



CROCHET PATTERN

Trilly

The Ice-Skating Mouse

Design: Chiara Cremon aka @chiacrafts | Hobbii Design

MATERIALS

Friends Cotton 8/4

- 1 skein of color Gray (119)
- 1 skein of color White (01)
- 1 skein of color Anthracite (122)

Rainbow Cotton 8/4


- 1 skein of color Old Rose (046)


Rainbow Deluxe 8/4


- 1 skein of color Deep Sky (025)
- 1 skein of color Zenith Blue (023)

- Crochet hook 2 mm (~ US steel hook size 4)
- 2 safety eyes 6 mm
- Stuffing
- Stitch markers
- Sewing pins
- Tapestry needle
- Textile glue (optional)

YARN QUALITY

 **Friends Cotton 8/4**, Hobbii
100% Cotton
50 g (1.75 oz) = 160 m (174 yds)

 **Rainbow Cotton 8/4**, Hobbii
100% Cotton
50 g (1.75 oz) = 160 m (175 yds)

 **Rainbow Deluxe 8/4**, Hobbii
100% Cotton
50 g (1.75 oz) = 170 m (185 yds)

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions regarding this pattern, please feel free to email us at support@hobbii.com

Please make sure to include the pattern's name and number.

Happy Crafting!

MEASUREMENTS

Approximately: 5.5 cm tall (2.25") and 5 cm wide (2").

Gauge: 1 x 1 cm (0.4" x 0.4") = 3 stitches x 3 rows

PATTERN INFORMATION

This pattern is perfect for intermediate to advanced crocheters who enjoy tiny-tiny things!

The body is crocheted bottom-up in continuous rounds, and the head is crocheted starting from the nose, also in continuous rounds. Several details are crocheted in joined rounds too.

The scarf is made with a single row of dc, without a foundation chain. Magic? Try and see :)

HASHTAGS FOR SOCIAL MEDIA

#hobbiidesign #ChiacraftsxHobbii
#HobbiiWinterAnimals

BUY THE YARN HERE

<https://shop.hobbii.com/trilly-the-ice-skating-mouse>



Pattern



ABBREVIATIONS

BLO = back loop only

ch = chain

dc = double crochet

dec = single crochet decrease

FLO = front loop only

hdc = half double crochet

inc = single crochet increase

IJ = invisible needle join

MR = magic ring

R = round

Row = row

sc = single crochet

sk = skip

slst = slip stitch

stsc = standing single crochet

() x n = the sequence in parenthesis must be repeated n times

[] = the stitches in brackets are to be done in the same loop or stitch

INFO AND TIPS

BEGINNER TIPS

This pattern is intended for intermediate crocheters.

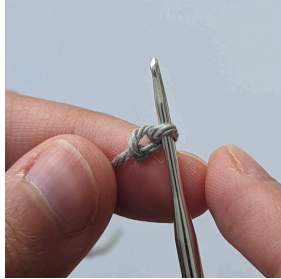
The most relevant and advanced techniques are explained in detail in the following sections, but the pattern assumes that the most basic ones are well consolidated. These include making a magic ring, basic stitches, understanding the difference between working in rounds and working in rows, etc.

Check out the other Winter Animals patterns for a more complete set of tips!

CHAIN (ADVANCED)

To avoid the annoying knot at the beginning of a chain, you can use the slipknot as the first chain stitch.

Make a slipknot, but do not tighten it up. You're going to work in it.



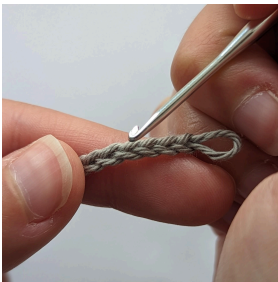
Make a slipknot, do not tighten it up



The slipknot is the first chain stitch

BACK BUMPS OF THE CHAIN

A chain is formed by 3 loops: the upper loop, the lower loop, and a third loop on the back, which is also called the "back bump". When working in a chain, we work in the back bumps to prevent the formation of holes between the 2 loops.



Upper loop



Lower loop



Back bump

WORKING IN CONTINUOUS ROUNDS

When working in continuous rounds, you proceed by working each stitch directly in the next stitch available: the first stitch of a round must be worked in the first stitch of the previous round, the second in the second, and so on. The work proceeds in a spiral: you can notice that the rounds are slightly tilted, and the end of the round presents a visible step.



Work in spiral



Work is slightly tilted



Visible step

WORKING IN JOINED ROUNDS

When working in joined rounds, instead of proceeding in a spiral, you proceed by stacking concentric rounds, parallel to the ground. To achieve this effect, you raise the height of your work with a chain 1 at the beginning of each round, and you end each round with a slip stitch join in the first single crochet of the round. You can notice that each round stays at the same height compared to the ground, and the end of the round is almost seamless and not visible.



Work in joined rounds



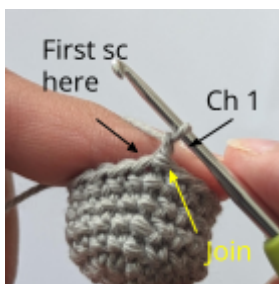
Rounds are parallel to the ground



No step

The first stitch of a round must be worked into the same stitch where you made the slip stitch join of the previous round. At the end of a round, you skip the slip stitch join and the chain 1 from the previous round, and you work the new slip stitch join into the first single crochet of the round.

You can think of the new slip stitch join as “covering” the previous one, taking up the same space as a single crochet. For this reason, the first single crochet of the round and the slip stitch join count as two separate stitches, even though the second is worked into the first. The chain 1 never counts as a stitch; it only serves to raise the height of the work before starting a new round.



Ch 1



First sc of the round



End of the round



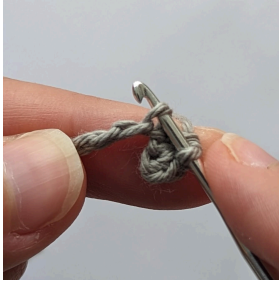
Slst join

When ending the round with an increase, instead, you work a single crochet into the slip stitch join of the previous round, and you finish with a slip stitch join in the first single crochet, as usual.

The IJ at the end of a piece functions like a join and therefore counts as a stitch of the round.

STARTING OFF AN OVAL ROUND

When starting an oval round, you start by working around a chain rather than in a magic ring. You first work in the back bumps of the chain to its end, then you turn and work in the remaining free loops.



Work in the back bumps



All back bumps have been worked in



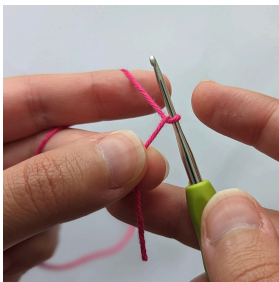
Turn and work in the free loops



Round complete

STANDING SINGLE CROCHET

To make a standing single crochet, start with a loop on your hook (beginner alternative: put a slip knot on your hook instead). Then insert your hook in the stitch where you want to make the standing single crochet, pull up a loop, and work a single crochet. Voilà, the yarn is joined!



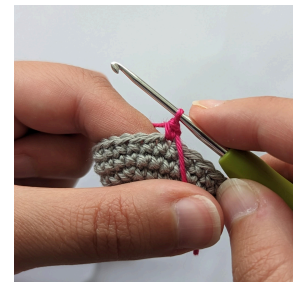
Loop



Step 1



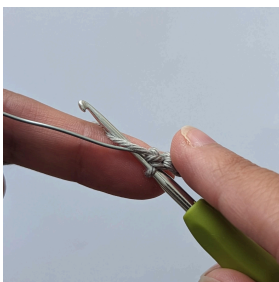
Step 2



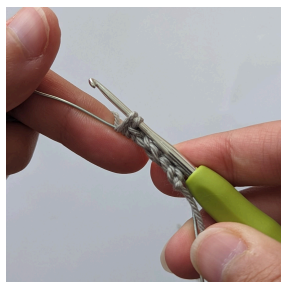
Done!

WORKING OVER A WIRE

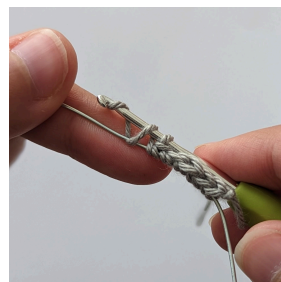
Typically, you start a crochet project by working in a magic ring or a chain. But you can also start by working over a wire or a strand. The principle is similar to working in a magic ring, but with the end and start extremities not connected. With a loop or a slip knot on your hook, insert your hook below the wire, yarn over, pull through, yarn over again over the wire, and pull through both loops on your hook. Then you proceed in the same way to work more single crochets.



Reach below the wire



Pull through

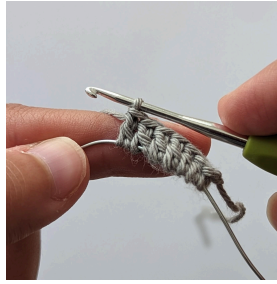


Yarn over



Pull through

The same technique can be applied when working with any stitch. In this pattern, the scarf is worked by doing double crochets over the unworked color!



Double crochet over a wire

INVISIBLE NEEDLE JOIN (IJ)

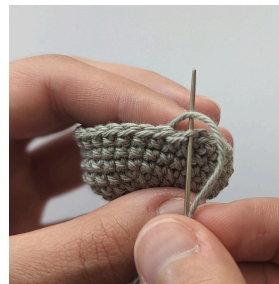
To make an invisible needle join, first cut the yarn, pull it out of the stitch and thread the needle. Then, pass the needle inside the stitch where you want to work the invisible join, and end by passing it through the back loop of the last stitch you worked. You will notice that the join looks like a single crochet from a top view!



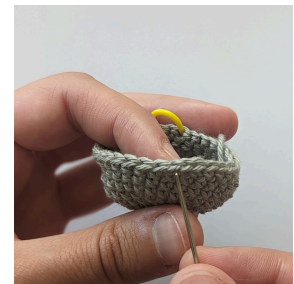
Cut



Pass through the stitch



Pass through back loop



Complete join

All figures are reported at the end of the pattern

LEGS

Work in continuous rounds with color Gray.

R1: 6 sc in MR (6)

R2-R4 (3 rounds): 6 sc (6)

Make 2 [Fig 1].

After the first leg, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch.

Don't cut the yarn after the second leg; you'll keep working from here to join the legs and then work up the body.

BODY

Work in continuous rounds with color Gray from where you left off working on the second leg.

R5: Keep working in the last leg you made: 3 sc, ch 3, work in the other leg starting from the first stitch of R4 [Fig 2]: 6 sc, work 3 sc in the back bumps of the chain, 3 sc to complete the first leg [Fig 3, Fig 4] (18)

R6-R7 (2 rounds): 18 sc (18)

R8: (7 sc, 1 dec) x 2 (16)

R9: 16 sc (16)

R10: (6 sc, 1 dec) x 2 (14)

R11: (5 sc, 1 dec) x 2 (12)

1 slst, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, and end with a IJ in the next stitch. Leave a long tail for sewing.

Stuff the body [Fig 5].

ARMS

Work in continuous rounds with color Gray.

R1: 6 sc in MR (6)

R2-R4 (3 rounds): 6 sc (6)

Pinch the last round with your fingers and close your work with 3 sc worked across opposite stitches [Fig 6].

Cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, leaving a long tail for sewing.

Make 2 [Fig 7].

HEAD

Work in continuous rounds with color Gray.

R1: 6 sc in MR (6)

R2: (2 sc, 1 inc) x 2 (8)

R3: (1 sc, 1 inc) x 4 (12)

R4: 3 sc, 1 inc, 1 sc, 2 inc, 1 sc, 1 inc, 3 sc (16)

R5: 4 sc, (1 inc, 1 sc) x 2, (1 sc, 1 inc) x 2, 4 sc (20)

R6: 5 sc, (1 inc, 1 sc) x 2, 2 inc, (1 sc, 1 inc) x 2, 5 sc (26)

R7: 8 sc, (1 inc, 2 sc) x 3, 1 inc, 8 sc (30)

R8-R13 (6 rounds): 30 sc (30)

R14: (3 sc, 1 dec) x 6 (24)

Pause to place the safety eyes. Inspect the shape of the head [Fig 8, Fig 9]. The tip is the nose. By profile, you should be able to distinguish a flat part and a convex part. The convex part is the nose/forehead, and that is where you should position the eyes, between R5 and R6, 6 stitches apart (counting on R5) [Fig 10, Fig 11].

Embroider the nose in Old Rose color [Fig 12].

Start stuffing the head, and continue stuffing as you close it.

R15: (2 sc, 1 dec) x 6 (18)

R16: (1 sc, 1 dec) x 6 (12)

R17: 6 dec (6)

Using a tapestry needle, pass the tail left in FLO of the last round and pull to close it [Fig 13, Fig 14, Fig 15].

EARS

Start working in joined rounds with color Old Rose.

R1: 5 sc in MR, close the MR, work 1 slst in the first sc (=join, counts for the total!) (6)

R2: ch 1 (doesn't count for the total), 5 inc (the first inc is to be worked in the same stitch where you worked the slst), 1 sc in the slst of R1, 1 slst in the first sc of R2 (=join) (12)

Note how the sc in the slst of R1 and the join slst essentially work as an inc :)

R3: ch 1, (1 sc, 1 inc) x 5, 1 sc, 1 sc in the slst, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, IJ in the first sc of the round (=join) (18)

Make another piece in Gray [Fig 16].

Place the Old Rose half over of the Gray half, with both wrong sides facing inward [Fig 17].

Insert your hook through both layers (Old rose first) [Fig 18], grab the Gray yarn, and pull it through.

Ch 1, then continue working in the next stitches across both layers: 16 sc.

Cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, then finish with an IJ in the next stitch.

You don't work all the stitches around the perimeter. This will leave a flat side, making it easier to sew [Fig 19].

Make 2.

SKATES

Start working in joined rounds with color White.

R1: Start off an oval round: ch 5, work in the chain starting from the second loop from hook: 3 hdc, [3 hdc], turn to work in the remaining loops, 3 hdc, 1 slst in the first hdc (=join) (10)

R2: ch 1, work BLO: 9 sc, 1 slst (10)

R3: ch 1, 3 sc, 2 dec, 2 sc, 1 slst (8)

R4: ch 1, 7 sc, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, IJ in the first sc* (8)

*Unless you want to have her wear them, see the assembly part.

Make 2.

Work the blades with color Anthracite.

Ch 8, work in the chain starting from the second loop from hook: 7 slst, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch.

Hide the remaining tail and glue the blades to the skates [Fig 20]. I use glue because, with such small details, it's handier than sewing. First, pin the blades in position, then apply the glue with the pins still in place to keep them secure [Fig 21].

You can also embroider some laces using half-split thread [Fig 41].

SCARF

*Work in color Deep Sky **over** Zenith Blue.*

1 stsc [Fig 22], 3 dc [Fig 23 - shows the yarn over before the first dc], change to Zenith Blue when yarning over on the last step of the double crochet,

Now work in color Zenith Blue over Deep Sky: 3 dc, change to Deep Sky

Pull the old color's end tightly when changing colors, to ensure the work stays compact with no holes.

Repeat this process 4 or 5 times, or until the scarf reaches the desired length [Fig 24].

Fasten off and hide any remaining tails. You can use a few drops of glue to secure the tails in place.

EARMUFFS

Start working in color Deep Sky.

Start off an oval round: ch 5, work in the chain starting from the second loop from hook: 3 hdc, [3 hdc], turn to work in the remaining loops, 3 hdc, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, IJ in the first hdc [Fig 25] (10).

Work in the back loops of the last round in color White:

Work BLO: 1 stsc, (1 inc, 1 sc) x 4, 1 sc, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, 1 IJ in the stsc [Fig 26, Fig 27] (15).

Make 2.

Work with Zenith Blue:

Ch 23, work in the upper loops of the chain starting from the second from hook: 22 sl, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch, secure the tails left [Fig 28].

Glue the earmuffs over the Zenith Blue piece [Fig 29, Fig 30].

TAIL

Work in color Old Rose.

Insert your hook under a stitch on the back of the mouse. Pull up a loop [Fig 31]. Crochet a ch 9, cut the yarn and pull it out of the stitch.

Trim it short. Secure the starting tail [Fig 32].

ASSEMBLY

Sew the arms to the sides of the body, between the last and second-to-last rounds (not on the last round!) [Fig 33, Fig 34].

Sew the ears to the head around R11-R12, but check that the earmuffs fit first [Fig 35, Fig 36, Fig 37].

Sew or glue the head onto the body [Fig 38, Fig 39].

You can then sew or glue the earmuffs on, put her scarf on, and place the skates in her hand [Fig 40, Fig 41].

The skates also fit her feet! Tip: if you want her to wear the skates, put them on before completing the last lj.

Trilly is now ready to hit the rink!

You can also add a gold string to turn it into an ornament [Fig 42], or attach it to a keychain to create a key charm!

This pattern has been written with much love and care. I hope you'll enjoy working on it as much as I enjoyed creating it!

Chiara

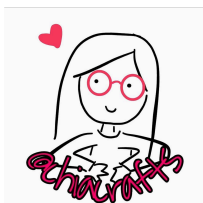


PHOTO GUIDE



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

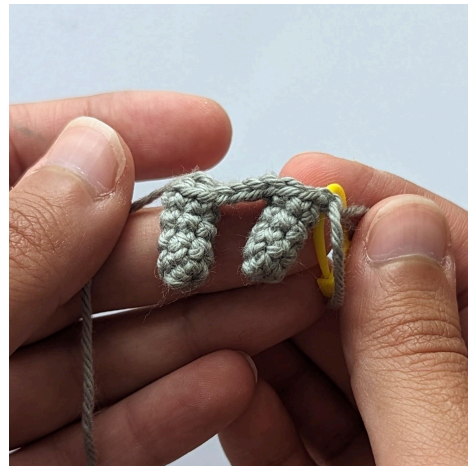


Fig 4



Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 7

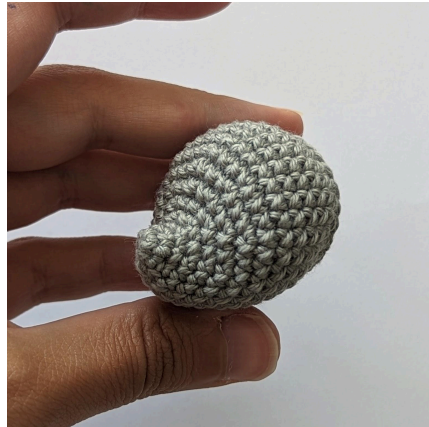


Fig 8



Fig 9

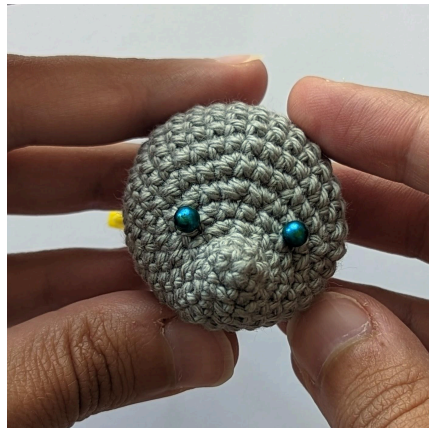


Fig 10



Fig 11



Fig 12



Fig 13



Fig 14



Fig 15

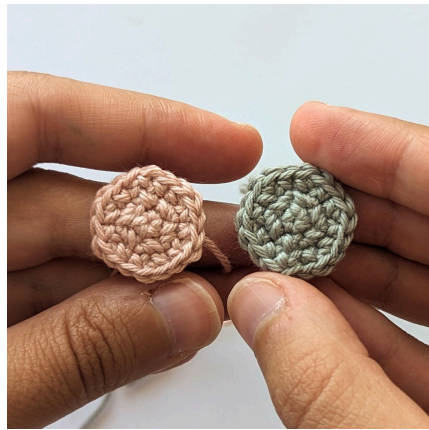


Fig 16



Fig 17

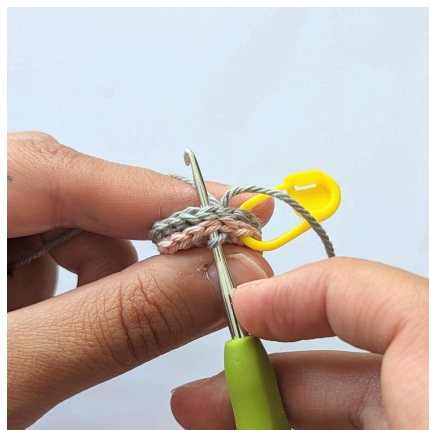


Fig 18



Fig 19



Fig 20



Fig 21

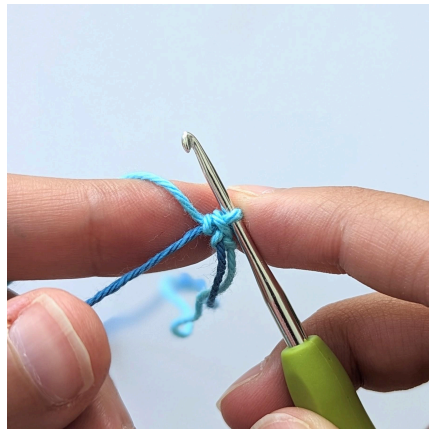


Fig 22

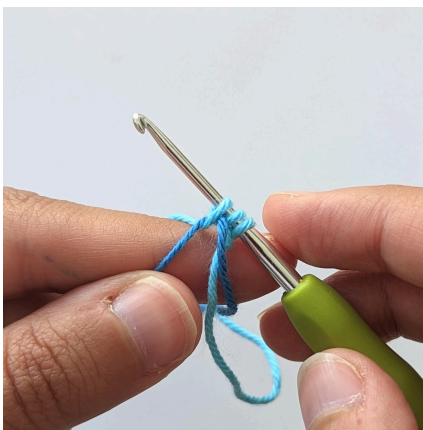


Fig 23

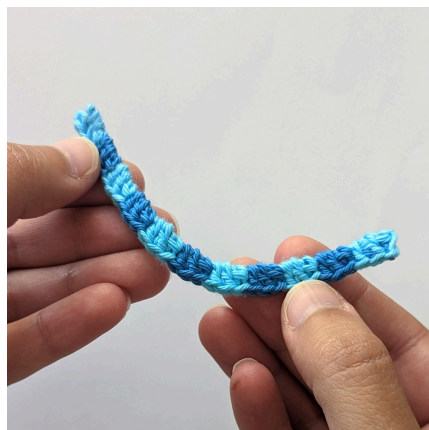


Fig 24

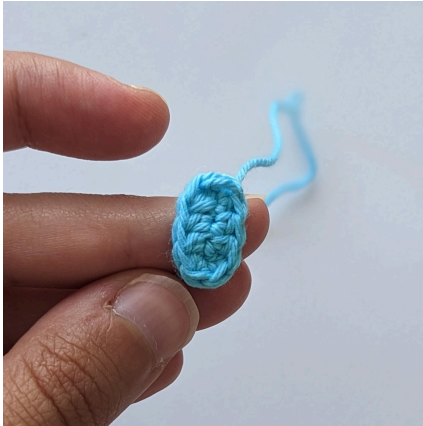


Fig 25

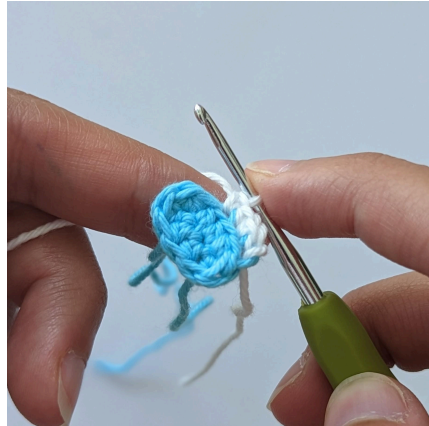


Fig 26



Fig 27

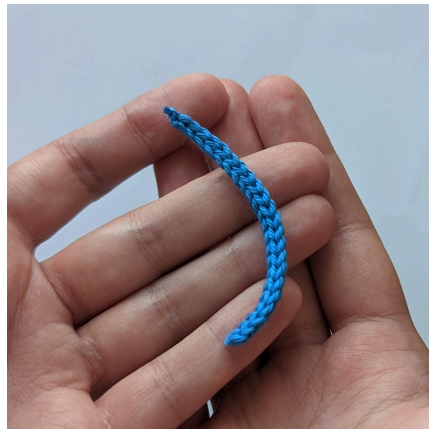


Fig 28



Fig 29



Fig 30



Fig 31

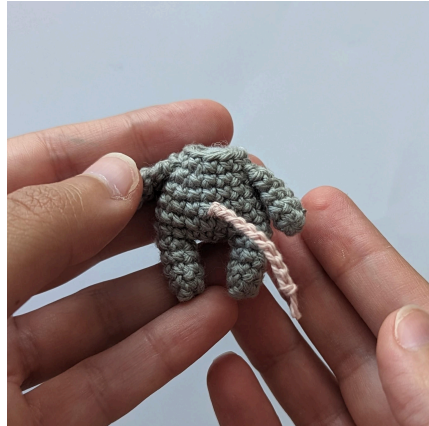


Fig 32



Fig 33



Fig 34



Fig 35



Fig 36



Fig 37



Fig 38



Fig 39



Fig 40



Fig 41



Fig 42