

Heidi Bear's Bluebird of HAPPINESS

You've met the designer, now make the wonderfully joyful Bluebird of Happiness – an exclusive design just for us! It might look tricky, but Heidi's tutorial will hold your hand every step of the way



Yarn: 4-ply
Hook: 1.75mm

Yarn used

1 ball of 4-ply yarn
in four colours
(Heidi recommends
using an animal fibre for
easier shaping the bird)

Hook

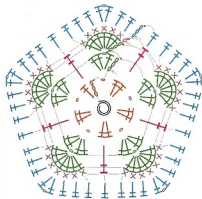
1.75mm crochet hook

Other supplies

polyester toy stuffing
haemostats (optional
for stuffing)
scissors
tapestry needle
sewing pins
sewing needle
curved sewing needle
(optional)
7mm wired loop eyes
(or safety eyes/
embroidery thread
for children)

Size

12cm tall to beak, 10cm
from head to belly



African Flower Pentagon

(make 11 multicoloured
and 2 single coloured)

Make a magic ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as first tr), tr in ring, ch 1. Make * 2 tr in ring, ch1 *, rep from * to * 3 times more, ss join to third chain of beginning ch 3 of the rnd. Cut yarn and pull through. 5 sets of 2dcs separated by chain stitches

Rnd 2: Join next colour in the ch 1 space (just to the right of the previous rnd's ch 3 beginning) and ch 3 (counts as first tr), tr in same chain space, ch 1, 2 tr in the same chain space, [2 tr, ch 1, 2tr] in next chain space. Repeat this in each of the next 3 chain spaces. Join with ss to third chain of beginning ch 3 of the rnd. 5 clusters of [2tr, ch, 2tr]

Rnd 3: Continue with the same colour. Ss into the chain space in the middle of the first cluster of the previous rnd. Ch 3 (counts as first tr), 6 tr in same chain space. 7 tr into next chain space. Repeat 3 more times, so that each cluster has 7 tr in its chain space. Join with ss to the third chain of the beginning ch 3. Cut

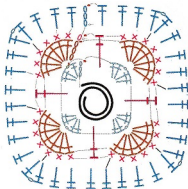
yarn and pull through. 5 sets of 7 tr

Rnd 4: Join new colour in the ss of previous rnd's end, and ch1 (counts as a dc). Dc into each of the tr of the cluster. 7dc

Make one long tr (between clusters) that extends down into Rnd 2 of the flower, so that it separates the Rnd 2 clusters.

* Dc into each of the 7 tr stitches of the next cluster. Make one long tr (between clusters) that extends down into Rnd 2 of the flower, so that it separates the Rnd 2 clusters*; rep from * to * three more times. Ss to the beginning of the round ch1 stitch. Cut yarn and pull through. 35 dc and 5 long tr

Rnd 5: Join next colour to the ss at the end of the previous rnd. Ch 3 (counts as first tr). 2 tr, [tr, ch 1, tr] into the next dc (this forms the 'apex' of the flower petal), 3 tr. Make one tr into the previous rnd's long dc stitch. * Tr into each of the next petal's first three dc stitches, [tr, ch 1, tr] into the next dc (this forms the 'apex' of the petal), then make one tr into each of the next three dc, tr into the previous rnd's long tr stitch*; rep from * to * three more times. Ss to the third chain of the ch 3 of the beginning of the rnd. Cut yarn and pull through, leaving a tail. 45 tr



African Flower Square

(make 2)

Make a magic ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as first tr). Tr into the ring then ch 1, 2 tr in the same chain ring. * 2 tr, ch 1, 2 tr in the chain ring. rep from * two more times. Join with ss to third chain of beginning ch3 of the rnd. 4 clusters of [2dc, ch, 2dc]

Rnd 2: Continue with the same colour. Ss into the chain space in the middle of the first cluster of the previous round. Ch 3 (counts as first tr), 6 tr in same chain space, 7 tr into next chain space. Repeat 2 more times. Join with ss to the third chain of the beginning ch3. Cut yarn and pull through, leaving a tail. 4 sets of 7 tr

Rnd 3: Join new colour in the ss of previous rnd's end, and ch1 (counts





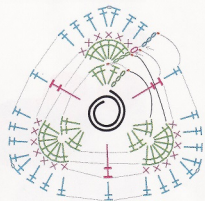
You are welcome to sell items made from this pattern, however do not share, copy, post or distribute in any way, electronic or other, that will infringe Heidi's right as the author and creator of this pattern. Please do not use the idea and actual bird pattern to modify and/or alter in any way to create or design and sell derivative patterns, including the use of a different hexagonal/polygonal motif to make a bird like this one in the pattern. Please add a credit link to any of your finished items that are for sale, linking to Heidi's Ravelry pattern shop:

www.ravelry.com/designers/heidi-bears

as a dc), dc into each of the tr of the cluster (this makes 7 dc including the ch 1). Make one long tr (between clusters) that extends down into Rnd 2 of the flower, so that it separates the Rnd 2 clusters. * Dc into each of the 7 tr stitches of the next cluster. Make one long tr (between clusters) that extends down into Rnd 2 of the flower, so that it separates the rnd 2 clusters. * Repeat from * to * two more times. Ss to the beginning of the round ch 1 stitch. Cut yarn and pull through, leaving a tail. 28 dc and 4 long tr

Rnd 4: Join next colour to the ss at the end of the previous rnd. Ch 3 (counts as first tr), 2 tr, [dc, ch 1, dc] into the next dc (this forms the 'apex' of the flower petal), 3 tr. Tr into the previous rnd's long dc stitch. * Tr into each of the next petal's first three sc stitches, [tr, ch 1, tr]

into the next dc (this forms the 'apex' of the petal), 3 tr. Tr into the previous rnd's long dc stitch*; rep from * to * two more times. Ss to the third chain of the ch3 of the beginning of the rnd. Cut yarn and pull through, leaving a tail. 36 tr



African Flower Triangle

(make 1)

Make a magic ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as first tr), 11 tr into the ring. Join with dd to third chain of beginning ch3 of the rnd. 12 tr

Rnd 2: Continue with the same colour. Ss into the space between the second and third dcs of the previous rnd. Ch 3 (counts as first tr), 6 tr in same space, * skip 4 tr and make 7 tr into the next space; rep once more from *. Join with ss to the third chain of the beginning ch 3. Cut yarn and pull through. 3 sets of 7 tr

Rnd 3: Join new colour in the slip stitch of previous rnd's end, and ch 1 (counts as a dc). Dc into each of the tr of the cluster (this makes 7 dc including the ch1), make one long tr (between clusters) that extends down into Rnd 1

- Magic ring
- Chain (ch)
- Double crochet (dc)
- Treble crochet (tr)
- Long tr to earlier rnd
- Slip stitch (ss)
- Arrow showing colour change

of the flower, so that it separates the Rnd 2 clusters. * Dc into each of the 7 tr stitches of the next cluster, make one long tr (between clusters) that extends down into Rnd 1 of the flower, so that it separates the Rnd 2 clusters*; rep from * to * once more. Ss to the beginning of the round ch 1 stitch. Cut yarn and pull through. 21 dc and 4 long tr

Rnd 4: Join next colour to the slip stitch at the end of the previous rnd. Ch 3 (counts as first tr, 2 tr, [tr, ch 1, tr] into the next dc (this forms the 'apex' of the flower petal), 3 tr. Tr into the previous round's long tr. * Tr into each of the next petal's first three dc stitches, then [tr, ch 1, tr] into the next dc (this forms the 'apex' of the petal), then make one tr into each of the next three dc. Make one tr into the previous round's long tr stitch*; rep from * to * once more. Ss to the third chain of the ch 3 of the beginning of the round. Cut yarn and pull through. 27 tr



Making up

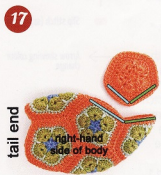
Body

Note: a motif 'side' refers to the distance from one petal apex to the next petal apex, ie from the chain space between the tr of the [tr, ch, tr] that forms a point of a motif, to the next chain space of the next-along [tr, ch, tr] point.

Place three pentagons together as shown in image 1. Sew them together as indicated by the coloured lines, matching each colour together. Your work will look like image 2 when the sides have been sewn up. It has formed the back part of the bird, and you are left with a triangle-shaped space at the tail end.

Flatten your birdie tail end so that you can see a full pentagon and a half of a pentagon as in image 3. Sew in a pentagon on two sides as shown in image 4. Again, the coloured lines show the corresponding sides that are sewn together. Your work will look like the image 5 when the pentagon has been joined.

Fold the work so that you can only see half of the previously joined pentagon (indicated with a black arrow in image 6).



Join a pentagon on three sides this time, again using the coloured lines as guides to which sides are sewn together, as in image 7, shown joined in image 8.

Open up the work as seen in image 9. The pentagon you joined in the previous step is indicated by the black arrow. Now you need to join a pentagon to the work, on three sides (image 10).

In image 11, the pentagon has been sewn in and your work now looks like this. Again, the pentagon you just joined is indicated by the black arrow. When looking at the top of the work, you will see a v-shaped gap between the pentagons, as in image 12.

Place your work in such a way that you are looking directly face-on to the front end with the v-shaped gap (image 13). Notice the three sides indicated by the black lines. You will now sew in a

pentagon, joining it to these three sides. In image 14, this pentagon has been sewn in and the black lines indicate the same sides as in image 13.

At this stage, the body should look as so. In image 15 you can see the left-hand side of the bird, and in image 16 you can see the view from above. The black arrow shows the last pentagon you joined in the previous step.

To join the head, place your birdie so that you are looking at the right-hand side of the body (image 17). Join a one-colour pentagon to the body as shown, on two sides. Your work should look like image 18 once it has been joined.

Flip the birdie over so that you are looking at the left-hand side of the body (image 19). Sew in a pentagon (one colour) to all five sides as shown in image 20. Two sides are sewn to the

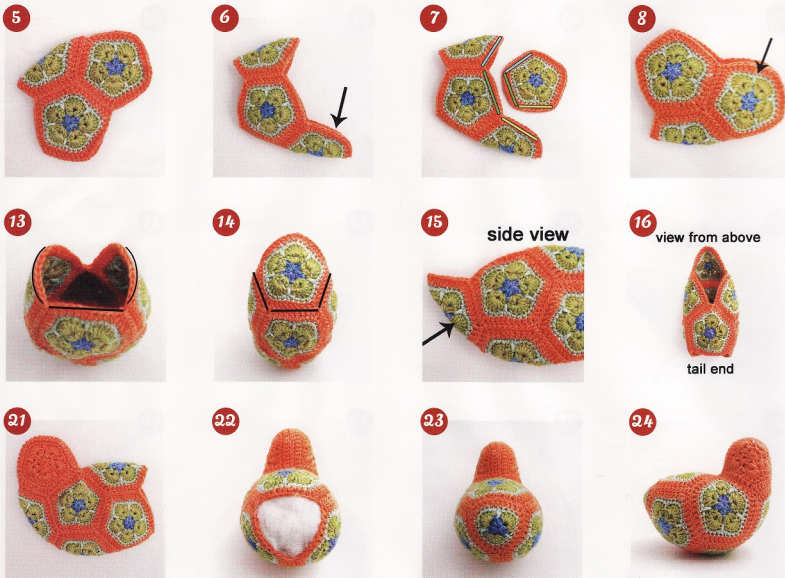
body and three sides are sewn to the other pentagon of the head. Your birdie now looks like image 21.

Carefully stuff the birdie using polyester stuffing. Use small amounts of stuffing at a time and make sure you stuff the body moderately firmly and symmetrically from the head to the tail. You will see that there is a single triangular opening left at the tail end (image 22). Sew in a triangle motif to this opening on all three sides. When the triangle opening has been sewn up to within 2cm from being complete, stuff the little tail a bit more, again being careful to keep the stuffing even and the tail shape symmetrical. Finish sewing the last bit of seam and tie off and hide the yarn tail. Your birdie body now looks like images 23 and 24.

Wings

Start by placing two pentagons together, WS facing (image 25, overleaf). Sew

If you need a little more help with creating the African Flower Pentagons, take a look at Heidi's blog for a full tutorial – www.heidibearscreative.blogspot.co.uk



together four sides as shown by the black lines in image 26.

This will leave you with two free sides (one on each pentagon). In image 27, I have inserted a crochet hook into the opening that remains at this point and indicated this open edge with a black arrow. Sew a square motif to the one free side, as shown by the green lines in image 28. Be sure not to catch any stitches of the other free edge! It should now look like image 29.

Flip the work over so that you are facing the WS of the square motif (image 30). Fold the square in half as shown, matching the yellow dots, then sew together the two sides indicated by the green lines. In image 31 the square has been folded and you are ready to sew up the two green lined sides.

Sew up the remaining two free sides of the square (image 32). Make a second wing in exactly the same way. Pin a wing to the birdie body as shown in image 33, and sew it to the body along the edge of the pentagon. Repeat for the other wing as in image 34.



Placing the eyes

Heidi has used wired-looped glass eyes (7mm), but these are not considered safe for toys made for babies and children, so if you are making the birdie for a young recipient we would suggest using safety eyes or embroidering the eyes. You can still sculpt the eye sockets. Sculpting the eye sockets is a very quick and easy thing to do and adds a lovely, realistic look to your birdie.

In image 35, the pin shows you the position the eye will be placed. Start by taking a metre-long piece of spare yarn, which you fold in half. Thread the two ends through the eye of a tapestry needle. This will leave you will a loop at the distant end. Place the birdie so that you are facing straight onto the front of the head. Insert the tapestry needle at the position previously shown by the pin and push all the way across the head to the



corresponding opposite point for the right eye (image 36).

Pull the yarn through the head, making sure to leave the small amount of loop at the head eye area as seen in image 37. Now re-insert your needle just to the side of where the needle exited (catching a stitch or two of crochet fabric), and push all the way through the head to the left eye area, again exiting just to the side of where the needle was inserted in the beginning. Make sure that you place the needle tip through the little loop (image 38).

Gently tug the yarn to pull it tight, and watch as the eye sockets indent slightly. Don't pull too hard or the eyes will look unnatural! Thread the tapestry needle through the wire loop of a glass eye. Push the eye all the way to the head, then re-insert your needle into the little

indent all the way across to the right eye area, again exiting in the middle of the right eye indent. Before you pull your yarn tight, use fine-nosed pliers to squash the wire loop flat (this helps to let the eye sink into the head).

As you now pull on the yarn, you'll see the left eye sink into the eye socket (image 41). Insert your needle into the right eye wire loop. Push the eye all the way to the head. Re-insert your needle into the eye indent and push all the way through the head, exiting under the right eye, and once again pinch the wire loop flat before pulling the yarn all the way through. When your needle point exits under the right eye, angle it slightly so that you can slip it out from under the glass eye. Make a secure double stitch under the left eye, then sink and hide the yarn in the body and snip off.

Adding the beak

Using a small amount of yarn in a colour of your choice, crochet the little beak as follows:

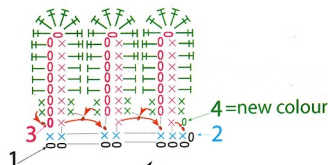
Start with a magic ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3. 6 tr into the magic ring. Join with a ss to the third chain of the ch 3 of the beginning of the rnd.

Rnd 2: Ch 3. Tr into the same space as the ch 3. 2 tr into every remaining stitch of Rnd 1. Join with a ss to the third chain of the ch 3 of the beginning of the rnd. Cut your yarn and pull through.

Leave the cut yarn tail long enough to sew the beak to the body.

Use the photos as a guide to placement for the little beak, and sew it to the front of the head along the outer edge of the beak.



Making the tail

You will need a small amount of yarn, as the tail is little.

Row 1: Leaving a long tail for sewing, ch 8.

Row 2: Dc into the 2nd ch from hook, dc into each of the remaining st. 7 dc

Row 3: Turn your work. Ch 9. Dc into 2nd ch from the hook. Dc into each of the next 7 chain stitches. Skip the last chain stitch and dc into the dc stitch of Row 2. Ss into the next-along dc of Row 2. * Ch 8. Dc into the second chain from the hook. Make a sc into each of the next 6 chain stitches. Skip the last chain stitch and dc into the dc stitch of Row 2. Ss into the next-along sc of Row 2. Repeat from * once more.

Row 4: Change colour. Ch 1, *dc. 3 htr, 2 dc. 6 tr into the next-along chain space.

Now you will work down the other side, 2 dc, 3 htr, 2 dc, then ss into Row 3 at the very bottom of the feather. Repeat from * twice more.

You now have three feathers. Cut your yarn and pull through the last stitch. Sew in this end.

