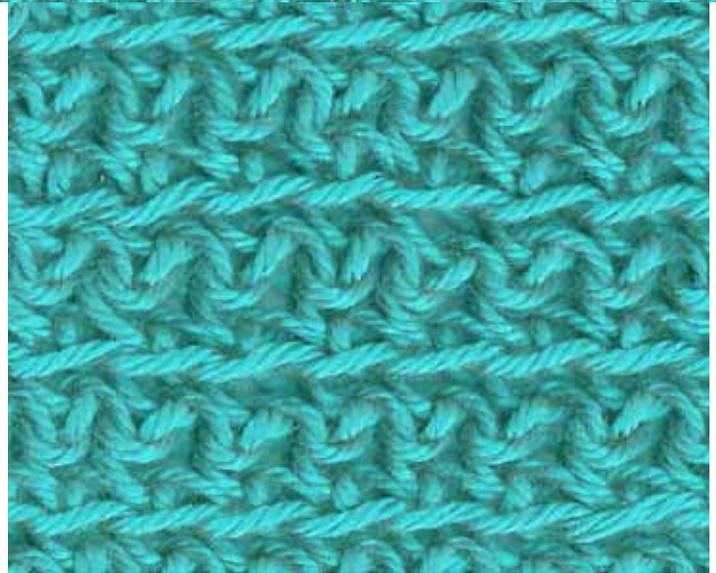
Ridged Single Fauxchet® Stitch

RIDGED SINGLE FAUXCHET®

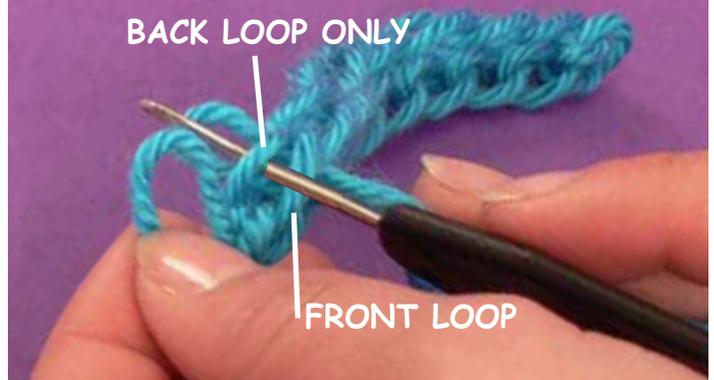
The ridged single fauxchet® stitch is a variation of the single fauxchet® stitch and always begins with 1 row of chain stitch, 1 row of slip stitch (plus 1 turning stitch).

NOTE: The instructions are written for **WORSTED WEIGHT YARN** and the **TENSION** should be adjusted if using **BULKY WEIGHT YARN**.

To make a small sample swatch of RIDGED SINGLE FAUXCHET®, chain 10 stitches (plus 1 turning stitch).



Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop. For the ridged single fauxchet® stitch, the needle is inserted through the back loop only of the stitch.



1 With 1 row of chain stitch and 1 row of slip stitch (and work turned) holding turning stitch, pull needle back 1 inch.



2 Skipping the first stitch, push needle through back loop only of second stitch and work the same as single fauxchet® stitch, except go through back loop only of each stitch.



Ridged Single Fauxchet® Stitch

3 Hold both stitches (turning stitch and yarn at needle eye) together between thumb and forefinger (holding them together as if they are one).



4 Holding both stitches, pull needle back 1 inch.



5 Push needle through both stitches being held in left hand, pushing all the way to handle.



6 Continue working, repeating steps 1-5 (going through back loop only) of every stitch across row.



IMPORTANT TIP

When grasping the yarn at the left of the needle eye (the underside) if needle does not pull back easily, needle has become twisted and yarn is at the wrong side of the needle eye.

RIGHT

WRONG



Weaving Yarn Ends In

WEAVING YARN ENDS IN

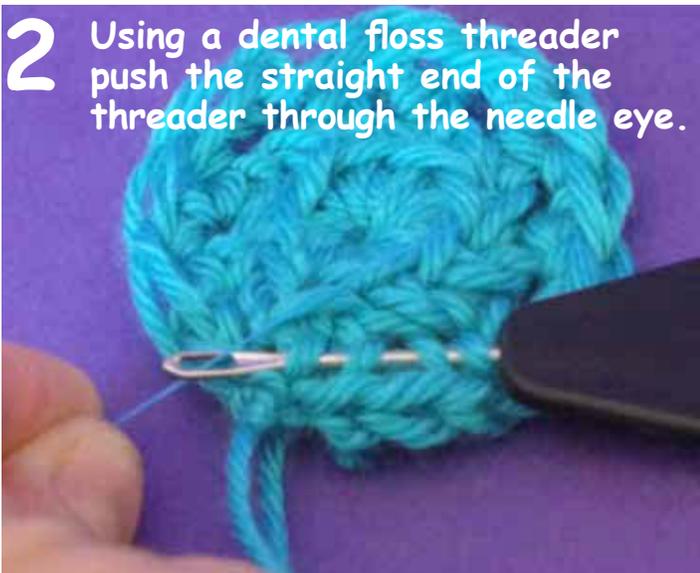
The easyloop® fauxchet® tool can be used to weave the loose ends in.



1 Weave the unthreaded needle under and over 3 or 4 stitches away from the yarn ends.



2 Using a dental floss threader push the straight end of the threader through the needle eye.



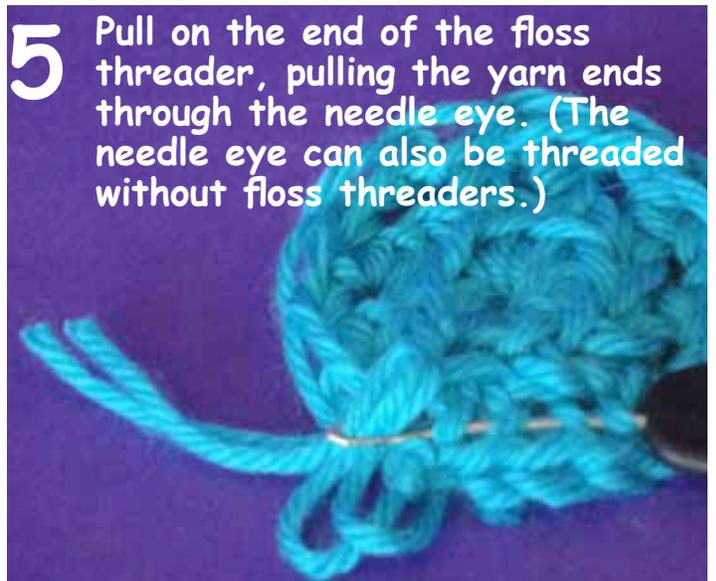
3 Pull floss threader through needle eye, just up to the loop of the floss threader.



4 Push the yarn ends through the floss threader.



5 Pull on the end of the floss threader, pulling the yarn ends through the needle eye. (The needle eye can also be threaded without floss threaders.)



Weaving Yarn Ends In

6 Completely pull yarn ends all the way through the needle eye.



7 Begin pulling the tool back through the stitches that the needle is threaded through.



8 Continue pulling the tool back (pulling the yarn ends through the stitches).



9 Pull tool back until the yarn ends are completely threaded through.



10 Cut yarn ends close to the fabric (now the yarn ends are concealed).



BLOCKING YOUR PROJECTS

There are various ways to block a stitched project depending on the type of yarn, the stitch pattern and the amount of time you have. Unless the yarn label indicates otherwise, most yarns will benefit from a light steaming. Lay a couple of towels on a mattress and lay the project on top. Pin the corners and straighten the edges. Hold an iron about an inch above the stitched surface and let the steam penetrate it. Move the iron slowly above the scarf. Let project dry.



SEAMING



CIRCULAR STITCHING



TOP-STITCHING

Special Techniques



BEADING



EDGING



LOOP STITCHING

Seaming

SEAMING

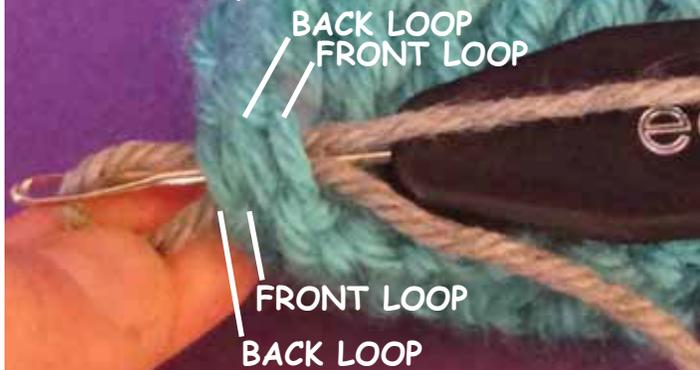
Sewing seams is easy using the easyloop® tool and the SLIP STITCH.

You can use a matching yarn for invisible seams or a contrasting yarn for accent seams.

NOTE: The SAMPLE SEAM is sewn using a piece of double slip stitched fabric with WRONG SIDES TOGETHER.



1 With WRONG SIDES TOGETHER, line up the pieces of fabric and push needle tip through the front and back loops of the first stitch of both pieces of fabric.



2 Holding the loop at left of needle eye with thumb and forefinger of left hand, pull needle back 1 inch.



3 Push needle through loop being held in left hand and push all the way to handle (creating a slip stitch) and securing stitch to fabric.



4 Holding the loop at needle eye, pull needle back 1 inch forming the first stitch of seam.



Seaming

5 Holding newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through second stitch of both pieces of fabric (as in step 1).



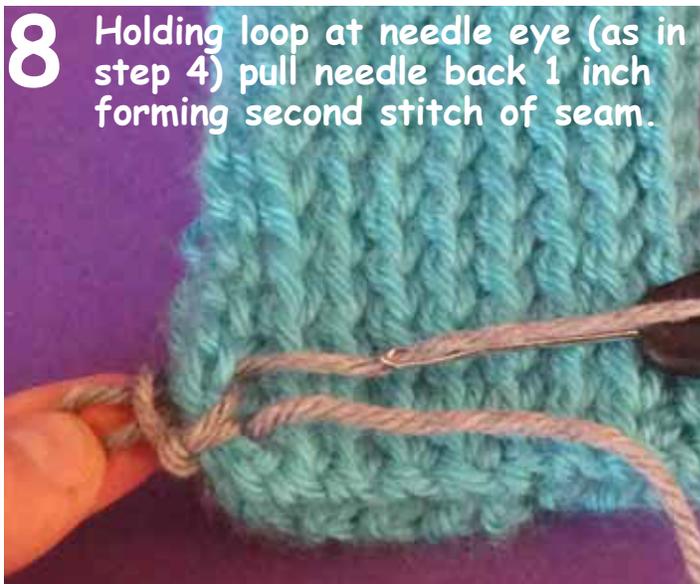
6 Slide the stitch being held in left hand on to needle pushing all the way to handle.



7 Grasp yarn at left of needle eye.



8 Holding loop at needle eye (as in step 4) pull needle back 1 inch forming second stitch of seam.



9 Holding newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through third stitch of both layers of fabric (as in step 5).



10 Slide the stitch being held in left hand on to the needle (as in step 6).



Seaming

11 Hold loop at left of needle eye.



12 Holding loop at needle eye (as in step 8) pull needle back 1 inch forming third stitch of seam.



13 Holding newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through fourth stitch of both layers of fabric (as in step 9).



14 Slide the stitch being held in left hand on to the needle (as in step 10).



15 Hold loop at left of needle eye.



16 Holding loop at needle eye (as in step 12) pull needle back 1 inch forming fourth stitch of seam.



Seaming

17 Continue in this way (repeating steps 13-16) through every stitch of seam.



18 At the end of the seam, pull needle back 1 inch.



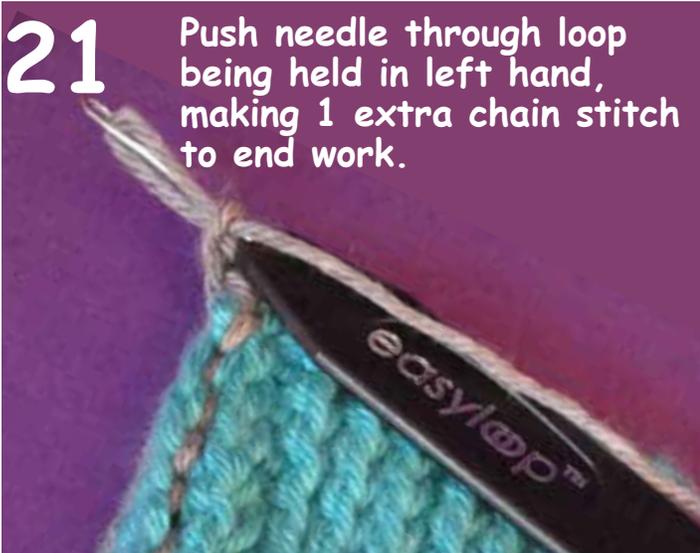
19 Push needle through loop being held and push all the way to handle.



20 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch, forming last stitch of seam.



21 Push needle through loop being held in left hand, making 1 extra chain stitch to end work.



22 Cut yarn leaving a 3 inch tail and pull end to tighten.



Circular Stitching

CIRCULAR STITCHING

Stitching in circles is used to create a tube or a flat circle.

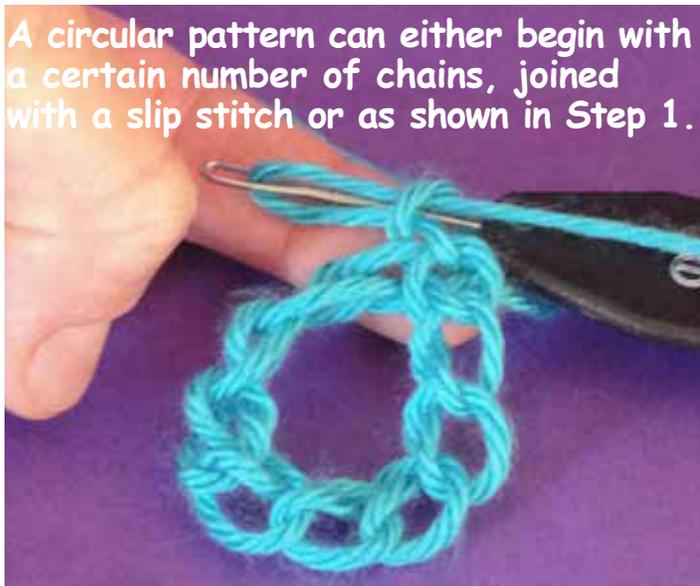
The pattern will indicate any increases and decreases that should be made, depending on the project.

NOTE: The sample swatch shown here is stitched in **SINGLE FAUXCHET® STITCH**, which is worked from the **WRONG SIDE** of the fabric, but other stitch patterns can also be used.

Shown here are 2 completed rounds of single fauxchet® right side up.



A circular pattern can either begin with a certain number of chains, joined with a slip stitch or as shown in Step 1.



1 Circular stitching can begin with yarn wrapped around index finger two times.



2 Push the needle through the circle of yarn wrapped around your finger, pushing tool all the way to handle.



3 Hold the yarn at the left of the needle eye.



Circular Stitching

4 Holding yarn at left of needle eye, pull tool back 1 inch.



5 Push tool through the loop you are holding, forming a slip stitch and securing the stitch around the loops of yarn that are around your finger.



6 While keeping the tool inserted into the slip stitch, slide the circle of loops off your finger.



7 Grasp the yarn at the left of the needle eye.



8 Holding the yarn, pull needle back 1 inch.



9 While still holding the yarn, Push the needle through the center of the circle of loops (as in step 2) pushing all the way to handle.



Circular Stitching

10 Grasp the two loops (the loop you are holding and the loop at needle eye).



11 Pull needle back 1 inch (still holding the two loops).



12 Push needle through both loops you are holding (push loops all the way to handle).



13 Grasp the loop at left side of needle eye.



14 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



15 While holding the yarn, push the needle through the center of the circle of loops (as in step 9).

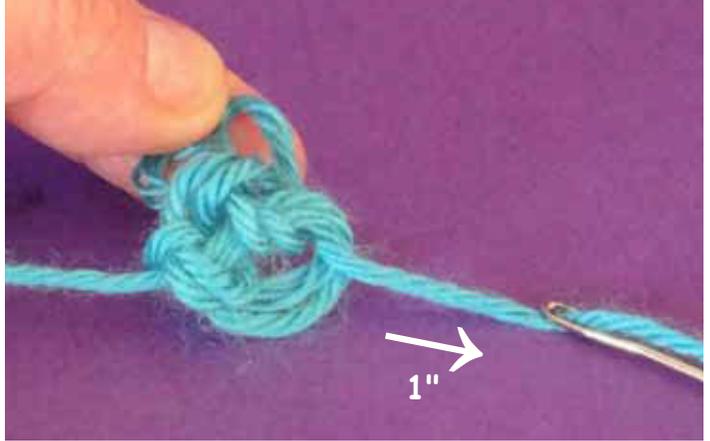


Circular Stitching

16 Grasp the two loops (the loop you are holding and the loop at needle eye) as in step 10.



17 Pull needle back 1 inch (still holding the two loops).



18 Push needle through both loops you are holding (as in step 12).



19 Make 4 more single fauxchet® stitches into the center (steps 8-12 form a completed single fauxchet® stitch).



20 Shown here, a total of 6 single fauxchet® stitches, completing row 1 of the round (wrong side up).



21 Shown here, right side up with row 1 completed.



Circular Stitching

22 With row/round 1 completed, hold yarn at left of needle eye.



23 To begin round 2, holding the yarn, pull needle back 1 inch.



24 While holding the yarn, push the needle through the front and back loops of the first stitch of row 1.



25 Pull needle back 1 inch (still holding the two loops).



26 Push needle through both loops you are holding forming the first stitch of row 2.



27 Grasp the loop at left side of needle eye.



Circular Stitching

28 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



29 While holding the yarn, push the needle through the front and back loops of next stitch.



30 Grasp the two loops (the loop you are holding and the loop at needle eye).



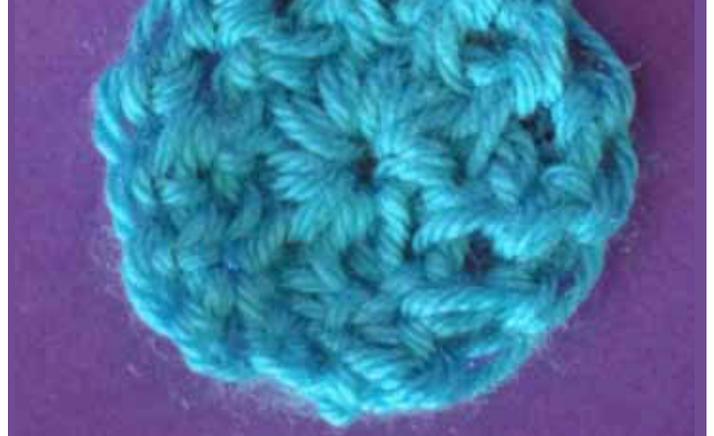
31 Pull needle back 1 inch (still holding the two loops).



32 Push needle through both loops you are holding and continue stitching into each stitch to end of row 2.



Shown here are 2 completed rows, wrong side up.



Top-Stitching

TOP-STITCHING

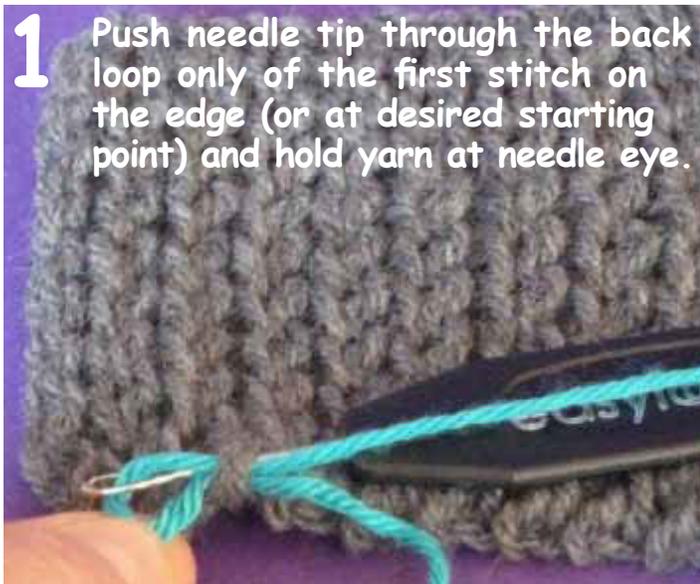
Top-Stitching is easy using the
SLIP STITCH!

Stitching on the surface of your
projects can be used to create faux
plaids, stripes and more!

NOTE: The SAMPLE TOP-STITCH
here is stitched using a piece of
double slip stitched fauxchet® fabric,
which provides the perfect ridge to
top-stitch along.



1 Push needle tip through the back loop only of the first stitch on the edge (or at desired starting point) and hold yarn at needle eye.



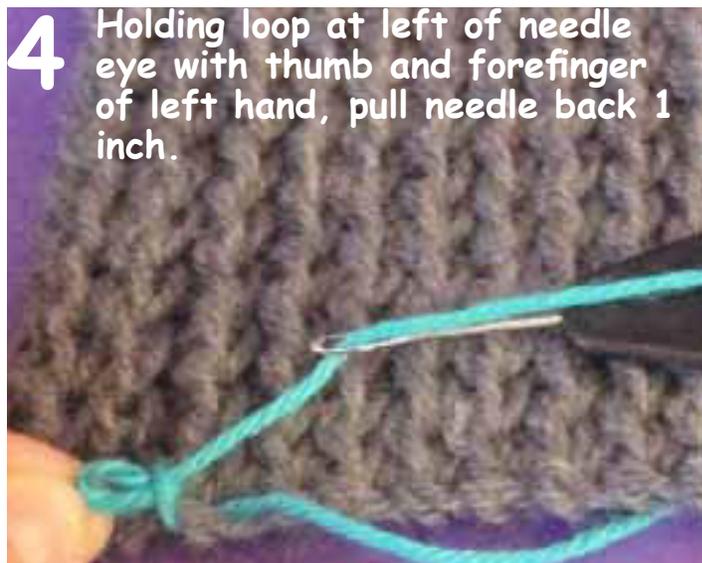
2 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



3 Push needle through the loop you are holding, creating a slip stitch and securing to fabric.

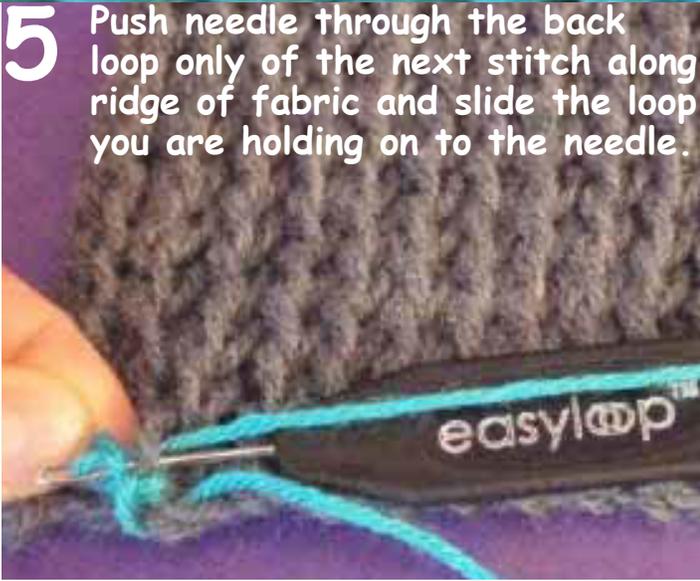


4 Holding loop at left of needle eye with thumb and forefinger of left hand, pull needle back 1 inch.



Top-Stitching

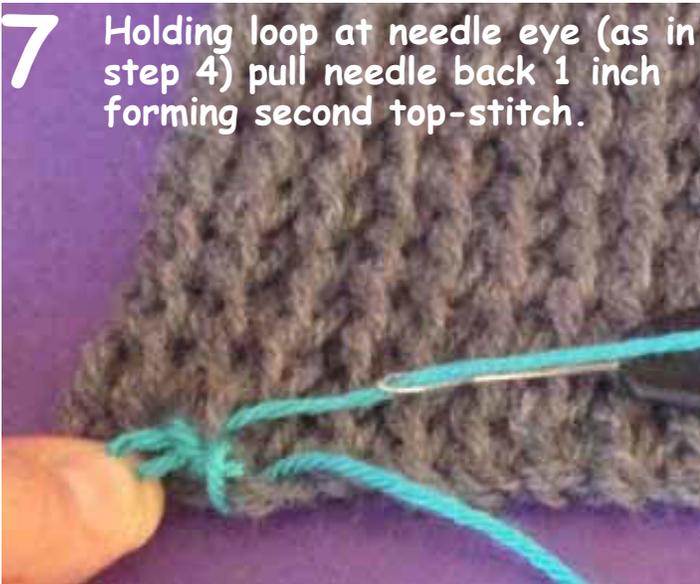
5 Push needle through the back loop only of the next stitch along ridge of fabric and slide the loop you are holding on to the needle.



6 Grasp yarn at left of needle eye.



7 Holding loop at needle eye (as in step 4) pull needle back 1 inch forming second top-stitch.



8 Holding the newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through next stitch along fabric ridge as in step 5.



9 Slide the stitch being held in the left hand on to needle, pushing all the way to handle (as in step 5).



10 Hold loop at left of needle eye.



Top-Stitching

11 Holding loop at needle eye pull needle back 1 inch forming the third top-stitch.



12 Holding newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through next stitch along ridge of fabric.



13 Slide the stitch being held in left hand on to needle pushing all the way to handle.



14 Hold loop at left of needle eye.



15 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch forming the fourth top-stitch.



16 Holding the newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through next stitch along ridge of fabric.



Top-Stitching

17 Slide the stitch being held in left hand on to needle pushing all the way to handle.



18 Hold loop at left of needle eye.



19 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch forming fifth top-stitch.



20 Holding newly formed stitch in left hand, push needle through next stitch along ridge of fabric.



21 Slide the stitch being held in left hand on to needle.



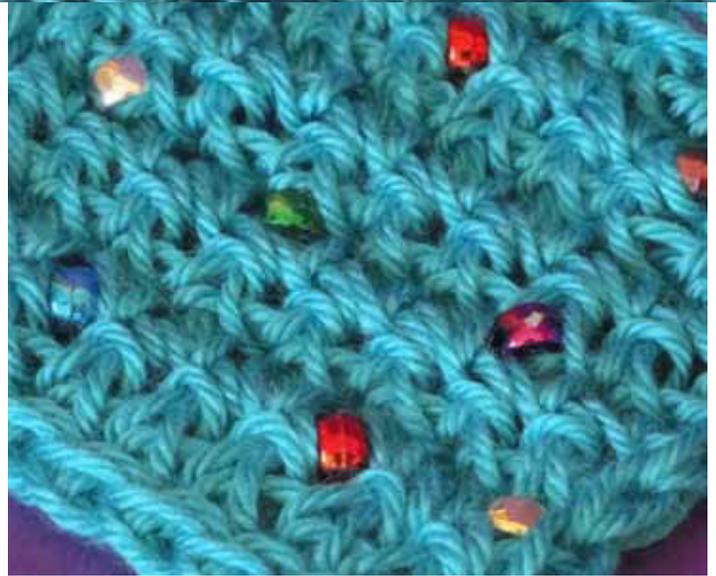
Continue top-stitching along the top of your fabric creating a chain stitch embellishment.

Beading

SINGLE FAUXCHET® STITCH WITH BEADS

Pony beads and other large-holed beads fit easily on to the easyloop® needle!

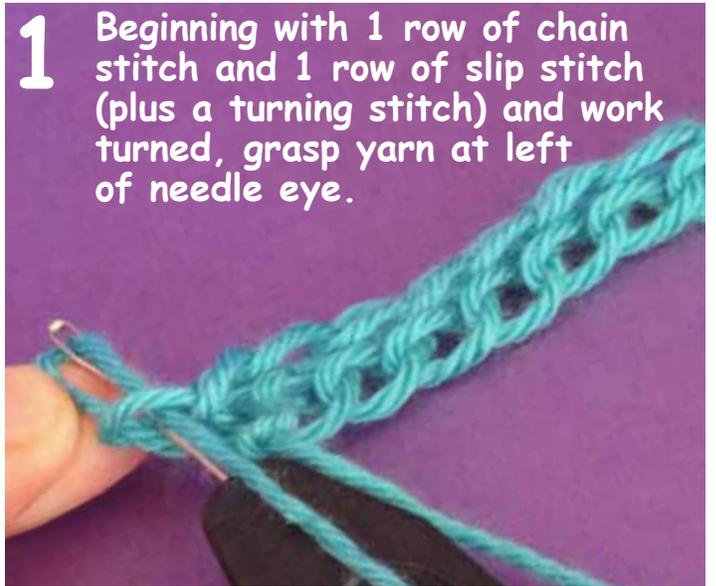
Adding beads.



Pony beads



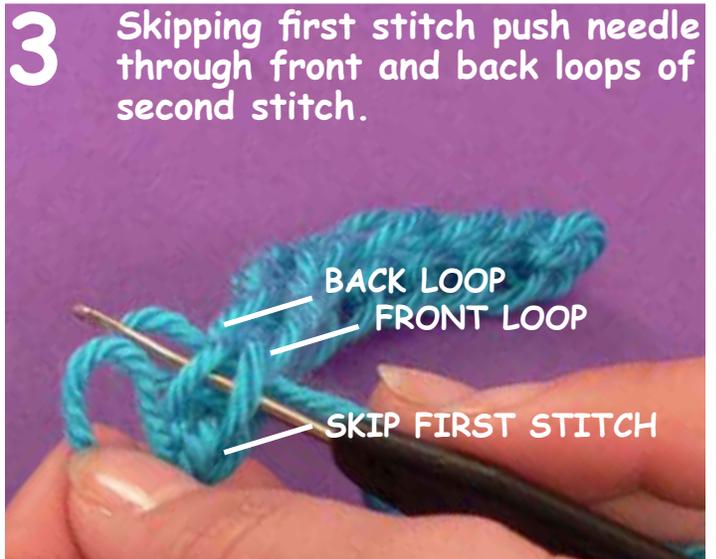
1 Beginning with 1 row of chain stitch and 1 row of slip stitch (plus a turning stitch) and work turned, grasp yarn at left of needle eye.



2 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



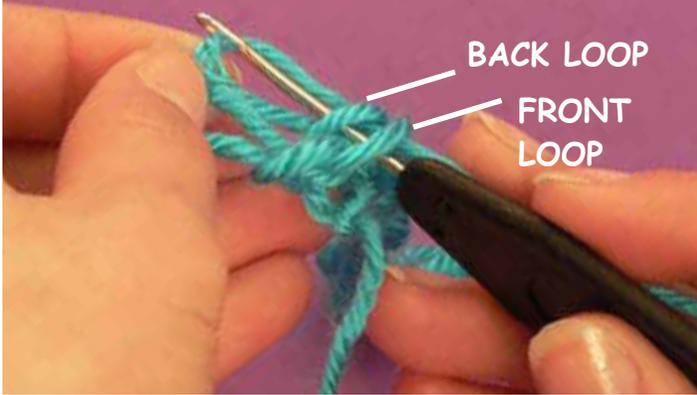
3 Skipping first stitch push needle through front and back loops of second stitch.



Beading

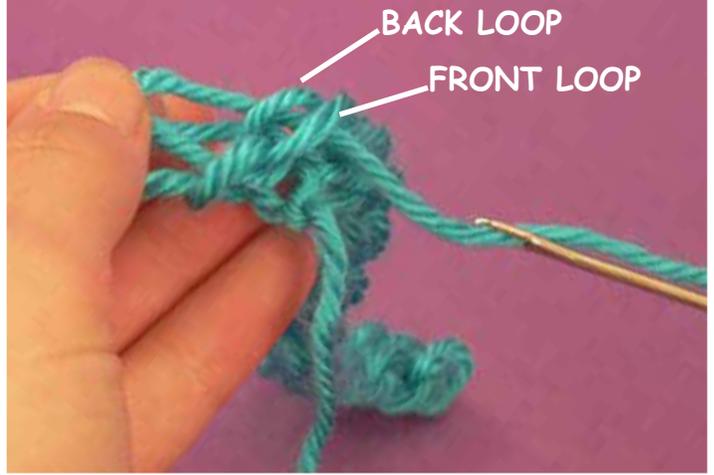
4

Hold both the turning stitch and the yarn at the needle eye together between thumb and finger.



5

Holding both stitches, pull needle back 1 inch.



6

Push needle through both stitches (creating a closing stitch).



7

Remember to always push stitches all the way to handle.



8

Slide a bead on to the needle tip and push it all the way to handle.



9

Grasp yarn at needle eye.



Beading

10 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch forming the first beaded stitch.



11 Holding the loop in left hand push needle through both the front and back loops of next stitch (third stitch).



12 Hold both loops (the one with the bead on it and the loop at the needle eye).



13 Holding both loops, pull needle back 1 inch (as in step 5).



14 Push needle through both stitches being held (as in step 6) forming a closing stitch.



15 Continue stitching (repeating steps 9-14) adding beads as desired or as called for in pattern.



Beading

16 Continue stitching to end of row, adding beads as desired or as called for in pattern.



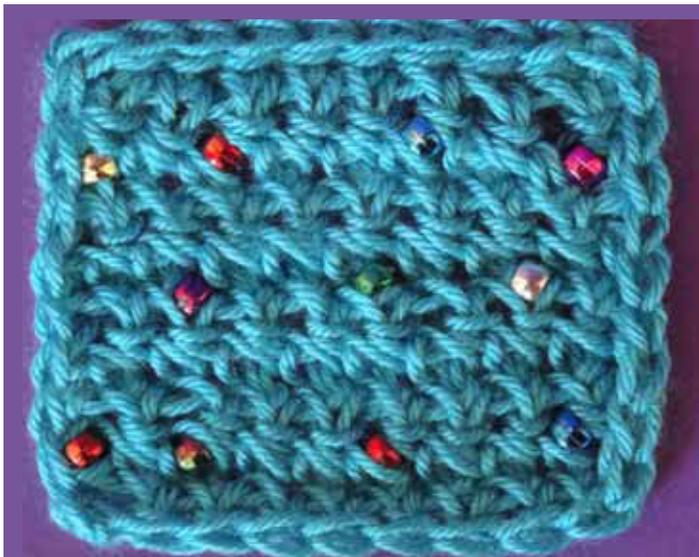
17 Make an extra chain stitch (the turning stitch) after the last stitch before turning work.



18 For next row, with work turned, stitch across row in single fauxchet® without adding any beads (beads are best added every other row).



19 Shown here after a row without beads is completed.



Shown here is a beaded edging around the edge of knitted wristlets.



Slip Stitch Edging

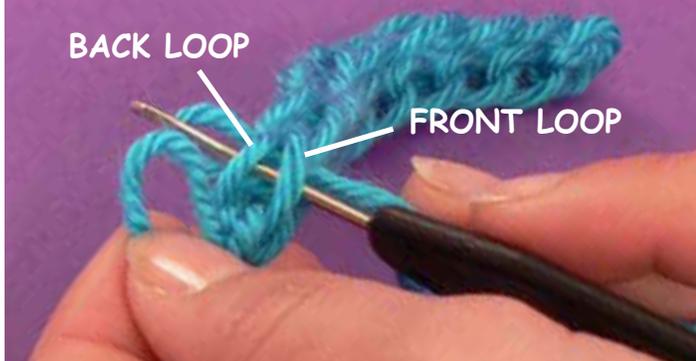
SLIP STITCH EDGING

Working from the wrong side of the fabric, push a threaded tool into the edge stitch of the finished fabric and secure with a slip stitch. Proceed with the slip stitch instructions around the edges as desired.

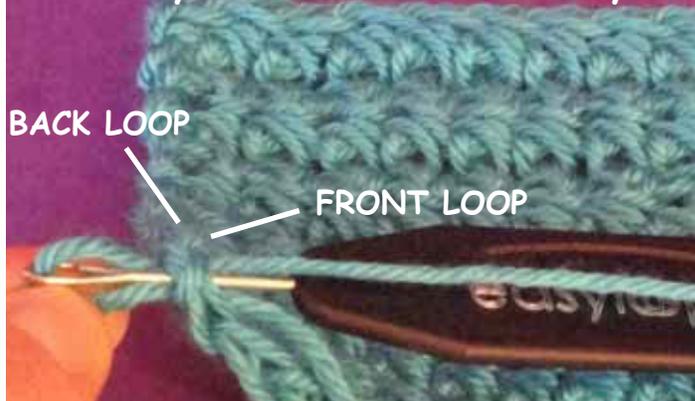
NOTE: The SLIP STITCH EDGING shown here is stitched around the edges of a piece of single fauxchet® stitched fabric.



Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop. For a slip stitch edging, the needle is inserted through both the front and back loops of the stitch.



1 Push the needle through the first stitch at the edge (going through both front and back loops) and hold yarn at left of needle eye.



2 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



3 Push the needle through the loop you are holding (forming a slip stitch) and securing the yarn to the edge.



Slip Stitch Edging

4 Hold yarn at left of needle eye.



5 Holding loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



6 Skipping the first stitch, push needle through front and back loop of second stitch along the edge (while still holding the loop).



7 Slide the stitch you are holding, on to the needle tip, sliding all the way to handle.



8 Hold yarn at left of needle eye.



9 Pull needle back 1 inch, forming the first edge stitch.



Slip Stitch Edging

10 Holding loop, push needle through front and back loops of next stitch along the edge.



11 Slide the stitch on to the needle, pushing stitch all the way to handle as in step 7.



12 Hold yarn at left of needle eye.



13 Pull needle back 1 inch, forming the second edge stitch.



14 Holding loop, push needle through front and back loops of next stitch along the edge.



15 Slide the stitch on to the needle, pushing stitch all the way to handle as in step 11.



Slip Stitch Edging

16 Hold yarn at left of needle eye.



17 Pull needle back 1 inch, forming the third edge stitch.



18 Holding loop, push needle through front and back loops of next stitch along the edge.



19 Slide the stitch on to the needle pushing stitch all the way to handle as in step 15.



20 Holding yarn at needle eye, pull needle back 1 inch, forming the fourth edge stitch.



Continue stitching around the edges, making an extra stitch at the corners to prevent puckering.



Single Fauxchet® Edging

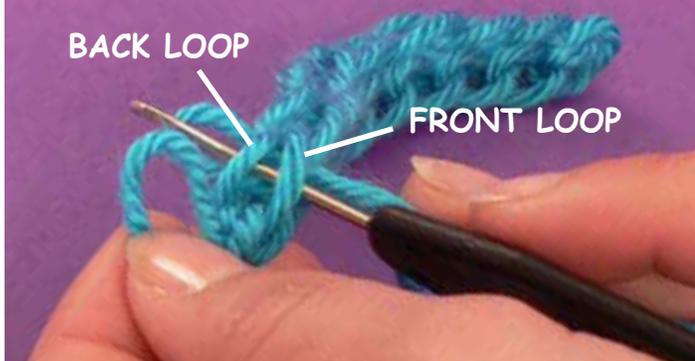
SINGLE FAUXCHET® EDGING

From wrong side of fabric, secure threaded tool to fabric with a slip stitch. Single fauxchet® around the edges.

Always make an extra corner stitch when edging.



Each stitch has a front loop and a back loop. For a single fauxchet® edging, the needle is inserted through both the front and back loops of the stitch.



1 Push the needle through the first stitch at the edge of fabric to be edged (going through both front and back loops) and hold yarn at left of needle eye.



2 Holding the loop, pull needle back 1 inch.



3 Push the needle through the loop you are holding (forming a slip stitch) and securing the yarn to the edge.



Single Fauxchet® Edging

4 Hold yarn at left of needle eye and pull tool back 1 inch.



5 Holding loop in left hand, push tool through next stitch (going through both front and back loops of stitch).



6 Holding the loop in left hand, also hold the yarn at left of needle eye.



7 Holding both loops, pull tool back 1 inch.



8 Push tool through both loops being held in left hand.



9 Continue stitching with single fauxchet® stitch as desired until reaching the first corner of your project.



Single Fauxchet® Edging

10 Holding the loop, push needle through the same hole again (the corners always need 1 extra stitch).



11 Grasp the two loops (the loop you are holding and the loop at needle eye).



12 Pull needle back 1 inch (still holding the two loops).



13 Push needle through both loops you are holding (push loops all the way to handle).



14 Grasp the loop at left side of needle eye.



15 Pull needle back 1 inch, forming an extra corner stitch.



Single Fauxchet® Edging

16 Push the needle into the next stitch on the edge and grasp the two loops (the one you are holding and the one at the needle eye).



17 Pull needle back 1 inch.



18 Push needle through both stitches and continue stitching around the edges of your project.



19 Single fauxchet® around edges.



The single fauxchet® stitch makes a great edging for an easy pair of wristlets.



Loop Stitching

LOOP STITCHING

This stitch is an elongated version of the slip stitch and can be stitched along the ridge of a fabric as top-stitching or around the edges as the perfect trim to any project.

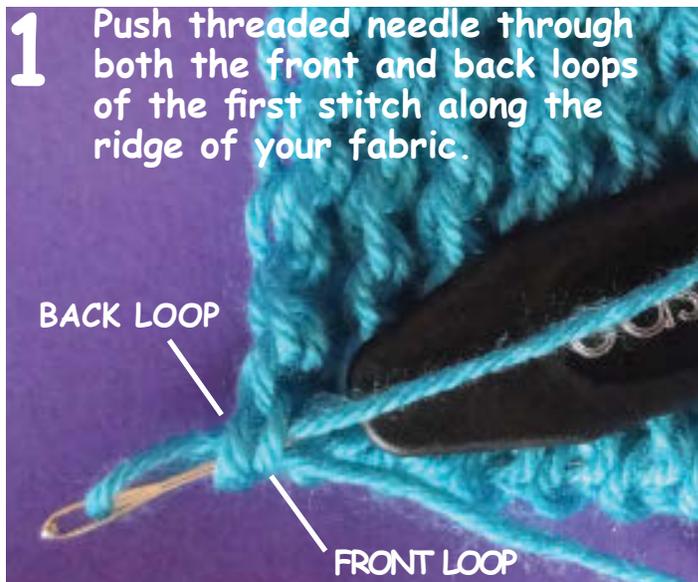
NOTE: The SAMPLE LOOP STITCH here is stitched along the edge of a piece of double slip stitched fabric which provides the perfect ridge for stitching on.



Looped Cuffs



Pattern
Sold as
PDF
Download
at
www.fauxchet.com.

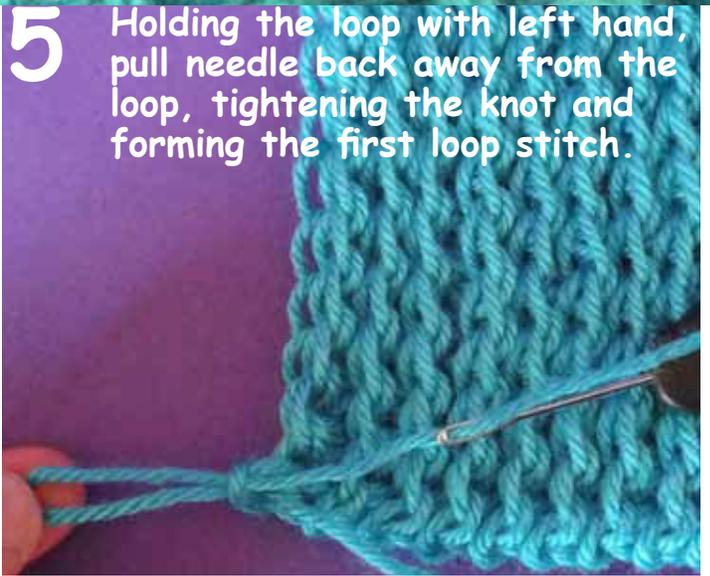


Loop Stitching

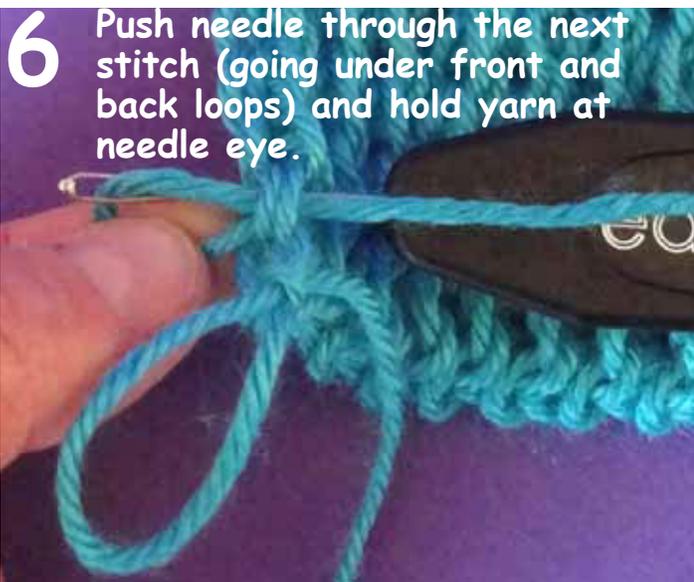
4 Grasp yarn at the left of needle eye.



5 Holding the loop with left hand, pull needle back away from the loop, tightening the knot and forming the first loop stitch.



6 Push needle through the next stitch (going under front and back loops) and hold yarn at needle eye.



7 Holding loop at needle eye, pull needle back 1 inch (as in step 2).



8 Push needle through loop being held in left hand, pushing all the way to handle (as in step 3).



9 Hold loop at left of needle eye with thumb and forefinger (as in step 4).



Loop Stitching

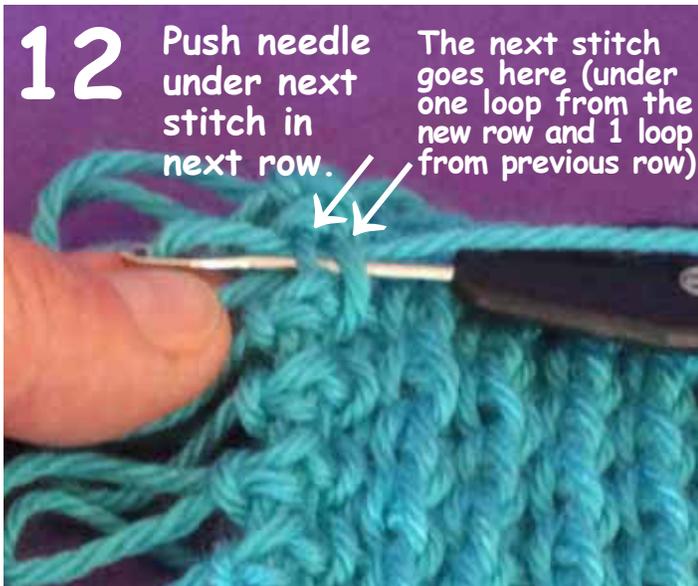
10 Holding the loop with left hand, pull needle back away from loop, tightening the knot and forming the second loop stitch.



11 Continue in this way (repeating steps 6-10) to end of row.



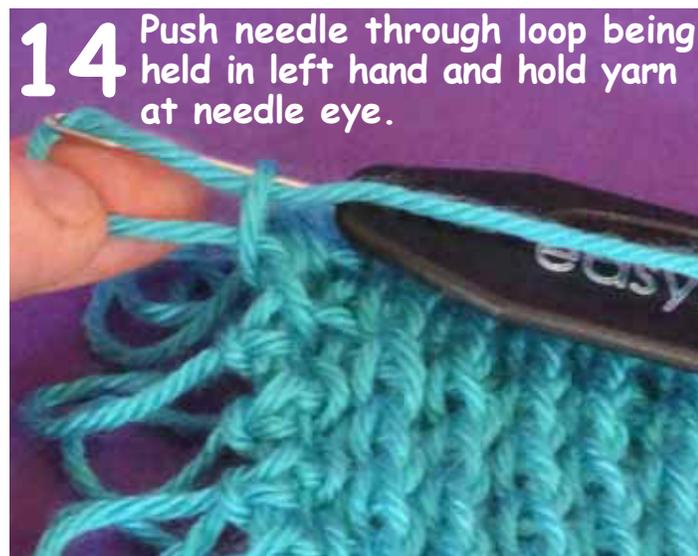
12 Push needle under next stitch in next row. The next stitch goes here (under one loop from the new row and 1 loop from previous row).



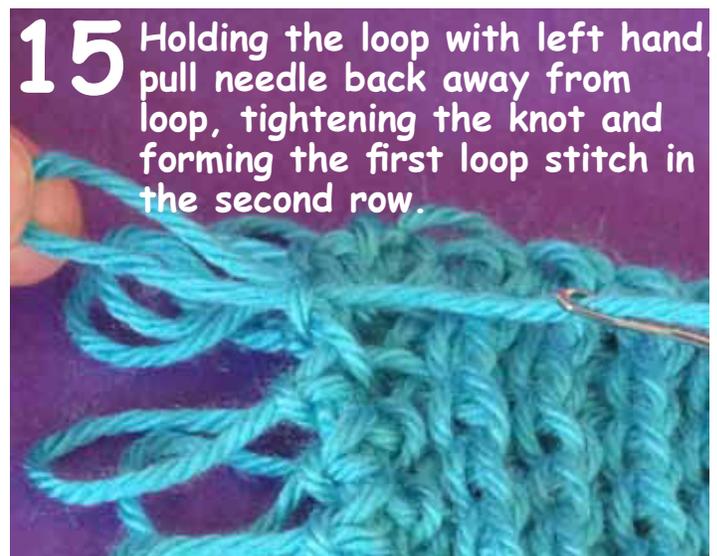
13 Holding loop at needle eye, pull needle back 1 inch (as in step 7).



14 Push needle through loop being held in left hand and hold yarn at needle eye.



15 Holding the loop with left hand, pull needle back away from loop, tightening the knot and forming the first loop stitch in the second row.



Loop Stitching

16 Continue stitching back and forth across the rows and end work with one extra chain stitch.



17 After ending work, cut yarn and pull end to tighten.



Increasing and Decreasing

INCREASING and DECREASING means to LENGTHEN or SHORTEN a row of stitches. There are 2 ways of doing this, AT THE END OF A ROW and WITHIN A ROW.

INCREASING and DECREASING AT THE END OF A ROW

To increase or decrease at the end of the row requires adding or eliminating stitches before making the turning stitch.

(When decreasing 1 stitch at the end of the row, this means to not make the turning stitch before turning the work.)

INCREASING and DECREASING WITHIN A ROW

The pattern will indicate where in the row to add or eliminate the stitch(es).

TO ADD STITCHES WITHIN A ROW

Push needle first through the back loop of your stitch and then through the front loop of the same stitch of previous row (forming two new stitches for each stitch).

TO ELIMINATE STITCHES WITHIN A ROW

Push needle through every other stitch of previous row (eliminating one stitch for each two stitches).



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