

## Schmetterlinge Butterflies

10 Prickings with Detailed Descriptions  
by Ulrike Löhrl  
Translated into English by Sally C. Barry

Page 3:

### *Blue Butterfly*

*A small blue butterfly  
flutters, blown by the wind,  
a mother-of-pearl shower,  
glitters, shimmers, passes.  
As with momentary glances,  
as in fluttering past,  
I saw happiness beckon me,  
glittering, shimmering, passing.*

*Hermann Hesse*

For my sister, the best sister of all.

© Ulrike Löhrl, Dortmund 1991 8<sup>th</sup> edition 2004 price 9.50€  
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Page 4:

Ten Butterflies and Moths – designs, text, diagrams and photographs: Ulrike Löhrl.

**Introduction:** This booklet is intended for skilled bobbin lacemakers, for deepening their knowledge of various techniques and grounds, some of which have not been previously described. Many of the procedures I have developed are unusual in bobbin lacemaking and can lead to surprising solutions in places which have always been unsatisfactory until now. In any case, it is hoped that they will also contribute to expanding your technical possibilities and perhaps also to encouraging your joy in improvisation. Very important: I would strongly advise you to make Butterfly A first, even if your heart throbs for a different one; you will then be able to try out the most important techniques on this one without strain. (Butterflies A-D are described in special detail.) Apart from that, I have tried to design the butterflies to be quite different from each other, not only visually, but also technically; each one has different refinements. The endless technical possibilities of bobbin lace are what continue to fascinate me, and I hope to be able to find or awake your enthusiasm for them, as well.

The prickings can naturally also be worked just as well with traditional Honiton techniques.

**About the thread:** I used DMC "Broder Machine" cotton No. 50 (dD16). Threads of comparable size: Mimosa No. 90 / Brok No. 60/2 / Egyptian Cotton 60. If you do not have the

courage to use fine thread, you can work on the technical diagram with approx. dD20: Bockens No. 90/2 linen / Mimosa No. 60/2 cotton / Fresia No. 100 linen / FFR:Bouc No. 100 linen / Egyptian Cotton Ne 50/3. Source: Martina Wolter-Kampmann, *Faden und Brief (Thread and Pricking)*. Caution: The procedure described in that book for enlargement and reduction cannot be used in this case.

### Symbols:

KR	C	cross
DR	T	twist
HS	HS	half stitch (CT)
LS	CS	cloth stitch (CTC)
GS	WS	whole stitch (CTCT)
SS	FS	fixing stitch (CTCTC)
VF	VP	Venetian plait
PSS	PS	princess stitch (CTT)
FF	FP	false plait
FR	FR	flat rib
NN4		pin-after-4, footside pin

Open circle – helping pin. It is best to use pins with glass heads so you do not forget to pull them out again.

Hatched circle – existing pin

Solid circle – pin placed in this step of the work

Actions to be done at this step of the work are drawn with a heavy line, previous steps are drawn with a light line.

At the edge of the pages, the number of bobbins after performing the step are given so you can check your work. Example: 8 (10) = 8 pairs being worked + 10 pairs not currently being worked = 18 pairs on the lace pillow.

The body and the right wing are always described.

Page 5:

### **Butterfly A, max. 10 pairs, about 4.5 hours**

Page 6:

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| A1 | Begin with 2x5 pairs, make a tally-bar (like a Venetian plait).   | 10 |
| A2 | Make the head with cloth stitch in the Panama way <that is, using each passive pair as a single thread>.  | 10 |
| A3 | Form a segment (see General Technique), continue with cloth stitch.   | 10 |
| A4 | Form segment 2 and continue with Ground 11.   | 10 |
| A5 | Work the last rows only in cloth stitch, end by fastening all the pairs marked with double-headed arrows with square knots (reef knots), so that the knots move away from the edge! Knot the worker pair * after all the other pairs have been knotted, then knot a bundle on the body, gradually adding the rest of the pairs. | 0  |
| A6 | Begin the flat rib.   | 8  |
| A7 | Turn the flat rib.  | 8  |
| A8 | Begin the half stitch, do not forget the inside whole stitch (see General Technique).   | 8  |
| A9 | Turn to form the roll; set the edge pair aside at the last pinhole, also set the worker pair aside after the last row. Pull the 1 <sup>st</sup> pair through with a hook and pass the 3 <sup>rd</sup> pair through the loop. Pull the 4 <sup>th</sup> pair through with   |    |

- a hook and pass the 6<sup>th</sup> pair through the loop, but lay the 3 pairs on the left between them before this! Knot where shown, then make a roll with the edge pair which was set aside (undo the twists). 8
- A10 Transition to half stitch. 8
- A11 To form the division, work toward the inside with the edge pair in cloth stitch (heavy line), make a sewing with the edge pair and the worker pair together, then work the edge pair to the outside edge again in cloth stitch, followed by the worker pair in half stitch. 8
- A12 Tie off 2x1 pairs on the left side. 6
- A13 See A9. 6
- A14 See A10, but in cloth stitch. 6
- A15 Cut off the edge pair, pull it through the bar and knot it with the last passive pair, catch all pairs together into a bundle behind the wing. 0

Page 7:

<diagram> A5 See page 6

Page 8:

### Butterfly B, max. 16 pairs, about 5 hours

Page 9:

- B1 Begin at the antennae in princess stitch with 2 pairs each. 4
- B2 Hang in 2 pairs as if making a pin-after-4 (3-pair connection, then half stitch, twist with the pairs from the princess stitch.) 8
- B3 Begin the head in cloth stitch. 8
- B4 Hang 2 new pairs over helping pins (\*), work them across in cloth stitch. 10
- B5 Begin working half stitch, with an inner and outer whole stitch on both edges. 10
- B6 Form the subdivision (see General Technique). 10
- B7 Lay 4 pairs back: work the last passive pair in half stitch toward the outside through the inside whole stitch pair. 6
- B8 End (see A5). Tie bundles in the direction of the antennae, catching the pairs laid back in B7 in them, or just knot these pairs off with square knots (reef knots). 0
- B9 Hang in 7 pairs for the flat rib. 7
- B10 Turn the corner with the flat rib, and now hang in 9 pairs distributed along the bars; that looks better than hanging them in with sewings later. 7 (9)
- B11 At each \*, set aside 1 pair from the rib until it ends. (16)
- B12 Make ground 1 (or a different one, it is quite difficult). In this ground, all pairs can remain until the end of the wing. 16
- B13 Tie off 5 pairs in the hole where the flat rib began, lay a bundle behind the wing. Make sewings with the remaining 11 pairs and take them upward in a roll. Pull the 1<sup>st</sup> pair from the left through and pass the 3<sup>rd</sup> pair through the loop. Then pull the 4<sup>th</sup> pair through and lay the 3 pairs on the left between before passing the 6<sup>th</sup> pair through the loop. Next pinhole: Pull the 7<sup>th</sup> pair through the left bar, lay all the pairs on the left between, pass the 8<sup>th</sup> pair through the loop, do the same thing with the right bar and the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> pairs. Make a square knot (reef knot) around all of the pairs with the 10<sup>th</sup> pair and then add it to the bundle. Now turn the

lace pillow; the 11<sup>th</sup> pair is free on the right, now make the roll with it. 11

- B14 After making the last sewing, tie a square knot at the corner, twist the left pair, make the roll with it, pin-after-4 on the right, immediately hang 1 pair over each bar at the 1<sup>st</sup> pin. 11 (2)
- B15 Keep setting pairs from the roll aside on the left; as of pin \*, work a rib instead of a roll. 3 (10)
- B16 Work Ground 2, setting a helping pin on the right side before the last passive pair, and make a sewing with the last passive pair on the left side, so that the ground has good tension. Only work a half stitch at the °, then make a sewing with the edge pair and the worker pair, and then immediately set one pair aside. 13
- B17 Set aside pairs at the edge little by little, make sewings with the remaining passive pairs at the end and tie them into a bundle (behind the wing). 0

Page 10:

<diagram> B2 antenna antenna

Page 11:

### Butterfly C, max. 19 pairs, about 3.5 hours

Page 12:

- C1 Begin with plaits, make knotted picots on the left and right (see 7.1.3, *Tricks und Kniffe*). 4
- C2 Hang in 2 pairs for the pin-after-4 edge (see B2). 6
- C3 Begin working cloth stitch. Hang 1 pair over the worker pair on the left and the right (1.1.5, *Tricks*). 8
- C4 Form the 1<sup>st</sup> segment, then half stitch (see General Technique). 8
- C5 Form the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment, then Ground 6. 8
- C6 Work the last rows in cloth stitch. To end, see A5. 0
- C7 Begin the cloth stitch with 9 pairs and pin-after-4 on both sides. 9
- C8 Make the corner (see 1.3.4, *Tricks und Kniffe*). 9
- C9 At the end of each of the last 3 pin-after-4 pinholes on the inside, set aside 1 pair for the half stitch ground, work a fixing stitch with the last passive pair of the cloth stitch, make a 3-pair connection with the edge pair, pin-after-6 (see 5.3.4, *Tricks und Kniffe*). 6 (3)
- C10 Begin a flat rib with 7 pairs (see A6). 7 (9)
- C11 Take 6 pairs into the flat rib. In their place, set aside pairs from the flat rib for the cloth stitch ground. 13 (3)
- C12 Turn the flat rib. Set aside the \* pairs as passive pairs for the cloth stitch ground. The pair with the arrow works the 1<sup>st</sup> row of cloth stitch as the worker pair. 7 (9)
- C13 Begin the half stitch area, hang 3 pairs into the bars (\* = existing pairs), as shown, sew the worker pair into the upper bar. 6 (13)
- C14 Set aside 5 passive pairs on the left. 1 (18)
- C15 Tie off the last pair. (18)
- C16 Begin the cloth stitch area with the pair with the arrow from C12. 18
- C17 Make the hole (see 7.3.8, *Tricks und Kniffe*). 18
- C18 End behind the flat rib. 0

<diagram> C1 Cross between the picots

Page 13:

<diagram> C8 Begin here with whole stitch

Page 14:

**Butterfly D, max. 18 pairs, about 9 hours**

Page 15:

- D1 Begin the antennae with 7 pairs each, insert a magic thread for the false plait. 14
- D2 Work the head in the Panama way <that is, use each pair as a single thread> according to the diagram, where the pairs are shown in an abbreviated form. Insert 2 additional pairs. 16
- D3 Hang in 2 pairs. 18
- D4 Make a connection in the center. 6 (12)
- D5 Lay aside the pairs marked with \* without knotting them. 16
- D6 Make 2 flat ribs. 16
- D7 Turn; as of the pins marked with \*, lay back pairs to be used later in the cloth stitch. 16
- D8 Make the cloth stitch, working 1-3 holes into it; work a turning stitch or a fixing stitch at the places marked with a circle. 16
- D9 Tie off behind the Panama crossing. 0
- D10 Begin the rib that lies on the top with 9 pairs. 9
- D11 End by simply laying back the 3 "rolled" pairs and cutting them off (cut them short later). 6
- D12 Flat rib (as in A6). 8 (6)
- D13 Turn the cloth stitch with twists. 8 (6)
- D14 Make false plaits. 8 (6)
- D15 Set aside 3x1 passive pairs. 5 (9)
- D16 Tie off 4 pairs, set aside 1 pair on the left for the half stitch. (10)
- D17 Flat rib with 6 pairs (as in A6). 6 (10)
- D18 Do not forget the false plaits (as in D14). 6 (10)
- D19 End the rib by making a sewing into the bars. 6 (10)
- D20 Hang in 1 extra pair and begin the half stitch. 17

<diagram> D1 helping pins  
without pins  
insert magic thread for false plait  
last row before the head

Page 16:

<diagram> D3 2 pairs  
tally  
<diagram> D10 no pin

Page 17:

<diagram> E1 as of here, always fixing stitch

Page 18:

**Butterfly E, max. 19 pairs, about 7 hours**

Page 19:

- E1 Begin 2 flat ribs with 5 pairs each. 10
- E2 Make the head. 10
- E3 Form segment (see General Technique). 10
- E4 Hang 2x1 pairs over the worker pair. 12
- E5 As E3. 12
- E6 Begin to lay out pairs at \* (B7), end as in B8. 0
- E7 Begin the flat rib (see A6). 8
- E8 Turn. 8
- E9 Widen by 2x1 pairs. 10
- E10 Make a hole (see D8). 10

- E11 Take out 5x1 pairs on the right (see C9). 5 (5)
- E12 Make a roll, setting aside 2x1 pairs for the tallies, work in the pairs from E11. 8 (2)
- E13 Transition to flat rib. 8 (2)
- E14 Begin the forewing, as in B2 and D5. Remove the helping pin after the 4<sup>th</sup> pin, when everything is completely tensioned, then tension again. 9 (10)
- E15 Set 2x1 pairs aside on the left again (see C9). 7 (12)
- E16 Turn around into a roll. 7 (12)
- E17 Transition to a flat rib, as in E13. 7 (12)
- E18 Turn (see D7). After the 1<sup>st</sup> row (still in cloth stitch) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> row (half stitch), temporarily set them aside and ... 7 + 8 (4)
- E19 ... first make the square tallies, always using the same worker bobbin (see 3.13, *Tricks und Kniffe*), and after making a sewing into the edge, secure the pairs with a square knot. 4 (15)
- E20 After making the last sewing, include these pairs when working the half stitch. 19
- E21 Lay out pairs as you wish, ending the half stitch in this way. 0

See also p. 17 for diagrams.

<diagram> E12 for tally  
<diagram> E16 for tally

Page 20:

**Butterfly F, max. 25 pairs, about 6.5 hours**

Page 21:

- F1 Begin the antennae with 2 tallies, later transition to plaits. 4
- F2 Begin the head (see B2) and the 2 segments in half stitch, work the 3<sup>rd</sup> segment with 2 cloth stitches, 1 half stitch, 2 cloth stitches. 8
- F3 End the body, make a 4-pair connection at the \*. The wiggly lines indicate pairs to be worked in half stitch. (8)
- F4 Begin a flat rib with 7 pairs (see A6). 7 (8)
- F5 Upper corner, simply place the pairs you set aside on the right over the work. After making the 1<sup>st</sup> sewing on the left, work the last passive pair on the outside in half stitch; always make a fixing stitch on the inside, pin-after-4. 5 (10)
- F6 Hang in 2x4 pairs for each tally. 5 (18)
- F7 For the last tally, only hang in 2 pairs \* over the bar (see B10), then make a flat rib with fixing stitch (see E1) until the bottom ... 5 (20)
- F8 and tie off there. (20)
- F9 Make the tallies and begin the half stitch with pin-after-4 (for the edge, see 2.2, *Tricks und Kniffe*.) 12 (8)
- F10 Set aside 1 pair on the right end of each row. To end, make sewings and tie off. (8)
- F11 Hang on 2 pairs at the body and also begin the outside curves here: 2 cloth stitches, 2 twists, 2 cloth stitches, whole stitch on the outside, pin-after-4, fixing stitch on the inside, pin-after-4. 6 (4)
- F12 Hang in 3x4 pairs for the tallies (see F6). 6 (16)
- F13 Tie off the edge. (16)
- F14 Make the tallies and the cloth stitch ground. Make the 1<sup>st</sup> sewing on the right side with the edge pair and the

worker pair at the same time, and then gradually set aside passive pairs and tie them off. (4)

<diagram> F3 3-pair connection, see B2  
<diagram> F5 1<sup>st</sup> pair for the tally  
2<sup>nd</sup> pairs for the tally

Page 22:

<diagram> G5 see B2  
see A5  
<diagram> G13 see 2.2, *Tricks und Kniffe*  
4-pair connection

Page 23:

### Butterfly G, max. 25 pairs, about 4.5 hours

Page 24:

G1 Begin the body in cloth stitch (see B2, D5). Remove the helping pin after the 4<sup>th</sup> pin has been placed and everything is completely tensioned. 10  
G2 Gradually begin with Ground 10. 10  
G3 Form the 1<sup>st</sup> segment and begin with Ground 9. 10  
G4 Form the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment and begin with cloth stitch. 10  
G5 End the head and make the antennae with plaits. 0  
G6 Flat rib with 7 pairs (see A6). 7  
G7 Hang in 2 pairs for each “vein” (see B10). 7 (12)  
G8 End the flat rib and begin the roll. 7 (12)  
G9 Transition to the flat rib (see E13). 7 (12)  
G10 Hang in 3x2 pairs for each vein (see B10). 7 (18)  
G11 Sew in and tie the flat rib, knotting the bundle over the flat rib toward the back, sew 2 pairs into the bars here and set them aside for the 4<sup>th</sup> vein (princess stitch), cut off the other pairs. (20)  
G12 Make the princess stitch (CTT) for the forewing, beginning as shown in the diagram; that is easier to tension (cross, 2 twists on the left, 1 twist on the right, princess stitch). 12 (8)  
G13 Begin the surface of the wing in Ground 7 with a pin-after-4 edge (see B2). A 4-pin connection on the right (2.20a, *Tricks und Kniffe*). Make a sewing with the worker pair and the edge pair together on the left (\*). 16 (8)  
G14 Tie off pairs on the left little by little, sew the rest of the pairs into the body and tie with a bundle. 0 (8)  
G15 Begin the 2<sup>nd</sup> wing area. For working the princess stitch, see B2. Add in 1 additional pair (see 2.12, *Tricks und Kniffe*), otherwise like G13. 11  
G16 Tie off the pairs little by little. 0

<diagram> H9 3-pair connection  
4-pair connection  
cloth stitch  
cross cross

Page 25:

### Butterfly H, max. 31 pairs, about 8.5 hours

Page 26:

H1 Begin with princess stitch (see B1). 4  
H2 Make the head (see B2 and G1) in cloth stitch. 10  
H3 Form the segment (see General Techniques), continue in half stitch. 10

H4 Form the segment (see General Techniques), continue with Ground 3. 10  
H5 End the body (see A5). 0  
H6 Begin the flat rib with 6 pairs (see A6) and fixing stitch, twist (see p. 32). 6  
H7 Set aside 1 pair of the flat rib for the star. From here on: work the flat rib with only a twist on the left, so it gets narrower, and hang in pairs for the plait and the stars. 5 (8)  
H8 Make star (see 5.1.22, *Tricks und Kniffe*) as a 6-pair connection, take pairs through the plait. 8 (5)  
H9 4-pair connection (without a pin) between the plait and the flat rib. 7 (6)  
H10 Continue as in H7-H9. 5 (26)  
H11 As of here, work the flat rib with fixing stitch again, as in H6. 5 (26)  
H12 Sew in the pairs and set them aside. (31)  
H13 Begin with Ground 4. Set 1 pair aside on both sides of every pin, until there are 6 pairs set aside on the right, then stop setting aside pairs for 1 row, again set aside a pair, then only set aside pairs on the left (7 pairs on the right). 6 (25)  
H14 Tie off the pairs (13) set aside on the left. (18)  
H15 Make sewings with the 6 pairs of the ground and put them to the right, together with the pairs from the flat rib. Make a roll toward the top, including the 7 pairs in it (see B13). 11 (7)  
H16 Use the pair which had last been set aside on the right as the edge pair for the roll with pin-after-4, setting aside the pairs necessary to make the plaits and stars each time. 10 (8)  
H17 Make a 4-pair connection of the plait and the roll. 12 (6)  
H18 As in H16. 4 (14)  
H19 Make a sewing of the roll with the point of the body and take the roll along the body, including the 2 pairs from the plait and the last pair of the star in the roll. Take care when making the sewings! Some of the bars of the body consist of only one thread. 7 (11)  
H20 At the end, set these pairs aside and begin from the top in half stitch, making sewings in the upper bar, since the lower one was already used in H19. As of the 4<sup>th</sup> sewing on the left, set aside 1 pair each time and tie off. 4 (7)  
H21 After making the last sewing, tie the pairs from H19 and H20 together in a bundle. 0

Also see the diagrams on page 24.

Page 28:

### Butterfly K, max. 23 pairs, about 7.5 hours

Page 29:

K1 Begin the antennae in princess stitch (see B1). 4  
K2 Make the head (see B2) in half stitch. 6  
K3 Form the 1<sup>st</sup> segment, work further in cloth stitch, hanging 2 pairs over the worker pair (1.1.5, *Tricks und Kniffe*). 8  
K4 Form the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment and work further in Ground 7. 4  
K5 End (see B8). 0  
K6 Begin the flat rib (see A6) with 7 pairs. 7  
K7 Hang in 2 new pairs for the tally and end the rib. (9)  
K8 Make the 2 tallies. 4 (5)

- K9 Hang in 10 more pairs for the ground and begin in half stitch. 15 (4)
- K10 Work the pairs from the tallies in whole stitch. 19
- K11 Set aside a pair on the right after each pin (work a half stitch through the inside and a whole stitch through the outside whole stitch pair). 8 (11)
- K12 Further below, take the half stitch pairs to the right between the (tally) whole stitches, so that there are first 2 and then only 1 half stitch pair between the “fat” whole stitches. 8 (11)
- K13 Sew in the remaining 8 pairs of the ground, tie off 6 of the pairs. (13)
- K14 Hang in 6 pairs over the 1<sup>st</sup> pair that was set aside and begin a flat rib (see A6). 7 (12)
- K15 Hang in 2 pairs for the tally. 7 (14)
- K16 Corner. 7 (14)
- K17 Make the point with a twisted picot (9-11 twists) (see 7.1.7, *Tricks und Kniffe*). 7 (16)
- K18 Sew in the worker pair together with the edge pair and make a roll, setting aside 1 pair at each place you make a sewing, until only 2 pairs arrive at the top. (23)
- K19 Make the 2 tallies, then work princess stitch up the body and make sewings there. 4 (19)
- K20 Begin the ground with 4 pairs from K19  
2 pairs from K18  
2 pairs from K13  
1 pair from K11 9 (14)
- Work the first couple of rows in cloth stitch, then work the right wing in Ground 8a, the left one in Ground 8b. Include the other pairs one by one. 23
- K21 Lay back the pairs of the rib little by little and tie everything off. 0

Also see the diagrams on page 27.

Page 30:

### Butterfly L, max. 21 pairs, about 8 hours

Page 31:

- L1 Begin with a leaf tally that has a magic thread at the start, fold over the tally, make a sewing, work in princess stitch. 4
- L2 Work the eyes as square tallies (for the beginning, see F1); at the end, sew the middle thread into the loop at the top, pass the worker through it, and with the two outer threads pull the tally round. 8
- L3 Head (see B2, G1). 10
- L4 Form the segment and continue with Ground 5. 10
- L5 Transition to cloth stitch and make the end as shown. (10)
- L6 Make a flat rib with 7 pairs (see A6). 7 (10)
- L7 Corner. 7 (10)
- L8 At the end, turn around into a roll along the body. 7 (10)
- L9 At the end of the body, include the pairs from the body in the roll, use the last pairs from the body as the worker pair and edge pair. 11 (6)
- L10 Work the roll upward, setting aside pairs occasionally. Perhaps set helping pins by the roll so that it lays nicely in the corner. Also hang in 4 more pairs (see B10). To form the point, make a plait with a picot. 15 (6)
- L11 When there are only 3 passive pairs in the roll, transition to a flat rib and end at \*. (21)

- L12 Begin with Ground 11, laying back 2x1 pairs on the right. At the upper wing on the left, make a sewing with the edge pair and the worker pair together, 15 (6) and set aside a pair at every place marked with “-”, but set aside 2 pairs at the first place you make a sewing. Sew the worker pair into the upper bar and the passive pair being set aside into the lower bar. Tie off the upper 2 pairs on the right and the left (the passive pairs that were set aside). After the last sewing on the 4 (13) body, tie off the remaining passive and worker pairs. (13)
- L13 Hang in 2 pairs for each of the long, thin tallies and begin to make them. 4 (13)
- L14 At the end, sew in the tallies and spread out the bobbins according to the ground, which I always begin (according to the diagram) from the outside edge with: CTCTT-CTTT. (6)

L10a For the left wing, only hang in 2 more pairs here.

<diagram> L5 see B2  
4-pair connection

Page 32:

### General Technique

#### Tying off

Body: Take the bundle toward the antennae!

Wing: Always tie off the bundle away from the body!

I always pull the whole thread through, that is, cut off the bobbin, pull the thread completely through with the hook and tie it with the other thread of the pair. That looks flatter and nicer than first making a sewing and then tying a knot.

#### Always twist 2-3 times before pin-after-4

At half stitch, pin-after-4, always work an interior whole stitch, but do not forget the extra twist before the pin-after-4!

#### Sewings

Always make a sewing into the bar, usually the lower bar (see 8.4.6, *Tricks und Kniffe*).

#### Making a flat rib

Without twist 1 twist 2 twists fixing stitch, twist

#### Optimal pinholes look

like this not like this (a) or like this (b)

See To correct the problem, p. 33.

#### Forming segments

Page 33:

#### To correct the problem in case a)

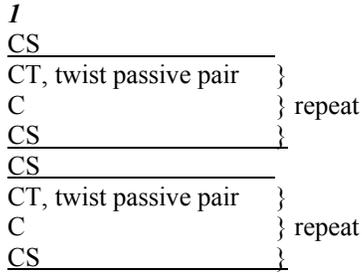
- worker pair on the side without pins: instead of no twists, twist once
- worker pair on the side without pins: instead of 1 twist, twist twice
- do not tension the worker pair so much! toward the top

- perhaps use more passive pairs or thicker thread. in case b)
- tension better!
- fewer twists on the side without pins
- perhaps use fewer passive pairs or finer thread.

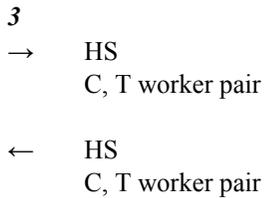
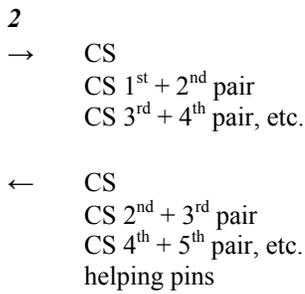
Making a roll

Grounds

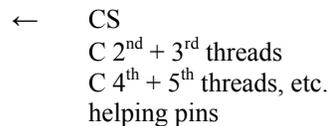
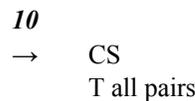
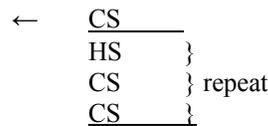
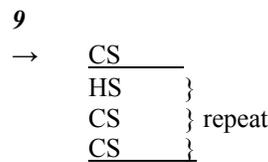
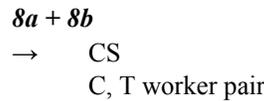
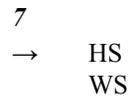
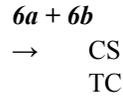
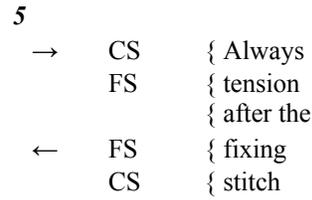
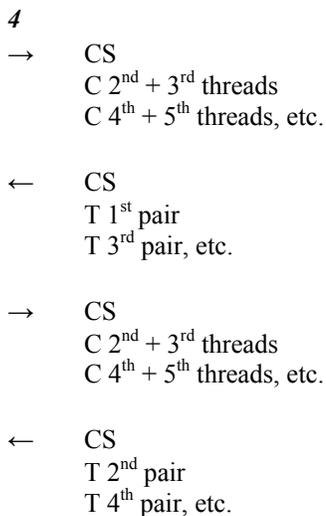
Page 34:



This ground is very difficult to tension, but it has a very natural appearance because of its irregularity. If possible, do not make it in linen, as it breaks too quickly here.



Instead of half stitch, cloth stitch is also possible.



## 11

→ HS  
C, T worker pair

← HS

→ C, T worker pair  
HS

← HS

### In General

- Each box drawn with a thin line shows the working procedure between the worker pair and one passive pair.
- The arrows show the working direction.
- The grounds can be used on the same pricking as half stitch, cloth stitch, whole stitch.

### Translations of sections of 400 Tricks und Kniffe:

Note: The sections referred to in this booklet refer to the earlier version of the book, *350 Tricks und Kniffe*. For the most part, they seem to be the same section numbers as in the more recent book, *400 Tricks und Kniffe*. Section 2.20a referenced in step G13 is now numbered 2.22a, which is translated below. The translator does not know if any of the text in the earlier book is different from what is shown below.

#### *1.1.5, Inserting an extra pair*

This method is especially suitable where a pair is already being added anyway. Hang the new pair on a helping pin above the work, after placing the pin for the pin-after-2. Work the new pair along with the others and remove the helping pin after the end of the row. <Note: Pin-after-4 is used in *Butterflies* here.>

#### *1.3.4, 90° Corner (Kralova)*

Work up to the 45° line ahead of time (a). While doing this, simply go around the pins at 1-3 without any twists(b). When everything shown in picture a is made, turn the work 90°. Work a whole stitch with the 2<sup>nd</sup> pair from the left (the last passive pair) and the edge pair, pin-after-4 in pinhole 4. Make a cloth stitch with the worker pair toward the right, pull the pin out of pinhole 3 and make a sewing according to 8.4.1 (page 166). The pair beside it (\*) now goes to the left in cloth stitch as the new worker pair (c). At pinhole 0, place another pin right next to the one already there.

2.2, <Adding> 2 pairs <to half stitch> at a pin-after-4 - 1<sup>st</sup> way

Make a half stitch with the inner of the two pairs and the edge pair, make a half stitch with the worker pair and then a whole stitch with the last pair, pin-after-4.

2.12, Widening <half stitch> by 1 pair at a pin-after-4 - 2<sup>nd</sup> way

Hang a new pair over the next pinhole (a).

Work the new pair in half stitch, whole stitch (b).

Remove the pin from pinhole 2 and replace it after 2 pairs.

Continue to work normally (c).

#### 2.22, Connections <of half stitch> with plaits

No matter which connections are chosen and which edge the half stitch has, always take the last two pairs (including the worker pair) for the connection, never only one, otherwise the edge will not look continuous and the half stitch section would get a hole at that place. The connections shown are those with one plait (a) according to 5.2.1 (page 80) and with two plaits (b) according to 5.2.3 (p. 80). If there is an edge pair, work a half stitch with it and the worker pair before and after the connection.

A connection between a pin-after-4 edge and a pair is also made correspondingly. (c)

Make a three-pair connection according to 5.3.4.

#### 3.13, Square tallies in the ground

As lovely as they look, decorating a ground with square tallies is unpleasant for many because they are easily pulled out of shape by accidentally pulling on the worker in the next row of torchon ground. Therefore:

1. Always twist the left pair one extra time before beginning the square tally, work the tally as usual and leave the worker on the right. If the ground is now worked in diagonal rows, absolutely nothing can pull out of shape, since the worker always stays the same.
2. The same is true for tallies lying diagonally in the ground.
3. For other grounds, check the course of the pairs if necessary, and draw in where a pair has to be given an extra twist in order to keep the same worker.
4. The square tallies become smaller if the pairs are twisted one more time before and after making them (b).
5. If you are still having difficulty with them, secure the tally with a half square knot (3.14b).

#### 5.1.22, Small 6-pair connection

Steps for making it:

#### 5.3.4, Three-pair connection

#### 7.1.7, Twisted picot

In step a, take care to make enough twists, and in step b, take care that the twists slip around the pin by making suitable back and forth motions of the bobbins.

In diagram c, you see the typical unsuccessful picot.

The number of twists depends on the thickness of the pins and the weight of the thread, and it varies between 4 twists (thick thread, picot on a plait) to 8 twists (fine thread, picot at the headside).

### 7.3.8, Big hole (Kralova)

The inside edge is worked with turning stitch, CTTC.

### 8.4.6, Sewing in at pin-after-4 – 2<sup>nd</sup> way

Made as in 8.4.2.

This type is used above all in Honiton and Duchesse lace.

a: in the lower bar

b: in the upper bar

c: in both bars.

### Notes on the translation:

This booklet has been translated with the kind permission of the author. This translation may be reproduced, but it **may not be offered for sale**.

In this translation, half stitch is CT, cloth stitch is CTC and whole stitch is CTCT.

See the note about Ulrike Löhr's earlier book, *350 Tricks und Kniffe*, at the beginning of the last section of this translation. Translations of the sections of the later version of her book, *Klöppeln, Handbuch mit 400 Tricks und Kniffe*, corresponding to the sections referred to in the booklet have been provided. However, they are not very useful if you do not also have access to the diagrams in the book.

Note that "Falter" can mean either a butterfly or a moth, so the translation may not always be technically correct in that respect.