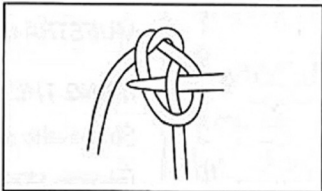


KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS

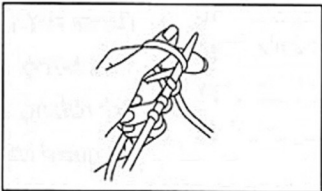
INTRODUCTION TO KNITTING

Learning the Basic Stitches

Simple cast on



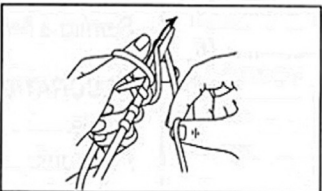
Pull out a length of yarn 3 times the width of the piece you are going to make. Tie a slip knot, and place this knot on the needle to form the first stitch. Hold needle in the right hand.



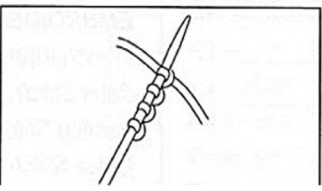
The two strands coming from the slip knot will form an upside down V. With the loose end of the yarn toward you and the yarn coming from the ball away from you, separate the two strands with the thumb and first finger of your left hand, then gather the ends of the yarn with the remaining fingers of your left hand.



Insert the tip of the right hand needle under the yarn around the thumb.



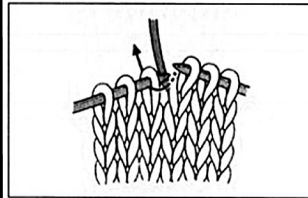
Take needle over the yarn around the first finger and pull this strand of yarn through the loop on the needle



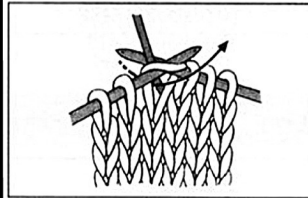
Drop yarn from thumb, then make another loop around thumb to tighten the stitch on the right hand needle. Repeat these 5 steps for the number of stitches required.

HOW TO WORK THE STITCHES

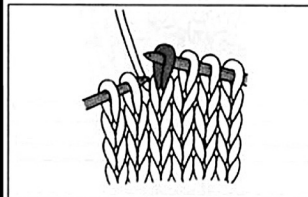
Knit Stitch



Holding yarn with the right hand, in back of the needles, slip point of right hand (RH) needle from front to back into the front of first stitch on left hand (LH) needle.

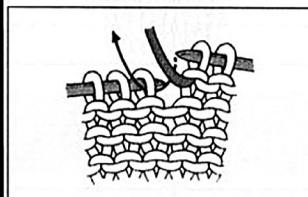


Bring yarn under and around RH needle (counter clockwise when looking at point of RH needle).

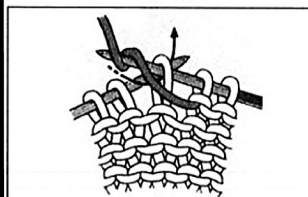


Keeping loop on RH needle, slip needle and loop to front, making 1 stitch on RH needle; drop used loop from LH needle.

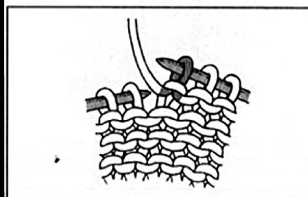
Purl Stitch



Holding yarn with the right hand, in front of needles, slip point of RH needle from back to front into the front of first stitch on LH needle



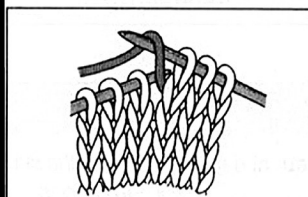
Bring yarn up, over and around RH needle (counter clockwise when looking at point of RH needle).



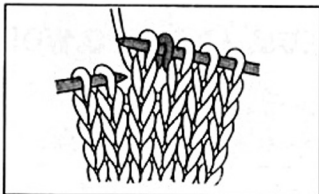
Keeping loop on RH needle, slip needle and loop to back, making 1 stitch on RH needle; drop used loop from LH needle.

Yarn Over

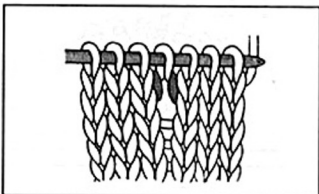
Yarn overs (YO), make an open hole, used to increase 1 stitch or to form openwork patterns.



To make a YO between two knit stitches, bring yarn between needles, then over the RH needle. To make a YO between two purl stitches, take yarn over RH needle then between needles to front.

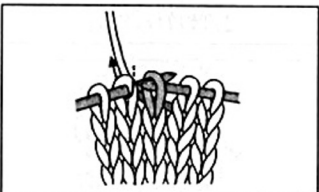


After working the next stitch on LH needle, the YO is a loop over the RH needle.

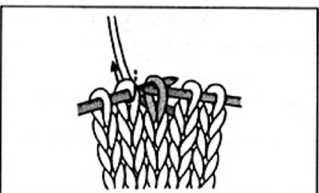


On the next row, purl or knit the YO, as indicated in the instructions. The YO will be an increased stitch, unless a stitch is decreased to maintain the same number of stitches.

Slip Stitch

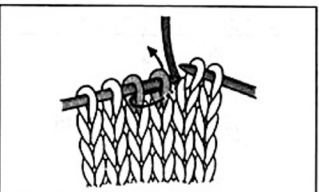


Holding LH needle and RH needle point to point, slip stitch from LH needle to RH. If instructions say to slip a stitch as if to knit it, hold both needle side by side and slip st to RH needle, as if you would be knitting it. (Slipped stitch will look twisted.)

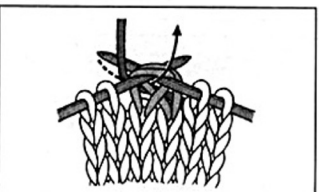


Since the slipped stitch was not worked, it will appear to be larger on the reverse side row.

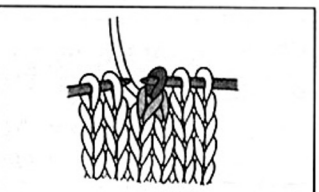
Knitting two stitches together



Going into the 2nd stitch on LH needle first, slip two stitches on RH needle instead of one stitch.



Work the two stitches together, as if they were one stitch.

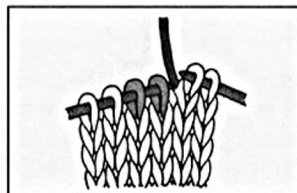


Working two stitches together will decrease 1 st in the total number of stitches.

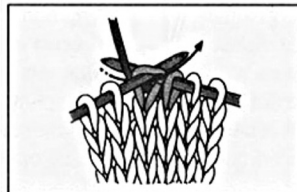
Twisting a stitch

Work the stitch through the back loop instead of through the front loop.

Simple decrease



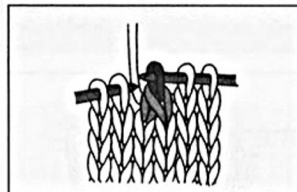
Slip 1 stitch from LH needle to RH needle as if to knit the stitch.



Knit the next stitch on LH needle.

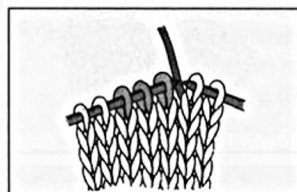


Use the tip of LH needle to pick up the slipped stitch and pass it over the knitted stitch and off the tip of the RH needle (= pass slipped stitch over = PSSO).

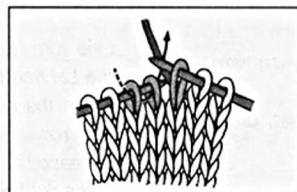


This will decrease 1 stitch in the total number of stitches.

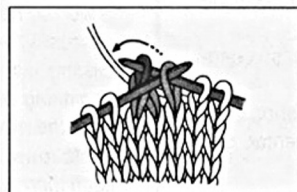
Double decrease



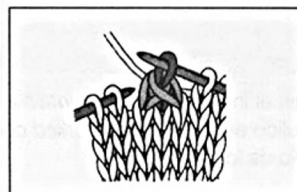
Slip 1 stitch from LH needle to RH needle, as if to purl it.



Knit 2 stitches together.

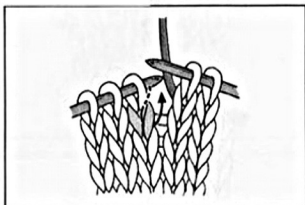


Use the tip of LH needle to pick up the slipped stitch and pass it over the two knitted stitches and off the tip of the RH needle (= pass slipped stitch over = PSSO)

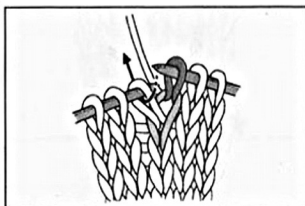


This results in two stitches decreased from the total number of stitches.

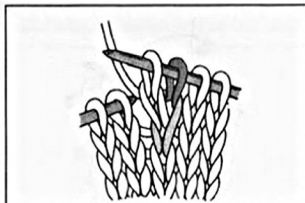
Two stitches worked in the same stitch



Work 1 stitch into the purl nub on the purl side of the first stitch on the LH needle.

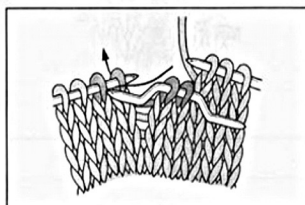


Work 1 stitch into the first stitch on the LH needle.

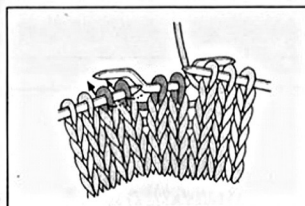


This will result in an increase of 1 stitch on the total number of stitches. Another way to increase is to knit (or purl) into the first stitch on the LH needle and without removing that stitch from the LH needle, knit (or purl) into the back loop of the same stitch, then remove the stitch from the LH needle.

Putting stitches on a holder



A long stitch holder can be used to store stitches to be used later. For cables, use a cable needle (cn) to transfer the stitches into a different place on the row. For a cable that turns to the left, slip the designated number of stitches to a cn, hold cn in front of work, work designated number of stitches, either slip sts from cn back to LH needle, or work stitches off the other end of the cn.



For a cable that turns to the right, hold the cable needle in back instead of front.

Turn, or pass

One turn, (or pass) means to work all the stitches from the LH needle to the RH needle.

When the instructions say to increase or decrease ev. hold two rows, if only one stitch is involved, it is usually, increased or decreased at the beginning and/or at the end of the right side row; then the wrong side row (second row) is worked before the next increase or decrease is made. Increasing and decreasing more than one stitch involves casting on or binding off, which is done only at the beginning of a row so the yarn is not left hanging away from the next stitches to be worked. Increasing every 4, 6, etc rows, means that entire rows are worked between each increase or decrease.

Edge Stitch

To maintain a tighter edge, the first stitch of every row can be worked contrary to the adjoining stitch.

GAUGE

This is the most important information in any pattern. It insures that the finished garment will be the same size and shape as given in the instructions. The needle size given in the printed gauge is only a suggestion. Since no two people will knit exactly the same way, you should work up a 4x4" swatch using the designated yarn and pattern stitch. If you have too many stitches and rows in your swatch, try again with a smaller needle. With too less stitches and rows, work another swatch with a larger needle. It does not matter what size needle you use as long as you obtain the correct gauge. Sometimes you may have to work with two sizes of needles; one for the right side and the other for the wrong side. If you cannot obtain the correct gauge, some alterations in the instructions will have to be made.

USING THE BASIC STITCHES

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Graphs show only the right side of your work. Unless noted in the instructions, the first row will be worked from the right edge of the graph to the left edge; the second row is worked from the left edge of the graph to the right edge.

Symbols represent the stitch you will be working, not how the stitch will look on finished product. If only uneven numbered rows are shown on the graph, instructions will be given as how to work the reverse side rows.

Stockinette Stitch

Row 1: (right side) Knit
Row 2: (Wrong side) Purl

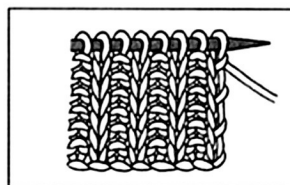
Reverse Stockinette Stitch

Row 1: (right side) Purl
Row 2: (wrong side) Knit

Garter Stitch

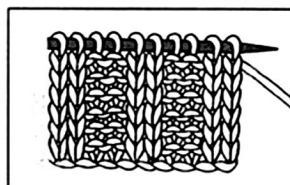
Knit every row.

1x1 Ribbing



Row 1: (right side) * K1, P1, *; rep from * to *.
Row 2 and all following rows: Work sts as they appear = knit the sts that look like a knit st and purl the sts that look like a purl st.

2x2 Ribbing



Row 1: (right side) * K2, P2, *; rep from * to *.
Row 2 and all following rows: Work sts as they appear.

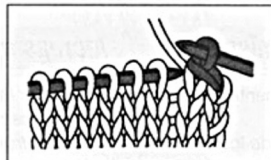
Learning how to use the stitches

In this second part are the necessary basics for completing an entire garment.

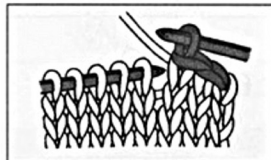
INCREASING - DECREASING AND/OR BINDING OFF

Decreasing at the beginning of a row

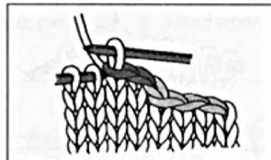
When forming an armhole or neckline shaping, binding off is done at the beginning of the row.



Slip 1 stitch to RH needle as if to purl it, knit next stitch on LH needle, with the tip of LH needle, pass the slipped st over the knitted stitch.



Knit 1 stitch, pass the second stitch on RH needle over the new stitch. Repeat for the required number of stitches to be bound off, making certain that the bound off stitches are the same tension as the row of stitches below. On the reverse side of Stockinette Stitch, purl all stitches.

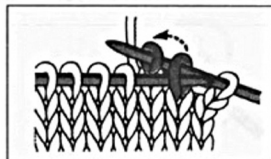


Follow the written instructions for the following rows until the shaping is completed.

Decreasing at both ends of the same row

Usually done on right side rows for Raglan sleeves.

Decreases can be worked at the beginning of the row, or two or three stitches from the outside edge.



Unless otherwise noted, the decreasing is done on a right side row. At the beginning of a right side row, K3, slip 1 st, K1 st, PSSO.



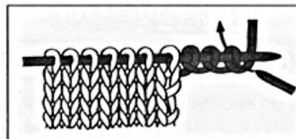
To match the first decrease, at the end of a right side row, work to last 5 stitches, K 2 tog, K3.

Increasing at the beginning of a row

When increasing more than one stitch.



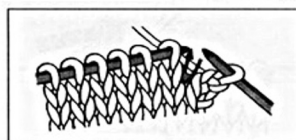
Before beginning the row, cast on the designated number of stitches. At the end of the row, cast on the designated number of stitches.



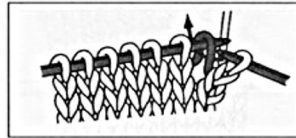
Knit or purl added stitches as given in the instructions.

Increasing at both edges of the same row

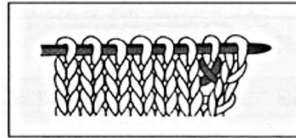
This kind of increasing is usually done on a right side row. Increases can be made at edge, or at a designated number of stitches from each edge. On this example, 3 stitches from the edge.



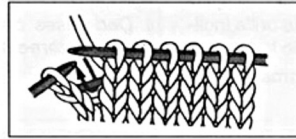
At the beginning of a right side row K3, with the tip of the RH needle, pick up the strand of yarn between last worked st on RH needle and next st on LH needle, place this loop onto LH needle.



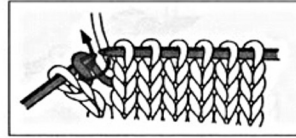
Knit into the back of this loop to twist the stitch.



This increase makes a small hole between two stitches.



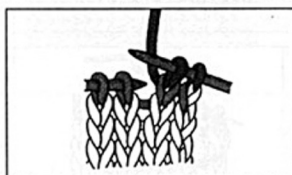
At the end of this same right side row, match the beginning increase by working to the last 3 stitches. With the tip of the RH needle, pick up the strand of yarn between last worked st on RH needle and next st on LH needle, place this loop onto LH needle.



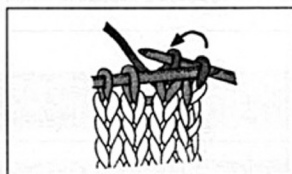
Knit into the back of this loop to twist the st, K3.

BINDING OFF

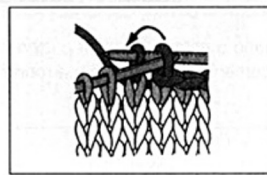
Simple Bind Off



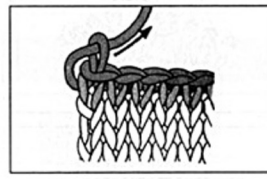
Slip 1 stitch to RH needle as if to purl it., knit next stitch on LH needle



Using tip of LH needle, pass the second stitch on RH needle over the new stitch.



Knit next st on LH needle, pass the second stitch on RH needle over the new stitch. Repeat this process until no stitches remain on LH needle, and only one stitch is on RH needle.



After all stitches have been bound off, cut yarn and pass end of yarn through the remaining stitch on the RH needle before slipping it off.