Crochet a Small Round Coaster

An original five-round spiral: six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty single crochets

A small circle with a count you can verify

A round crochet coaster is a chance to learn how increases distribute stitches around a flat circle. This original lesson works a continuous spiral in US single crochet without joining each round. The five round-end totals are six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty. A removable stitch marker identifies the first sc of each round so you do not mistake a spiral transition for an extra or missing stitch.

An accessible centre without a magic ring

Instead of using an adjustable magic ring, which can be fiddly for a first coaster, this version begins with ch 2 and six sc into the second chain from the hook. All six sc go into the same centre chain. Work slowly and keep the centre from becoming an accidental tight knot. The small opening may remain visible; this version makes no claim of a perfectly closed centre. If the chain is too tight to enter, remake it more loosely.

Choose cotton and realistic use

Select smooth, washable cotton yarn and a hook that works with its label; around 4–5 mm may suit some medium cotton yarns, but this guide specifies no physical diameter or exact finished gauge. A stitch marker, ruler, blunt yarn needle and scissors will help. A finished coaster may sit beneath an ordinary cool or mildly warm mug if its fabric is clean, stable and dry; it is not a verified heat barrier and must never substitute for a trivet or hot pad.

Know what makes an increase

In this US crochet pattern, sc means single crochet and inc means work TWO complete sc into the SAME underlying stitch. The two completed new sc count as two, not one. Neither the live loop on the hook nor the starting chains are counted toward a completed round. A round in a continuous spiral does not require ch 1 or a slip-stitch join between rounds; adding either would alter the count.

Use caution about surfaces and yarn

There has been no physical trial of flatness, finish, spill protection, shrinkage, heat, staining, wear or table-surface safety. Condensation may pass through crochet; place the coaster only on surfaces you can clean safely, and remove damp yarn promptly. Avoid candles, flames and very hot objects. Loose yarn, scissors and hooks should remain out of reach of children and animals. Pause if repetitive work causes hand discomfort.

Plan the practice

Read these dimensions and conventions before touching yarn.

Write the five round totals first

Round 1: six sc into one centre chain. Round 2: two sc in each of six stitches, giving 12. Round 3: (one sc in next stitch, two sc in following stitch) repeated six times gives 18. Round 4: (one sc in each of next two stitches, then two sc in next stitch) six repeats gives 24. Round 5: (one sc in each of next three stitches, then two sc in next stitch) six repeats gives 30. These are theoretical counted totals, not proof of a physically flat finished object.

Keep a moving first-stitch marker

After creating six stitches in Round 1, place a removable marker in the top V of its first sc. When you reach that marked stitch after the sixth, do not join; the next new sc starts Round 2. Move the marker into this first newly worked stitch. Repeat the move whenever a new round begins. The marker identifies a stitch top, not a chain gap and not the live hook loop.

Read repeats as groups of consumed stitches

Round 3 has six groups that each use TWO old stitches and create THREE new ones: 1 + 2 = 3, six times = 18. Round 4 uses three old stitches per group and creates four new stitches (1 + 1 + 2), six groups = 24. Round 5 uses four old stitches per group and creates five new stitches (1 + 1 + 1 + 2), six groups = 30. Only the position specified as an increase receives two sc.

Recognize the print diagram's purpose

PATTERN 1 is an original five-concentric-round count chart; coloured dots indicate the six evenly spaced increase groups. PATTERN 2 shows a single group at each round and how its old stitch positions produce new stitch totals. These are NOT a scale drawing of a finished coaster, a stitch-strength test, or a universal circular-gauge formula. Both pages have two 50 mm drawn reference bars each; print at 100 percent and measure them if you use the printed sheet.

Plan a gentle stopping point

This lesson ends after five counted rounds, regardless of the actual diameter. A slightly wavy or cupped sample can teach how tension and yarn affect the result. If it is severely ruffled, check for extra increases; if deeply cupped, check for skipped increases or overly tight stitches. Unravel to the last complete correct round where practical rather than pulling the work to make it look flat.

Finishing and table use boundaries

Finish with one slip stitch into the next stitch only if you choose a smoother visual step-down; it is an optional finishing action and is NOT part of the counted 30-sc Round 5. Cut the yarn, pull the tail fully through the live loop and weave it securely through wrong-side stitches with a blunt needle. Remove the coaster from damp or heated surfaces, follow yarn-care instructions and dry thoroughly. No tested heat rating, water barrier or commercial suitability is implied.

Practice - steps 1 to 8

Fourteen original steps / count only actual completed crochet stitches.

1. Set up and copy the count plan Select smooth cotton and a hook suitable for it. On RECORD 1 write the targets 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 beside Rounds 1–5. Put a removable marker and a blunt needle within reach, and store scissors closed. Read the full five-round scheme before beginning to avoid inserting a joining stitch between rounds.

2. Make a loose slip knot and chain two Place a slip knot on the hook and complete two chain stitches. Neither the knot nor the live hook loop is counted as an sc. Locate the second chain from the hook, which is the first chain you made. This same chain will be used as the centre insertion place for six separate sc stitches.

3. Work six sc into the centre chain Insert the hook into that second chain, yarn over and pull up a loop, then yarn over and draw through both hook loops. Repeat into the SAME chain five more times. Count six completed sc top Vs. Do not work into a different nearby chain or make a slip-stitch join. Record Round 1 = 6.

4. Mark the first stitch of the spiral Put a removable marker through the top V of the FIRST of the six new sc. This is the round boundary. As the circle grows, move this marker into each new round's first sc, not the next free chain space. If the centre chain is tight and the six stitches crowd, do not tug violently; begin again with a looser chain.

5. Make Round 2 by doubling six When you return to the marked first stitch, work TWO completed sc into its top V (one after the other). Move the marker to the first of these new Round-2 sc. Work two sc into each of the other five Round-1 stitch tops. There are six old positions, two new sc per position: count exactly twelve new sc.

6. Count and check twelve Count the twelve new top Vs of Round 2, excluding the marker and live loop. Check that you inserted into each of the six old stitches exactly twice, not into gaps between them. Write 12 on RECORD 1. If the round contains eleven or thirteen, correct it before attempting the next increase pattern.

7. Start Round 3 with one and two At the new round boundary, work one sc in the first Round-2 stitch; move the marker to this new sc. In the next Round-2 stitch, work two sc. That pair of old stitch positions has created three new stitches. The original diagram shows the two consumed positions separately; an increase makes two sc in one position.

8. Complete six Round-3 groups Repeat one sc in the next stitch, two sc in the following stitch, using each of the twelve old Round-2 stitches exactly once as an insertion position. Six groups of three new sc give 18 sc in Round 3. Count all eighteen new top Vs and record the total. Do not add a ch-1 turn or a joining sl st.

Practice - steps 9 to 14

Finish the original project and record the measured result.

9. Work Round 4 in groups of four At the next marked boundary, work one sc in each of the first two old stitches, then TWO sc in the next old stitch. Move the marker into the first new stitch. Repeat this sequence six times around the eighteen old positions. Each group consumes three old positions and creates four new sc: six groups yield exactly 24 sc.

10. Check the 24-stitch ring Count all twenty-four new top Vs in Round 4. Verify the six increases are spaced so that two single stitches lie between consecutive increases within this round's repeat. The coaster might still cup or ruffle depending on yarn; this count check tests the arithmetic, not a guaranteed physical appearance.

11. Work Round 5 in groups of five Begin the next round with one sc in each of the first three old stitches, then make two sc into the fourth. Move the boundary marker into the first new sc. Repeat this 3-single-then-increase group six times, consuming all twenty-four old stitches and producing thirty new ones. The printed chart labels each group clearly.

12. Confirm the final count of thirty Count 30 completed new sc tops. Distinguish each extra sc made in an increase from the old stitch receiving both of them. Compare the actual notes on RECORD 1 against 6, 12, 18, 24, 30. If a count differs, mark the first mismatch and unravel the affected latest round if possible instead of adding a compensating increase.

13. Finish without inventing an extra round Optionally work ONE slip stitch into the next stitch to soften the spiral step, but mark it as a finishing action, not as sc number 31. Cut a reasonable yarn tail, draw it fully through the live loop and weave it under several wrong-side stitches without making a hard central lump. Check that all needles and markers are removed.

14. Record the actual result and safe use On RECORD 2, note the yarn, hook, measured diameter if you have measured it, whether the coaster lies flat and what you corrected. Let it dry thoroughly after cleaning appropriate to its yarn label. Do not use it as a trivet, hot pad, insulating coaster for extremely hot cookware, spill-proof mat or toy; no physical testing has been performed by the publisher.

Fix, care and preserve

A ruffled outside edge. Check whether you accidentally made increases where only one sc was prescribed, especially after the round-boundary marker. Round totals should be 6/12/18/24/30. Different yarn and hook choices can also alter the shape; the publisher did not test a guaranteed flattening method.

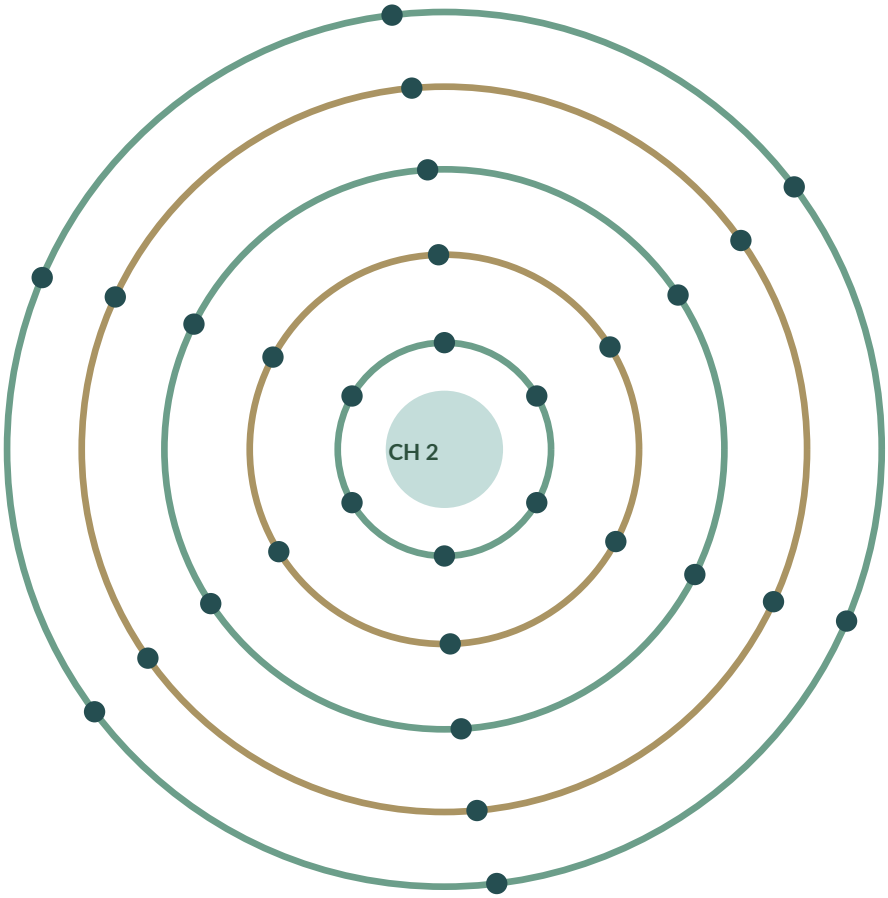
The work cups upward. Find the last correct round count and check that the required six increases were all completed in the next round. Work at comfortable tension. Do not force a wet piece flat, increase randomly or claim the coaster must meet an exact diameter.

You lost track of the spiral start. Trace completed top Vs back to the boundary marker, checking it was moved into the FIRST new sc at the start of each round. If the marker was lost, stop and recount from the last reliably marked round; the theoretical count does not prove how many stitches were made.

Crochet a Small Round Coaster

Original vector teaching drawing / symbolic stitch sizes, not a finished-yarn gauge

FIVE-ROUND SPIRAL / NO JOIN BETWEEN ROUNDS



R1 = 6 sc

R2 = 12 sc

R3 = 18 sc

R4 = 24 sc

R5 = 30 sc

Each ring is a COUNT boundary, not a measured yarn circle.

Six filled markers per ring depict six increase GROUPS.

50 mm BAR A

50 mm BAR B

PRINT AT 100% / ACTUAL SIZE; measure both original 50 mm bars.

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Original vector teaching drawing / symbolic stitch sizes, not a finished-yarn gauge

OLD STITCHES CONSUMED / NEW STITCHES CREATED

ROUND	METHOD / GROUPS	OLD IN GROUP	NEW TOTAL
R1	6 sc in 1 centre chain	one centre ch	6 sc
R2	2 sc in each stitch	1 old stitch	12 sc
R3	1 sc, then increase	2 old stitches	18 sc
R4	2 sc, then increase	3 old stitches	24 sc
R5	3 sc, then increase	4 old stitches	30 sc

Increase (inc) = TWO new sc worked in ONE old stitch.

Move first-stitch marker each round; do not ch 1 or slip-stitch join.



50 mm BAR A



50 mm BAR B

PRINT AT 100% / ACTUAL SIZE; measure both original 50 mm bars.

Crochet a Small Round Coaster

Maker setup / count record

Date / maker:

Yarn name, fibre and washing label:

Hook size and notes:

Yarn A / yarn B, if applicable:

Round-end targets: 6 / 12 / 18 / 24 / 30

- [ ] R1 = 6 sc
- [ ] R2 = 12 sc
- [ ] R3 = 18 sc
- [ ] R4 = 24 sc
- [ ] R5 = 30 sc

Actual counts may differ: mark corrections honestly before adding rows.

Crochet a Small Round Coaster

Observation, dimensions and safe-use record

Actual R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 counts:

Marker moved to first new sc each round?

Actual diameter if measured (mm):

Does the fabric cup, wave or lie flat?

Which increase group was difficult?

Yarn care and safe surface notes:

Any round corrected or unravelled:

Evidence boundary: original digital lesson; publisher did not physically crochet or print.