


Working from the chart, each square represents one double crochet (dc UK terms). Rows with odd numbers (RS - right side) are worked following chart from right to left and even numbered rows (WS - wrong side) are worked following chart from left to right.

## Changing Colour

This square is made using the tapestry crochet intarsia technique, joining the new colour on the last pull through (YO - yarn over) of the previous stitch.

## Changing Colour To Start A New Row

To change colour for a new row, attach the new colour in the last yarn pull through (YO) of the last stitch at the end of the previous row. Complete turning chains as directed by the pattern or chart and continue with the new colour. Insert the hook through the 1st stitch and under the tail ends of both the previous and new colours to secure them. Drop the previous colour to the back and continue with the new colour as chart or block instructions denote.


## Changing Colour Mid Row (Right Side)

To change colour mid row, first attach the new colour in the last pull through (YO) of the previous stitch. Continue with the new colour making sure you insert the hook under the tail of the new colour and the previous colour yarn. This will secure the new and the old colours helping to keep the work even and prevent holes from forming at colour join points.



## knit ey"craft

## Changing Colour Mid Row (Wrong Side)

To change colour mid row on the wrong side (WS) of the work, this time bring the previous colour yarn to the front (RS) before you hook the new colour through on the last yarn over of the previous stitch. Then ensure you insert the hook under this yarn and through the first stitch you create with the new colour. This secures the previous colour and keeps the stitches lined up more neatly on the right side.


## Tails \& Ends

All yarn tail ends from joining colours should be kept on the wrong side. Where the new section of colour is small, for example the skate wheels, wheel nuts and eyelet holes, the main colour can be 'floated' across the back horizontally or vertically or carried inside the other stitches (to save sewing in a few ends) and picked up again where needed.
However, due to the large number of colours required per row in most of this square, and the larger gaps between colours, the rest of the chart is better worked as intarsia tapestry crochet where the yarn is dropped to the wrong side and picked up as required. If not, the yarn consumption would be substantially larger and the carried threads would create thicker rows and distort the shape of the square.

## Other Options To Reduce 'Ends'

If you really cannot bear to sew in all those ends and wish to carry the threads right through the work, you may need to omit the final row of the chart to compensate for the distortion. Or if you want to use the 'fairisle' technique where all the unworked threads are 'floated' across the back of the work, you will need to crochet over the float every 3 or 4 stitches to stop the floats being too long.



Follow the graph and/or block chart working from Row 1, right to left (this will be the 'right' side RS) with a turning chain of 1ch at the end of each row.
At the end of Row 30, fasten off and weave in ends.
Foundation Row: In Red, ch31 to start.
Row 1: Work 1dc in 2nd ch from hook, work 1dc into each stitch to end of row, turn. (30st)
Row 2: Ch1, continue to follow the graph, turn.

Hint: Trim ends from colour changes as you go, (once they are finished with) to reduce the chance of tangling. You could use yarn bobbins or make your own using small oblongs or twists of cardboard. Or if you prefer, use lengths of a metre or so at a time and keep the yarns loose at the back, as they are then easier to untangle. However, be warned; this method will result in a few extra ends!

## Block Chart Instructions

The block chart instructions list how many stitches of each colour to make in each row and the direction you are reading from the graph. However, the block instructions are read L-R throughout.

They effectively repeat the instructions given on the chart so use either the one you prefer, or use in combination together to check your work as you go.


Border
Round 1 of the border is worked in slip stitch, which gives a neater finish, especially on the side edges.
Rnd 1: Join Denim yarn in any stitch with a standing dc (counts as 1st stitch). Sl st in each stitch all the way around the square, working 1dc in the gap between each row on the sides and work (slst, ch1, slst) in each corner, join with sl st into 1st dc.
Rnd 2: Ch2 (counts as 1st stitch), htr in each st all the way around, working (1ht, ch1, 1htr) in each corner. Join with a sl st to the top of the first ch2.
Rnd 3: Ch1 (counts as 1st stitch) dc in each st all the way around the square, working (dc, ch1, dc) in each corner. Join with a sl st to the 1 st dc. Fasten off and weave in ends.
Block to size ( $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ )



## Laces

To make the Roller boot laces, first Ch 110. Fasten off and weave in ends.
Then thread lace chain onto a large eyed tapestry needle. Insert needle in through first eyelet on skate and up through the last eyelet leaving 25 cm of lace at the top for tying. Then insert your needle in opposite the eyelet, just at the edge where the Mustard of the skate meets the white background, and out through the next eyelet. Repeat twice more. On the last stitch, insert the needle opposite the previous eyelet, and exit out diagonally opposite the top eyelet again at the edge of the Mustard. Tie the laces in a bow.


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## knit ${ }^{\text {G/Craft }}$

Get Your Skates On Granny Square Chart


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