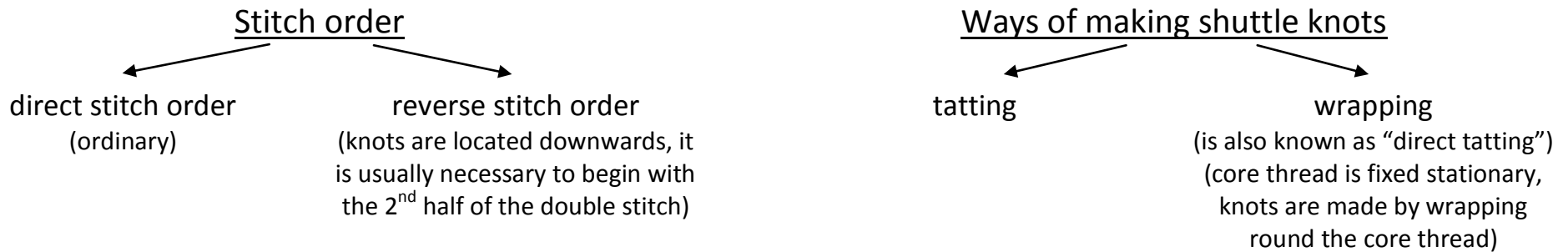


## Basic ways of tatting and implementation in methods and elements

(Anastasija P. Yelisejeva, Jane Eborall, Georgia Seitz, 2012)



<p>1. <u>Methods with direct stitch order</u></p>	<p>1.1. Direct stitch order tatting</p>	<p>A. Ordinary double stitches (double stitch order or regular tatted double stitches)</p> <p>1.1.1. Ring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Josephine ring (may be not completely closed – horseshoe in shape);</li> <li>• onion ring and mock onion ring;</li> <li>• ring on ring (stacked rings or layering) (E.Stepnaya, 1997);</li> <li>• ring as a setting round the ring (E.Stepnaya, 1997)</li> <li>• dimpled ring;</li> <li>• single shuttle split ring (M.Takeda);</li> <li>• half moon single shuttle split ring (A.Yelisejeva, 2011);</li> <li>• loop tatted ring (S.Carden-Madden, 2006);</li> </ul> <p>1.1.2. Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mock ring (which includes self-closing mock ring)</li> </ul> <p>B. Double double stitch (balanced double stitch or padded double stitch) (R.Auld, 1976)</p> <p>C. Node-tatted chains (tatted cord) and rings</p>
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	1.2. Direct stitch order wrapping (A.Yelisejeva, 2011)	<p>In the following techniques either direct or reversed wrapping may be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• daisy picot (easier with direct order wrapping);</li> <li>• encapsulation (G. Seitz, 2009) (reverse stitch order);</li> <li>• floating chains (encapsulated chains);</li> <li>• split chain (D.Young, 1974);</li> <li>• covering plastic ring with tatting;</li> <li>• 2-shuttle ring (A.Yelisejeva, 2012)(direct stitch order);</li> <li>• separating and connecting chains (A. Yelisejeva, 2012);</li> <li>• separating and connecting rings (A. Yelisejeva, 2012)</li> </ul>
<p>2. <u>Methods with reverse stitch order</u> (or reverse double stitch order)</p>	2.1. Reverse stitch order wrapping (lark’s head knots)	
	2.2. Reverse stitch order tatting (holding shuttles in normal position while preventing the transfer of the loop, i.e. “knot” is not turned, thus the double stitches formed will be the color of right hand thread for right handed tatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multicoloured tatting;</li> <li>• tatting on wire frame (E.Stepnaya, 1994)</li> </ul>
<p>3. <u>Combination of direct and reverse stitches</u> (knots may be tatted or wrapped)</p>		<p>3.1. Chains with symmetrically repeated segments</p> <p>3.1.1. 2-shuttle chains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lock chain;</li> <li>• S-chain;</li> <li>• Z-chain (zig-zag, ric-rac or Victorian sets)</li> </ul> <p>3.1.2. Chains in which minimum 3 threads are used – 2 wrapping threads and a core thread</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-shuttle pearl tatting (R.Surtel, J.Eborall, 2009);</li> <li>• Josephine pearl tatting (A.Yelisejeva, 2011)</li> </ul> <p>3.2. Split ring</p> <p>3.3. Half moon split ring (S.Carden-Madden)</p> <p>3.4. Maltese ring</p>

Special elements:

- cluny leaf (tally or petal tatting);
- roll tatting;
- loop made chain