



Scrap Yarn Jellybean Canister

by Brenda K.B. Anderson

One of the things that I really appreciate about crochet as a hobby, is that it really doesn't cost much money. Sure, you can drop a large chunk of change on a bag full of gorgeous hand dyed yarn for your next sweater, but on the flip-side you can crochet a beautiful project using the scraps that you already own for basically nothing! I absolutely LOVE making projects that use scrap yarn: it's good for the environment to use the things you already have, and it's great for the pocketbook too. But, honestly, I would do it anyway because it encourages me to try out fun color combinations and to experiment with texture and stitch patterns too.

This cute canister is a great way to use up scraps and makes use of something most of us have in our house right now in the recycling bin - a metal can! Fully lined with crochet, the can will be completely hidden inside this container, so it looks finished, inside and out. I also love that when I put my scissors inside, there is a bit of a cushion to protect the points!

You can use any yarn weight, but try to stick to similar thicknesses within each project. For example, you could use DK yarn (#3) along with a worsted weight yarn (#4) in the same project, but using a Sport weight yarn (#2) with a worsted weight (#4) might not work too well, unless you hold the sport weight yarn doubled.

Sizes

This pattern is more of a recipe-style tutorial. You will be able to use any size can that you would like, and you will crochet the covering to fit the can. I used an empty 28oz can of tomatoes for the larger canister, and each of the smaller canisters were from 14.5oz cans of beans.

Materials

- Scrap yarn in various colors. Yarn requirements depend on the size of the container as well as the yarn weight of choice. As a benchmark, a 14.5oz can requires about 60g [2.1oz] or about 110 yds [100.5m] of one color of worsted weight acrylic yarn. Nearly any fiber content would be suitable, however the fiber content may affect the stretch and appearance of the fabric.
- One aluminum can in desired size. This will serve as the structure within the canister. (See notes)
- Any size crochet hook that creates a dense fabric. I used a size G/6 (4.0mm) with worsted weight yarn and a size E/4 (3.5mm) with sport yarn.
- 6 stitch markers, one of these in a contrasting color
- Yarn Needle

Abbreviations

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Blp = back loop | RS = right side | WS = wrong side |
| BS = bean stitch (see notes) | SC = single crochet | YO = yarn over |
| Ch = chain | Sl st = slip stitch | |
| Flp = front loop | St(s) = stitch(es) | |
| Rnd(s) = round(s) | | |

Yarn Used for Canisters Shown

For the large canister:

WeCrochet Brava Sport (sport weight, 100% Acrylic; 340 yards [311m]/ 3.5 oz [100 grams]; scraps of each of the following colors: Cornflower #28375, Freesia #28386, Orange #28393, Blush #28367, Custard #28379, Tranquil #28405, White #28407.

For the small colorful canister:

Red Heart Super Saver (worsted weight, 100% Acrylic; 364 yards [333 m]/ 7oz [198 grams]: scraps of each of the following colors: Shocking Pink #E300B-0718, Cornmeal #E300B-0320, Spring Green #E300B-0672, Turqua #E300B-0512, Real Teal #E300B-0656, Gold #E300B-0321, Royal #E300B-0385, Soft White #E300B-0316.

For the small off-white canister:

Red Heart Super Saver (worsted weight, 100% Acrylic; 364 yards [333 m]/ 7oz [198 grams]: Soft White #E300B-0316, 1 partial skein.

Gauge

Gauge is not important for this project. Use a hook that results in a sturdy fabric without visible holes between stitches.

Notes

There are two versions of this project: one version that uses a different color on each row of the bean stitch pattern, and a variation that uses one color throughout.

The Outer Covering begins with a circle at the bottom of the can worked in the round in single crochet. The Bean Stitch Section begins after the circle at bottom is nearly the same size as the bottom of the can. The bean stitches are wider than the SC stitches so expect the circumference to increase a bit after switching to the bean stitch pattern. The bean stitch pattern is worked in joined, turned rounds from the bottom up.

The Lining is worked entirely in the round in single crochet, from the bottom up, beginning with a circle that fits in the inside bottom of the can. After the Outer Covering and the Lining are complete, place them in position inside or around the can and stitch the top edges to each other, enclosing the can inside.

Be sure to watch the video tutorial on Craftsby for tips.

Special Stitches

Bean Stitch (BS): Insert hook in next st, YO and pull up loop (YO, insert hook in same st, YO and pull up loop) 2 times, (6 loops on hook), YO and pull through all 6 loops, (1 bean stitch made).

Note: after working the first row of the bean stitch pattern, in each successive row all bean stitches are worked into the bean stitches from the previous row (not into the ch-1 spaces). Be sure to watch carefully as you complete a bean stitch to be able to distinguish between bean stitches and the ch-1 stitches that lay between them. Watch the video tutorial for tips.

Additionally, it is important to note that a bean stitch can be made with more repeats of the 'YO, insert hook in same st, YO and pull up loop' section for a puffier bean. Adding more yarn-overs to each bean will require more yarn.

Instructions

Outer Covering:s

Bottom circle

Work from the following instructions until the circle is slightly smaller than the size of the bottom of the can. You might not work through all the way through these directions for your can size. Each rnd adds 6 sts to Bottom Circle.

Rnd 1: Make a magic ring (adjustable ring), 6 SC into ring, pull on beginning yarn tail to tighten ring. Do not join, and begin working in continuous rnds. Use contrasting stitch marker to keep track of the first stitch of each round. 6 sts.

Rnd 2: 2 SC into each stitch around. 12 sts.

Rnd 3: [2 SC in next st, 1 SC in next st] 6 times. 18 sts.

Rnd 4: [1 SC into each of the next 2 sts, 2 SC in next st] 6 times. 24 sts.

Rnd 5: [1 SC into next st, 2 SC into next st, 1 SC in each of next 2 sts] 6 times. 30 sts.

Rnd 6: [2 SC in next st, 1 SC in each of next 4 sts] 6 times, placing a stitch marker in the first st of each repeat. 36 sts.

Continue working in the round until circle is the desired size, making one increase between each set of stitch markers. An increase just means that you will place 2 SC into one st. Place increases in a different location between markers in each round. In other words, avoid placing an increase into an increase from the previous round. Each rnd adds 6 sts to Bottom Circle.



Pictured here is a worsted weight yarn used on a 14.5oz re-purposed bean can. The Bottom Circle for the Outer Covering was just slightly smaller than the bottom of the can.



Shown here, is a sport weight yarn used on a 28oz re-purposed tomato can.

After a bit of trial and error, I determined that the Bottom Circle for the Outer Covering needed to be a bit smaller than expected before switching to the Bean Stitch pattern. The Bean Stitch Section increased the circumference more than expected.

When circle reaches the desired size (just slightly smaller than the bottom of the can), do not fasten off, but move to the Bean Stitch Section.

Bean Stitch Section (Sides)

Note: Bean stitches are wider than the SC stitches so you can expect the circumference to increase as you begin this section. You must check the size of the Bean Stitch section a couple times as work progresses in order to know if it will be the correct size.

Multicolored Version

Rnd 1 (RS): [BS in next st, ch 1, skip next st] around, end with sl st in top of first BS to join. Fasten off.



Outer Covering after completing the first round of the bean stitch.

Rnd 2 (WS): Turn work so that the WS is facing. With slip knot of next color on the hook, BS into any of the bean stitches from the previous rnd, [ch 1, skip next ch-1 sp, BS into next BS] around until all bean stitches in previous rnd have been worked into, sl st into the blp of the first BS of the rnd. Fasten off.

Tip: To tidy up the inside of the Bean stitch section and to avoid weaving in any extra ends, try crocheting over the beginning and ending yarn tail from the previous round (held together) as you work the first few bean stitches of the current round. To make this easier, make the first bean stitch of each rnd just before the location of the yarn tails from the previous round, then you will remember to work over them for a while before trimming the yarn tails.



Rnd 3 (RS): Turn work so that the RS is facing. With slip knot of next color on the hook, BS into any of the bean stitches from the previous rnd, [ch 1, skip next ch-1 sp, BS into next BS] around until all bean stitches in previous rnd have been worked into, sl st into the blp of the first BS of the rnd. Fasten off.

Check the circumference of the bean stitch section by trying it on the can. If it seems loose, then ravel the bean stitch section and the last round of SC and try again with a smaller circumference. If it seems too tight, then ravel the bean stitch section and work an additional round of SC and try again. If you feel that one round changed the stitch count too much, you can work a partial round of SC, as long as you end up with an even number of stitches before working the Bean Stitch Section.



Repeat Rnds 2 & 3 until Outer Covering reaches the top of the can. Make sure to try the covering on the can at least once more to double check the fit as work progresses.

Fasten off.

Solid-Colored Version

Rnd 1 (RS): [BS in next st, ch 1, skip next st] around, end with sl st in top of first BS to join.

Showing the solid color version, just after the work was turned (after the joining slip stitch was made).



Rnd 2 (WS): Turn work so that the WS is facing. BS into the last BS of the previous rnd, [ch 1, skip next ch-1 sp, BS into next BS] around until all bean stitches in previous rnd have been worked into, sl st into the blp of the first BS of this rnd.

Rnd 3 (RS): Turn work so that the RS is facing. BS into the last BS of the previous rnd, [ch 1, skip next ch-1 sp, BS into next BS] around until all bean stitches in previous rnd have been worked into, sl st into the blp of the first BS of this rnd.

Check the circumference of the bean stitch section by trying it on the can. If it seems loose, then ravel the bean stitch section and the last round of SC and try again with a smaller circumference. If it seems too tight, then ravel the bean stitch section and work an additional round of SC and try again. If you feel that one additional round changed the stitch count too much, you can work a partial round of SC, as long as you end up with an even number of stitches before working the Bean Stitch Section.

Repeat Rnds 2 & 3 until Outer Covering reaches the top of the can. Make sure to try the covering on the can at least once more to double check the fit as work progresses.

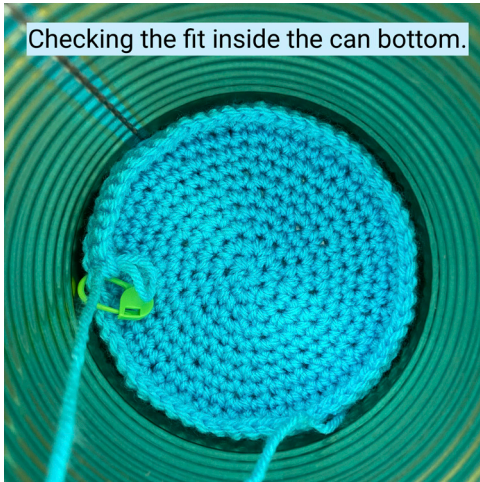
Fasten off.



Inner Lining:

Bottom Circle

Using the same directions as for the Outer Covering, create a Bottom Circle that fits perfectly inside the bottom of the can. Do not fasten off.



Sides

Rnd 1: SC flp into each st around.

Rnd 2: SC into each st around.

Repeat Rnd 2 until the Inner Lining is tall enough to reach the top edge of the can. The RS should be facing inward as work progresses. This is the side that will be seen when looking into the Canister. Fasten off leaving long tail for sewing.



Tip: Make the last round of the Inner Lining in the same color as the Last Round of the Outer Covering. This way, when they are stitched together around the can, your stitches will not be noticeable.



Finishing

Weave in any ends except for the long ending tail from the Lining. Block each piece only if necessary. Slip Lining inside of the can, and dress the Outer Covering over the outside of the can. Match up edges and using yarn tail and yarn needle, whip stitch the Outer Covering to the Lining. Weave in ends.



This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

To see more great projects and helpful guides like this, and to watch exclusive crafting videos, make sure to visit us at www.craftsy.com. Improve your skills and join our community!