

Crochet Lace Collar

A soft ribbed neck with a scalloped fan border



Make a cozy pull-on collar with a stretchy neck band and an airy, decorative edge. Work the ribbing flat, join it into a tube, then crochet the lace around its lower edge.

Project: adult collar • Skill level: confident beginner / intermediate

Sample target: 48 cm (18.9 in) relaxed neck circumference; 10 cm (3.9 in) rib height; about 6-8 cm (2.4-3.1 in) lace depth.

Pattern note: This is an original, untested adaptation inspired by the supplied images, not a verified reconstruction. The new 3D views illustrate the process; use the written counts. The supplied chart is reproduced only on the final page as a visual reference.

Before you begin

Materials & target measurements

Smooth, soft DK / light worsted yarn: approximately 180-250 m (197-273 yd), with extra for swatching. Choose a resilient wool blend or acrylic blend for a pull-on fit. Cotton has less recovery and needs a careful fit test. Start with a 4.0 mm hook; use 4.5 mm if needed for comfortable drape.

Also gather a tapestry needle, scissors, measuring tape, 8 stitch markers, rustproof blocking pins and a blocking mat. Yarn quantity and finished dimensions are estimates, not measured sample results.

Gauge first: make a ribbing swatch

Ch 22. Hdc in the 3rd ch from the hook and in each remaining ch: 20 hdc. Ch 2, turn; hdc BLO in every stitch. Repeat until the swatch is at least 12 cm (4.7 in) long. Wash and dry as you will wash the collar, then measure the center without stretching.

Planning gauge: 20 hdc and 20 rows = 10 × 10 cm (4 × 4 in). At this gauge, 20 hdc gives a 10 cm band height and 96 rows gives a 48 cm circumference. Change the hook or adjust the stitch/row counts to match your own gauge.

Fit matters more than the sample row count

Measure your head at its widest point and the neck where the collar will sit. The finished tube must stretch comfortably over your head and recover afterward. A 48 cm relaxed band is only a starting target; test the strip around your head before joining. Never force a tight tube over your head.

US abbreviations

ch chain • sl st slip stitch • sc single crochet
 hdc half double crochet • tr treble crochet
 BLO back loop only • st(s) stitch(es) • sp space
 RS / WS right side / wrong side • rnd round
 YO yarn over • rep repeat • sk skip

Unless stated otherwise, turning chains do not count as stitches. Work through both loops except where BLO is specified. Brackets describe the section to repeat.

01 Crochet the ribbed band



Foundation and first row

Foundation: ch 22 loosely. Leave a 20 cm (8 in) starting tail.

Row 1: hdc in the 3rd ch from the hook and in each ch across. You have 20 hdc. The 2 skipped chains do not count as a stitch.

Hdc reminder: YO, insert hook, YO and pull up a loop (3 loops on hook); YO and draw through all 3 loops.

Rows 2-96: build the ribs

Ch 2 and turn. Hdc in the back loop only of each of the 20 stitches. Do not work into the turning chain. Repeat this row until the band measures approximately 48 cm (18.9 in) along its long edge, or reaches your chosen fit.

The back loop is the loop farther from you on the top V of the stitch. Each row crosses the short, 10 cm band height; adding rows increases the neck circumference. Mark the first and last hdc so the band stays exactly 20 stitches wide.

Checkpoint: a straight rectangle, 20 hdc per row and approximately 96 rows at the planning gauge. Stop by measurement, not by row count alone. Record your actual total rows for the next step.

02 Join & prepare the lower edge



Join the short ends

Lay the strip flat without twisting. Bring the two short ends together and test the stretch over your head. Cut the yarn with a 40 cm (16 in) tail. With the tapestry needle, loosely whipstitch the 20 stitches of the last row to the 20 corresponding foundation stitches. Keep the seam elastic; do not pull it tight.

Turn the seam to the inside. Choose one long edge as the bottom of the collar. Join yarn at the seam on that edge with the RS facing you. The upper edge remains unfinished to preserve stretch.

Lace round 1: an even foundation

Sample: ch 1, then work 96 sc evenly around the lower edge (about 1 sc into each ribbing row end). Join with a sl st to the first sc. Ch 1 does not count. Place a marker every 12 sc: there are 8 sections.

If you used a different ribbing row count, choose a nearby multiple of 12 for this setup round. Spread any extra or omitted stitches evenly. Example: a 100-row band can take 96 sc by leaving 4 evenly spaced row ends unworked. Do not change the band fit merely to force 96 rows.

Checkpoint: the edge lies smooth, with no strong gathering or ruffling. Every 12 setup stitches will produce one scallop. For another size, let N be the setup count; the number of scallops is $N \div 12$.

03 Build the lace fans



Round 2: chain arches

Ch 1, sc in the first sc. Repeat [ch 5, sk 5 sc, sc in the next sc] 15 times. Ch 5, skip the last 5 sc, then sl st to the first sc. You have 16 ch-5 arches and 16 sc anchors. Do not turn.

For any other setup count N, make $N \div 6$ arches: work the bracket $(N \div 6)$ minus 1 times, then finish with the last ch-5 arch and join as above.

Round 3: alternate fans and valleys

Ch 1 (does not count). Repeat [9 tr into the next ch-5 space, sc into the following ch-5 space] 8 times. Skip all Round 2 sc anchors; work only into the arches. Join with a sl st to the first tr. You have 8 fans (72 tr total) and 8 valley sc.

Treble crochet: YO twice, insert hook into the arch, YO and pull up a loop (4 loops). YO and pull through 2 loops three times. Make all 9 tr around the same arch, letting them spread into a fan.

Checkpoint: each pair of arches gives one fan and one valley. Mark the 5th tr in each 9-tr fan; this is its center. The fabric should begin to flare outward from the neck.

04 Shape the scalloped border



Round 4: outline each fan

Ch 1. Repeat [sc in the first tr of the next fan, (ch 1, sc in the next tr) 8 times, sc in the valley sc] 8 times. Join with a sl st to the first sc. You have 80 sc and 64 ch-1 spaces: 9 sc across each fan, plus 1 sc in each valley.

Round 5: smooth edge with a center picot

Ch 1. For each fan: sc in its first sc. Work [sc in the next ch-1 space, sc in the next sc] 8 times. When you reach the 5th fan sc from Round 4, add a picot immediately after working into it: ch 3, sl st into the top of the sc just made. After the 9th fan sc, sl st into the valley sc.

Repeat this whole fan sequence 8 times. Join to the first sc and fasten off, leaving a 15 cm (6 in) tail. Each scallop has 17 sc and 1 center picot. The round totals 136 sc, 8 picots and 8 valley slip stitches, excluding the final joining slip stitch.

Keep the count: the picot is decoration; it does not replace a stitch. Do not work into it later. For a simpler finish, omit all 8 picots and keep the same 17-sc scallops.

05 Finish, fit & care



Weave in ends and block gently

With the needle, weave each end through the wrong side for 5-7 cm (2-3 in), reverse direction and weave back before trimming. Keep the seam and neck opening stretchy. Soak or dampen according to the yarn label; press in a towel without wringing.

Spread the lace evenly on a flat mat. Pin the fan centers and valleys gently, without stretching the ribbed neck. Let dry completely. Avoid direct iron contact; heat can permanently flatten or damage the yarn.

Adjustments and common fixes

Taller or shorter neck: change the initial hdc count; at the planning gauge, 2 stitches change the height by about 1 cm (0.4 in). Chain the desired hdc count plus 2.

Tight opening: add ribbing rows before seaming; retest over the head.

Ruffling setup edge: check for too many sc or loose tension.

Cupping lace: check skipped arches, missing tr and tight chains; try a larger hook for the lace on a swatch first.

Using the supplied chart

The final page contains only the supplied diagram plus the requested footer. It has no reliable round labels or full repeat counts and is not a stitch-for-stitch chart for this adaptation. Use pages 3-6 for the working sequence and counts; keep the chart as a visual motif reference. Print at 100% or Fit to page; a stitch chart is not a full-size cutting template.

