



FINISHED SIZE about 3 cm in diameter

YARN tiny amounts DK or 4 ply weight with 100% wool content - this is important because anything other than 100% wool (sheep or alpaca) content simply won't felt (avoid Superwash yarns too!).

The 4-ply yarn will give you a tinier bunny but is a little fiddlier to work with

NEEDLES 3 size 3.25mm (US 3) dpns

NOTIONS yarn needle; for each badge: 3cm diameter button, brooch pin

Pattern instructions are given at the end of the pattern - you may not want to print these out.

tiny felty bunny badges

* Using 3.25mm (US size 3) needles and yarn MC, cast on 4sts onto one needle then using simple sock toe cast on (illustrated at end of pattern), cont as follows:

1. Hold needle with cast on stitches in left hand.
2. Hold 2 empty dpns parallel in right hand.
3. Slip 1st cast on st p-wise onto the dpn closest to you and off the needle in the left hand, then slip the next cast on st onto the dpn furthest away and off the RH needle.

Repeat step 3 until all 4 stitches are divided onto the 2 parallel dpns 2 sts on the front dpn and 2 sts on the back. Slide sts to the other ends of the dpns, working yarn at back. RS facing, cont working in the rnd, beginning by knitting the sts on the back dpn - work stitches over two dpns, using a 3rd dpn to knit with:

Rnds 1 & 2 K4.

Rnd 3 (inc) K1, m1, k1, k1, m1, k1. 6sts (3 sts on each needle)

Rnd 4 K6. Place marker.

Rep last rnd 8 times more.**

Cut yarn, slide sts off needles onto two lengths spare yarn or two spare needles (or two safety pins).

Make another ear as before from * to **.

...joining both ears...

Rnd 13 K3, slide the first 3 of the 6 sts from the first ear (held on spare yarn/ spare needles etc,) onto the empty needle in your left hand. Cont to knit across these 3sts (pull tension fairly tight) - there should now be 6 sts on right hand needle. Slide the remaining 3 sts held on the spare yarn/ spare needles onto the 2nd needle (which is holding the 3 sts from 2nd ear). K across all 6 sts from this side. 12sts (6 sts on each of two needles)

Rnd 14 K12.

Rnd 15 (inc) Kfb, k4, kfb, kfb, k4, kfb. 16sts (8 sts on each needle)

Rnd 16 K16.

Rnd 17 (inc) Kfb, k6, kfb, kfb, k6, kfb. 20sts

Rnd 18 K20.

Rep last rnd once.

Rnd 20 (dec) Skpo, k6, k2 tog, skpo, k6, k2 tog. 16sts

Rnd 21 K16.

Rnd 22 (dec) Skpo, k4, k2 tog, skpo, k4, k2 tog. 12sts

Ease the button inside its knitted cover. Tuck in the loose ends too,

using one of them to make a stitch or two between the ears if there is a little gap.

Rnd 11 K12.

Rnd 12 (dec) Skpo, k2, k2 tog, skpo, k2, k2 tog. 8sts

Cut yarn leaving 10cm (4in) tail. Close end with Kitchener Stitch.

Felt - Soak the badge with hottish water then rub in a little hand soap. Wash out the soap then squeeze out the water.

Rub the badge in between your hands as you do this the yarn matts together to give you the felty look you're after - if the badge is still very damp do this in between a tea towel.

Keep checking the badge for shape and re-moulding making the round badge's edges into a perfect rotund shape. Use the point of a yarn needle to pick at and reshape the motifs if you have felted them before.

Re-shape the badge for a final shaping before placing on a radiator to dry completely.

With two strands black sewing thread sew a 'x' for the mouth and 2 straight stitches for the eyes.

Sew the brooch pin (or a small safety pin will do) to the other side of the badge

Pattern knowledge

cm centimetre/s

CO cast on

cont continue

dec decrease

DK double knit yarn weight

ft foot/ feet as in measurements

gm gram/ mes

in inch/es

inc increase

k knit/ knitting

kfb knit into front, then back

LH/ RS left hand/ right side

m1 make a stitch (see definitions)

mc main colour

mm millimetre

p purl

patt pattern

pfkb purl into front, knit into back

pup&k pick up and knit (see definitions)

rep repeat

rem remaining

RH/RS right hand/ right side

skpo slip next stitch, knit the next stitch pass

slipped stitch over the knitted stitch

(see definitions)

sl slip

st/sts stitch/es

WS wrong side

yf Bring yarn to front of work and over the

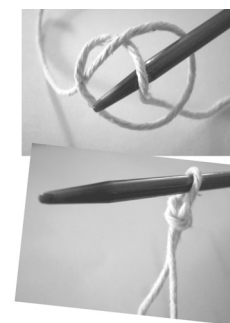
needle from front to back to make a stitch

yo bring yarn over the needle from back to

front to make a stitch

Definitions The following definitions are brief explanations of the special techniques and some of the basic techniques that may have been used within these patterns. Some definitions are explained within the patterns themselves, especially if they occur regularly and are uncommon, some are illustrated where it is easier to show a diagram than it is to put into words. Plus for extra tuition, sometimes with step-by-step video footage, the Internet provides wonderful tutorials on all these and other special or basic techniques .

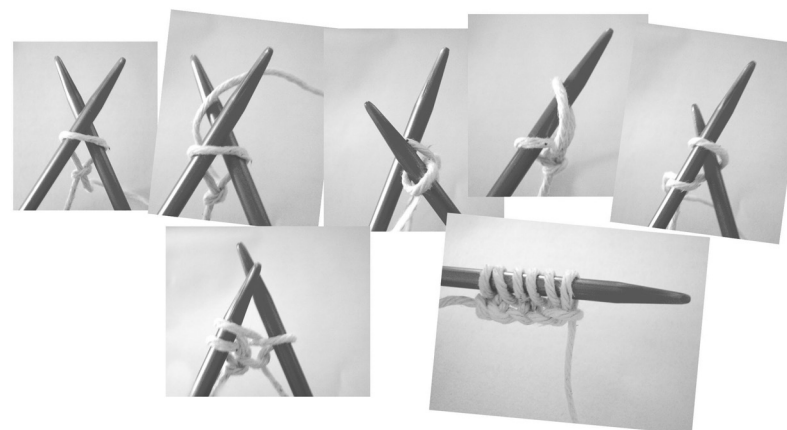
Slip knot this is generally how to begin knitting or crochet and usually becomes the first stitch; it is the beginning of the cast on method adopted for these patterns and it is also how to begin a crochet chain. To make a slip knot work the yarn, with your fingers, into a half knot but don't pull the knot closed - this will leave you with a loop. Slip the point of the knitting needle, or crochet hook for crochet projects, under the loop then pull the working yarn, this is attached to the yarn ball, gently until the knot lies, not too tightly, onto the needle or hook.



Slip knot

Cast on placing stitches on the needle to begin knitting. There are many ways to cast on although (unless stated otherwise within the pattern) the **Knitting-on** method is the type I have adopted throughout all of my patterns.

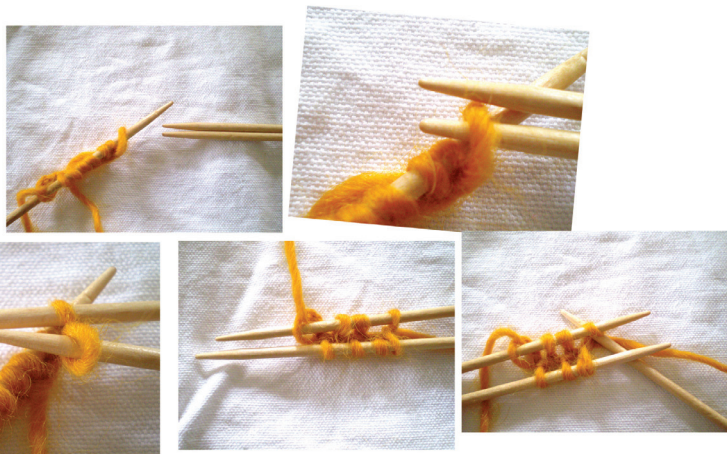
Leaving about a 20cm/ 8in tail end, make a slip knot. Place the slip knot onto the tip of one of the needles, *Fig 1 above* - the yarn from the ball (the working yarn) should be ready to work on the right of the knot. Begin adding stitches to the needle by taking the needle with the slip knot in your left hand. With the other needle in your right hand, *push the tip of the right-hand needle into the slip knot loop (1st stitch) from the front to the back of the loop and under the left-hand needle *see below*. Now wrap the working yarn around the tip of the right-hand needle, over from front to back. Slide the tip of the right-hand needle down to catch this new loop of yarn. Lift the loop up and place it onto the left-hand needle. Repeat from * to ** until you have cast on the number of stitches needed.



Backward loop cast on (bl) an alternative cast on method useful when adding stitches in the middle of a row. Basically you twist a loop of yarn around your forefinger then slip this new loop onto the right-hand needle to increase a stitch. Hold the working yarn in your left hand with the needle in your right. Extend your left forefinger parallel to the yarn, dip your finger under the yarn and towards you, you should have a single loop of yarn around your finger. Move the tip of the right-hand needle from the base of your finger so that the needle is through the loop on your finger. Remove your finger, tighten the loop on the needle.

Simple toe cast on is a really useful cast on method when you want to knit a 3D pattern in its entirety - that means no sewing up or seaming as this cast on method begins by knitting two sides (be it front and back for eg.) at the same time! You work the entire pattern over two needles with a third needle to knit with and the pattern is generally written referring to first the needle then the second needle. I've written these instructions within the pattern for your ease, however here they are again with diagrams.

1. Hold needle with cast on stitches in left hand.
2. Hold 2 empty dpns parallel in right hand.
3. Slip 1st cast on st p-wise onto the dpn closest to you and off the needle in the left hand, then slip the next cast on st onto the dpn furthest away and off the RH needle. Repeat step 3 until all stitches are divided evenly onto the 2 parallel dpns. Slide sts to the other ends of the dpns (see last 2 pics) working yarn at back, begin knitting.



Brackets when you come across these brackets [] in a pattern enclosing an instruction/ number and followed by a number, work the instruction within the bracket the number of times stated. For example: *[K5, k2 tog] 5 times* means knit 5 sts then knit 2 stitches together - do these two instructions five times.

Knit one of the two most basic stitches in knitting. There are other methods - this is the one I adopt: Hold the full needle (the needle with all the stitches on) in your left hand and the empty needle in your right. Insert the tip of the needle in your right hand into the first stitch from left to right, front to back. Wrap the working yarn around the back needle (right-hand needle) counter clockwise. Draw the loop through the stitch at the front of the work - this is the new stitch. Now slide the old stitch from the left needle.

Purl the second of the two basic stitches. This is the reverse of a 'knitted' stitch and loops like a horizontal bar. To work a purl stitch, insert the needle from right to left in front of the work with the yarn at the front. Wrap the yarn around the right-hand needle in front of the work counter clockwise as you did for 'knit'. Draw the loop through the stitch, slide the old stitch off the needle.

French knot working this embroidery stitch embellishes the knitting or sewing with texture and fine detail, a French knot is also useful for creating the pupil and highlight for the doll's eye. Thread up a sewing needle with cotton thread or light-weight yarn. With the thread secured at the back of the work, bring the threaded needle through from the back of the work to the front where you want the knot to be. Wrap the yarn around the needle clockwise, three times. Holding the loops in a tight bundle with your thumb and forefinger, pull the needle through the coils by inserting the needle back into the fabric near the base of the knot, not in the same place. Secure the thread at the back of the work.

i cord – an i cord, as the name suggests, is a cord or tube like a thick knitted string. Using 2 double pointed needles (dpns) cast on the number of stitches as directed within the pattern and knit across them. Then, instead of turning your knitting as you normally would, slide the stitches to the opposite end of the needle with the same side of the work still facing you. The working yarn will be at the wrong side of the work. Keeping the working yarn at the back, knit across the stitches. Slide the stitches to the opposite end of the needle again, with the working yarn at the back, knit across the stitches, drawing the knitting into a tube made of garter stitches. Pull the yarn quite tightly when knitting the first stitch. To reiterate – the working yarn is always on the wrong side of the cord, the right side of the wrong is always facing you.

Kitchener stitch or grafting: to 'graft' or sew together 'live' stitches held on double pointed needles (dpns) that are held parallel in your left hand. Thread up a yarn needle with the tail end as mentioned in the pattern, insert the threaded needle purl-wise into the first stitch on the double pointed needle (dpn) closest to you, pull the yarn through, leave the stitch on the needle. Insert the threaded needle into the first stitch on the back dpn, as if to knit, pull yarn through, leave that stitch on the dpn.

*Insert the threaded needle into the same front stitch, this time knit-wise, then slip that stitch off the dpn, then bring threaded needle through the next back stitch as if to knit it – leave this stitch on the needle.**

Repeat from * to ** until there is one stitch remaining. Fasten off the last remaining stitch unless otherwise stated in the pattern.

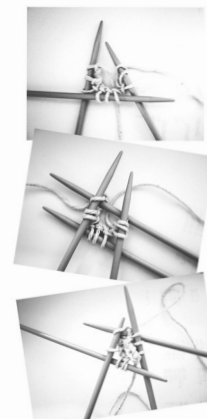
K2 tog knit 2 sts together. As knitting - insert the tip of the needle in your right hand, this time into the next two stitches on the left needle from left to right, front to back. Wrap the working yarn around the back needle (right-hand needle) counter clockwise. Draw the loop through both stitches at the front of the work - leaving one stitch remaining. Now slide this stitch from the left needle. One stitch decreased.



Knitting in the round (rnd) is a process of working seamless knitting, that is not having to sew a seam to join front to back for example. It is working knitting around and around without having a beginning or an end - the start of the piece is however marked by a stitch marker or knotted loop of spare yarn. And it is worked, in the case of these patterns, with four double pointed needles (dpns).

To 'join for working in the round' begin with two of the double pointed needles and cast on stitches in the normal way then spread the stitches as evenly as numbers will allow dividing them over three of the needles. Arrange the stitches so that the loops are lined up on the top of each dpn, the working section/ cast on edge of the knitting lying beneath the needles and the working yarn to your right, ready to begin to knit - the three rows of cast on stitches are not to be twisted in a spiral around the needles as you link the last cast on stitch with the first cast on stitch by, using your fourth needle, knitting into it. Placing a marker before you knit the first stitch to link/ join the 'round' determines the beginning of the round. Subsequent rounds are worked from the first stitch after the marker up to the last stitch before the marker. This marker you slip onto the right-hand needle before beginning another round. At the end of each rnd you should have the same number of stitches on each needle that you started with. With the first couple of rounds check to see that the stitches are not twisting/ spiralling around the needles, after that you can be reassured that this will not happen.

Note: when you are working in the round you never see the wrong side of the fabric so to make stocking stitch, all rounds are worked all knit (no purling), garter stitch is one round knit, next round purl.



M1 an increase stitch, used primarily within a row. Knit to where the increase is to occur, in a pattern this will read as *k5, m1* - for example, so knit 5 sts, slip the right-hand needle front to back, under the horizontal bar that lies before the next stitch, slip left-hand needle through, from front to back, the picked up bar and allow the stitch to remain on the left-hand needle then, with the right-hand needle, knit into the back of the newly made loop to complete the new stitch.

Carry on knitting along the row or round unless otherwise stated.

Mattress seam is the seam that gives you a non-bulky join - perfect for small items like dolls' clothes. Always use a blunt ended, large-eyed, yarn needle (so not to split the stitches) and matching yarn when sewing up your work. Lay the pieces to be sewn up side by side, matching row end stitches or cast on/ cast off stitches.

When joining a vertical/ side seam - insert the threaded up yarn needle in between the first and second stitches on the lower edge of one of the pieces to be joined. With your needle, pick up the first horizontal bar, that look like a ladder rung, and pull the yarn through. Go to the other piece and pick up the adjacent 'ladder rung'/ horizontal bar.

Continue picking up the horizontal bars along the edges of the two sides going back and forth from piece to piece, as the sides are joined.

When sewing up horizontal/ cast on and or cast off edges - insert the threaded up yarn needle just inside the cast on or cast off edge of one of the pieces to be joined. With your needle, pick up the two strands that make the 'V' shape of a knitted stitch - at the bottom of the V not the top, pull the yarn through. Go to the other piece and pick up the corresponding V stitch.

Continue picking up the V shaped stitches along the edges of the two sides going back and forth from piece to piece.



Pick up and knit (pup&k) - to join a finished row or cast on or cast off edges with new stitches. E.g. To create the gusset of a sock or edge of a shoe or neckline/ collar to an item of clothing, you work 'pick up and knit'. With the right side of the work facing and one needle in the right hand, *insert the needle tip through the knitted fabric to the back, at least two strands from the edge. Wrap counter clockwise, as if to knit, the working yarn around the needle and draw this loop through the fabric to the right side/ front of the work, leave this loop/ new stitch on the needle** - one stitch picked up. Continue from * to ** working along the finished edge picking up more stitches. The pattern will direct you how many stitches are to be 'picked up'.

P2 tog purl 2 sts together. As purling - insert the needle from right to left in front of the work this time into the next two stitches with the yarn at the front. Wrap the yarn around the right-hand needle in front of the work counter clockwise as you did for 'purl' draw the loop through the two stitches, then slide the remaining stitch off the needle. One stitch decreased.

Skpo slip stitch, knit a stitch then pass the slipped stitch over - a simple decrease sometimes used with K2 tog to give an even and balanced decrease at the ends or within a row. Simply work up to where the decrease is to be, for example: K5, skpo, k3 - knit 5 sts, slip the next stitch by inserting the right needle into the stitch as if to knit and moving it over to the right needle without winding the working yarn around it, knit the next stitch (a), then with the left needle, pick up the slipped stitch from the right needle and pass it over the knitted stitch (a) and off the needle to 'lose' a stitch. One stitch decreased.

Straight stitches. Simply take a threaded needle, secured on the wrong side, from the back to the front of the fabric, work even or random small or medium straight line stitches in the direction shown either from a template or referring to photographs.

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