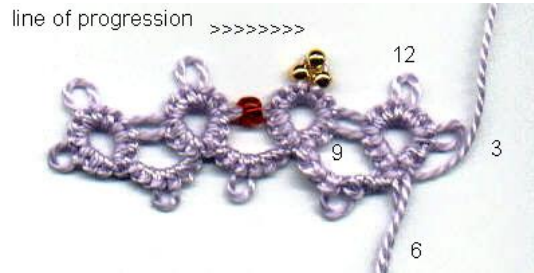


## REVERSE WORK (RW), TURN WORK (T) AND ROTATE WORK (ROT)

There are several different motions you may have to make to position your work properly when transitioning between the element you just made and the next one you need to make. you must consider the situation and where the next tatted element will be placed. There are three basic choices, reverse work, turn the work, or rotate the work.

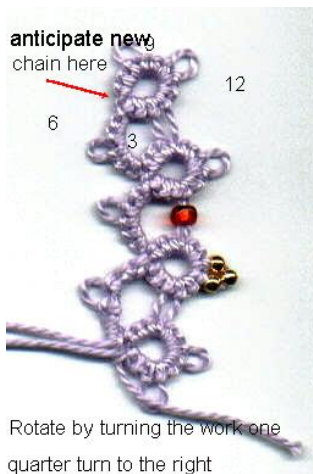
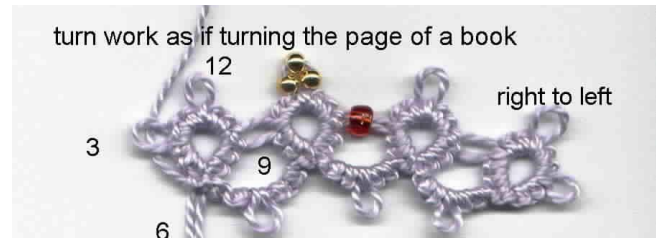
Note the **line of progression** (left to right) as this piece is tatted.



**Reverse Work: front becomes back;**  
top becomes bottom, as if opening  
or closing a trunk



**Turn Work or 'flip': front becomes back;** top  
remains top, as if turning pages of a book.  
Used this way, "flip" does not refer to the  
transfer of the loop, or the knot, to the other  
thread, aka, the infamous FLIP, needed to do  
true tatting.



**Rotate Work:** front remains front; bottom rotates one  
quarter turn to right clock wise

When directed to rotate the work, term often  
encountered when tatting "onion rings", it means that the  
front remains front while the bottom rotates one quarter  
turn to right clock wise.

If you consider the bottom of a ring where it closes as 6  
o'clock on the clock face, then you are rotating the tatting  
so that the bottom of the ring is now at 9 o'clock position  
(or 12:00 becomes 3:00)