Tunisian simple stitch beanie

Woman, head 22 in (56 cm) · US terms



Finished size

About 21 in (53 cm) round and about 9½ in (24 cm) deep, of which the cuff is about 2½ in (6 cm); the round is measured on the panel and the cuff is about 19½ in (50 cm) round before it is stretched

To fit a head of 22 in (56 cm)

Skill

Intermediate

Tunisian simple stitch in two passes, a seam, a cuff sewn on

Yarn

Medium (4), 2 colors

Hook

6.5 mm (US K-10½)

Gauge

13 stitches and 11 rows to 4 in (10 cm)

In Tunisian simple stitch.

What you need

Yarn A: pine, the panel **about 225 yd (206 m), an estimate**

Yarn B: cream, the cuff **about 50 yd (46 m), an estimate**

By weight: about 140 g in all, an estimate, where 100 g is 200 yd (183 m).

Hook: 6.5 mm (US K-10½). Also: a soft tape measure, a yarn needle, scissors, 4 stitch markers, pins and an ordinary crochet hook of 5 mm (H-8) for the cuff.

Before you start

- The cuff is worked in rows: the chain at the start of a row does not count as a stitch, and the first stitch after the turn goes into the last stitch of the row before.

Sizes

Size	Head	Finished size, about	Yarn, an estimate
Child	19½ in (50 cm)	19 in (48 cm) round, 8¼ in (21 cm) deep	about 205 yd (187 m)
Teen	21 in (53 cm)	20¼ in (51 cm) round, 9 in (23 cm) deep	about 235 yd (215 m)
Woman (this file)	**22 in (56 cm)**	**21 in (53 cm) round, 9½ in (24 cm) deep**	**about 275 yd (251 m)**

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Man	23 in (58 cm)	22½ in (57 cm) round, 10¼ in (26 cm) deep	about 305 yd (279 m)

Gauge

13 stitches and 11 rows to 4 in (10 cm) in Tunisian simple stitch.

Check your gauge on the piece. Begin the pattern and measure the piece itself as you go. After row 10, lay the panel flat without stretching it, hold its curling edges down and measure it along a row: it should be about 7 in (18 cm) wide.

The gauge is measured on the panel itself, laid flat and not stretched, after the tenth row: along a row, which checks the stitches, and then up the rows, which sets the size round. Below, "round" is measured across the rows in the same way, not stretched. The rows of the cuff are counted at 14 to 4 in (10 cm).

Use any hook that gives you this. If you count more stitches than this in 4 in (10 cm), change to a larger hook; if you count fewer, to a smaller one.

Instructions

Woman, head 22 in (56 cm). US terms.

ch chain, **sc** single crochet (UK dc), **BLO** only the loop away from you, **st** stitch.

(23 tss): the row now has 23; a check, not a step. **How to read a pattern**

Also: RS right side.

Every stitch, drawn: flossfield.com/crochet/stitches.

Special stitches

tss (Tunisian simple stitch): Every row is worked in two passes and the work is never turned; the right side faces you all the time. Forward pass, from right to left: one loop is on the hook, and it is the edge of the panel. It is not counted, and the upright strand straight below it is never worked into. [Insert the hook from right to left behind the next upright strand on the front of the work, yarn over and pull up a loop; leave the loop on the hook] for every stitch; at the left-hand end put the hook under the last upright strand and the strand right behind it together, so that the edge is firm. There is then one loop on the hook more than the count of the row. Return pass, from left to right: yarn over and pull through 1 loop, then [yarn over and pull through 2 loops] as many times as the count of the row. One loop is left on the hook: the edge of the next row. Now every stitch shows as an upright strand on the front.

Hat

Yarn A, pine.

☐ **Start**	Ch 24 with the Tunisian hook, leaving a tail of 10 in (25 cm) before the first chain.	
☐ **Row 1 (RS)**	Tss in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across	(23 tss)

The first row, told in full: forward pass: skip the chain nearest the hook (the loop on the hook stands over it and is the edge). Insert the hook under one loop of the next chain, yarn over and pull up a loop; do the same in each chain to the end and leave every loop on the hook: 24 loops. Return pass: yarn over and pull through 1 loop, then [yarn over and pull through 2 loops] 23 times: 1 loop is left. Do not turn.

☐ **Row 2**	Tss in each st across	(23 tss)

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The second row, told in full: forward pass: there are 24 upright strands on the front, and the loop on the hook stands over the first of them. Skip that one. Insert the hook from right to left behind the next upright strand, yarn over and pull up a loop; do the same behind each upright strand, and at the last one catch the strand right behind it too: 24 loops on the hook, 23 of them counted. Return pass: as in row 1. Every row after this is worked in the same way.

☐ **Rows 3 to 10** Tss in each st across (23 tss)

The heavy box is where you stop and measure.

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 **10**

> **Stop and measure now, after row 10.** Lay the panel flat without stretching it, hold its curling edges down and measure it along a row: it should be about 7 in (18 cm) wide. Then measure from the beginning chain up to row 10: the 10 rows should measure about 3 5/8 in (9 cm). This sets the size round: if they measure more, begin again with a smaller hook; if less, with a larger one. If the 10 rows measure right and the panel is wider or narrower than it should be, keep the hook: the hat only comes out that much deeper or shallower.

☐ **Rows 11 to 58** Tss in each st across (23 tss)

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

☐ Bind off: one loop is on the hook. Skip the first upright strand. [Insert the hook from right to left behind the next upright strand, yarn over and pull through the strand and through the loop on the hook] 23 times, at the last strand with the strand right behind it. Fasten off, leaving a tail of 25 in (64 cm) for the seam.

Cuff

Yarn B, cream.

☐ **Start** Ch 9 with the ordinary hook.

☐ **Row 1 (RS)** Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across (8 sc)

☐ **Rows 2 to 68** Ch 1, turn; sc in BLO of each st across (8 sc)

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68

☐ Fasten off, leaving a tail of 65 in (165 cm) for the seams.

Assembly

1. Seam of the panel: the panel curls toward its front at first; pull it flat. The right-hand edge as you worked, where the rows begin, is the lower edge of the hat; the left-hand edge, where the long tail hangs, is the top. Fold the panel in half with the right side in, so that the bound-off edge lies against the beginning chain. With the long tail whip stitch the two together from the top to the lower edge, one bound-off stitch to one chain. The chain has one chain more, the one over which the first loop stood: at the lower edge sew it to the edge of the last row with one more stitch. Fasten off and turn the panel right side out.

2. Top: cut a strand of yarn A 55 in (140 cm) long and thread it in the needle. Run it in and out through the upper edge all the way round, taking one stitch in the end of every second row. Pull it up tight so that the top closes, run it round once more through the same places, pull again, and fasten it firmly on the inside.

3. Seam of the cuff: fold the cuff in half so that its last row lies against its beginning chain. The chain has one chain more than the row has stitches: the one that was skipped in row 1, and it lies at the edge where the long tail hangs. Sew with that tail. First take one stitch through this spare chain and the edge of the last row, beside its nearest stitch.

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Then whip stitch the 8 stitches of the last row to the 8 chains that carry single crochet, one stitch to one chain, the stitch nearest the tail to the chain beside the spare one. Do not cut the tail. The seam makes a small ridge on one face: that face is the inside. The edge at which the tail hangs when the seam is done is the one that is joined to the hat.

4. Joining: mark the lower edge of the panel in four: lay the panel flat with its seam on one fold and put a marker in the edge at each of the two folds, then lay these two markers one on the other and put a marker at each of the two new folds. Mark the edge of the cuff in four in the same way, beginning at its seam, with pins. Turn the panel wrong side out. Slip the cuff, its right side out, up inside the panel, so that the right sides touch and the two edges lie level, seam on seam and mark on mark, and pin them there. The cuff is a little smaller: stretch it so that it lies smooth between the marks. With the tail of the cuff whip stitch the two edges together all round, with one stitch into the end of each of the 58 rows of the panel, and take up the 68 rows of the cuff evenly as you go, 34 of them in each half. Fasten off, turn the hat right side out and fold the cuff down.

Finishing

- Weave in every end on the inside of the hat.

In all: 2 pieces.

To find how many balls: divide by the length on your yarn's label and round up. Buy them from one dye lot. The estimate is from the stitches and chains of this size at this gauge, with 30 percent added.

Notes

- Measure the head if you can: put a soft tape round its widest part, across the middle of the forehead and just above the ears, and choose the size whose head measurement is nearest. Each size is made a little smaller round than the head it is for; the ribbed cuff is smaller still and stretches. The table of sizes gives both measures of each.
- Back loop only: of the two loops at the top of a stitch work under the one that lies farther from you as you work, on the right side and on the wrong side alike.
- The number at the end of each line is the number of stitches it has when it is finished; chains and slip stitches that are not named there are not counted.
- Whip stitch: hold the two edges together and sew them over and over, the needle always going in from the same side, through one stitch of each edge at a time.
- The panel needs a Tunisian hook (it is also called an afghan hook) of the size above: a straight hook with a knob at its end, at least 10 in (25 cm) long, because all the loops of a row stand on it at once.
- In the lines of the panel one row is a forward pass and a return pass together. The number at the end of a line is the number of loops pulled up in the forward pass, without the loop that was on the hook before.
- The loop on the hook at the start of a row makes the right-hand edge. Pull it up no more than the others, and the right-hand edge stays straight.

Found a mistake in this pattern? Tell us at flossfield.com, under Make a request.

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