NEW

# Simple Steps to Knitting

Everything you need to know as easy as 1, 2, 3

PERFECT FOR BEGINNERS









Digital Edition

FUTURE

NINTH EDITION

Master all the stitches to start on your very first project

# Welcome to Simple Steps to Knitting

Knitting has has a resurgence in recent years, and it's really as easy as one, two, three. In this brand new title, Simple Steps to Knitting, we start you at the very beginning, taking you through all the different types of yarn, needles and all the other tools you might need to finish your projects. The easy-to-follow tutorials then lead you through everything you need to know, from your first cast on through to combining stitches and adding embellishments and fastenings before you'll find some really great patterns from our wonderful designers.



FUTURE

# Simple Steps to Knitting

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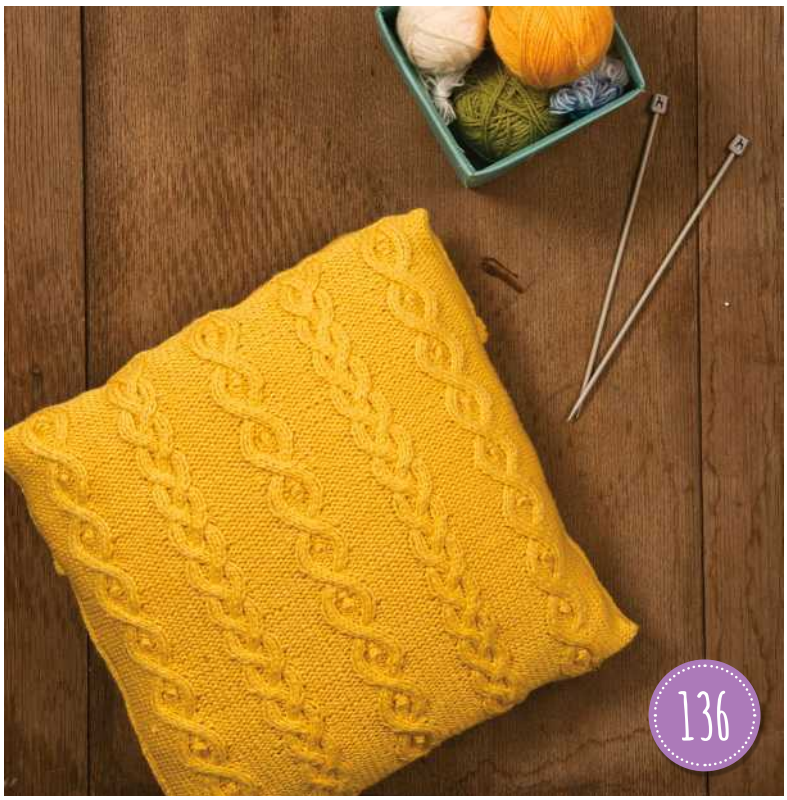















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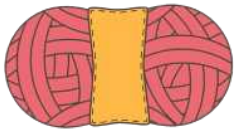
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# GETTING STARTED


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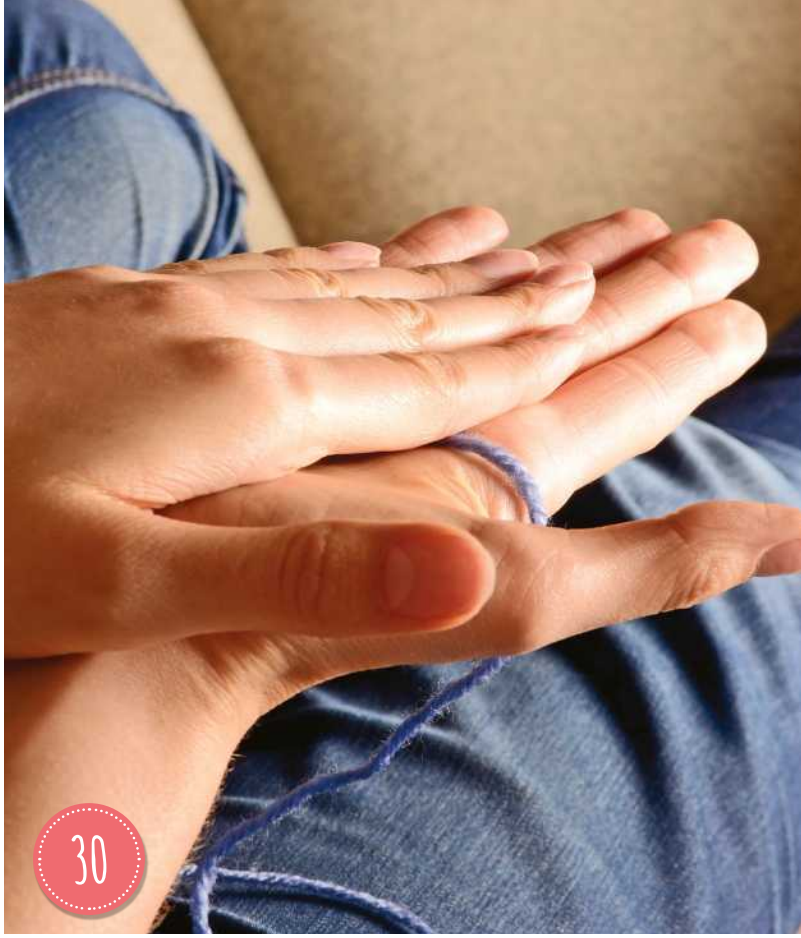















10 cm
4 inch

# YARNS

Although you can quite easily start knitting with just a pair of needles and a ball of yarn, there are lots of other useful tools available

**To begin knitting, it's pretty straightforward, as all you need are two things: a pair of knitting needles and a ball of yarn.** The yarn that you decide to use will play a part in determining which needles you work with, so let's start by looking at the many types of yarn available to you.
Yarns are made with a wide variety of fibres; most are natural, some are synthetic, and others blend different fibres together. All yarns have different textures and properties, and will affect the look and feel of your finished project. For example, wool is stretchy and tough, alpaca is soft and luxurious, and natural and synthetic blends are durable with other enhanced properties. When choosing a yarn you also need to consider its thickness, usually called its weight. Different weights affect the appearance of your project and the number of stitches needed. When learning to knit, it's a good idea to start with a medium-weight yarn that feels comfortable in your hand and is smooth but not too slippery. A yarn described as worsted, Aran or 10-ply in wool or a wool blend is ideal.



## Wool

Wool is very warm and tough, so great for winter wear. It can be fine and soft or rough and scratchy, but will soften with washing. It's a good for new crocheter.



## Mohair

Mohair is a silk-like fibre that comes from the Angora goat. Itdyes well and is often blended with other fibres. It is great for winter garments as it is warm.



## Alpaca

Alpaca yarn can be hairy looking, but it is one of the warmest and most luxurious wools out there. It is also incredibly soft, and comes in varieties such as baby and royal.



## Cotton

This natural vegetable fibre is less elastic than woo. Cotton has a lovely stitch definition when crocheted, and is good for homewares and bags.



## Acrylic

Acrylic yarn is both affordable and washable. This synthetic yarn is very soft to the touch and comes in a wide variety of colours and textures.



## Natural and synthetic blends

Blending natural and man-made fibres creates yarns that are more versatile. It can also enhance their appearance.



## Did you know?

Every ball of yarn comes with a recommended needle size, which is printed on the label. Use bigger needles than this to make a more open stitch, and smaller ones to make a tighter, more compact fabric.

## Yarn weights

| Yarn Weight | Properties | Ideal For | Recommended Needle Sizes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Metric | US | Old UK |
| Lace, 2-ply, fingering | Extremely light, Lace yarn produces a very delicate texture on 2mm (US 0) hooks. Bigger needles will produce a more open fabric. | Lace | 2mm<br>2.25mm<br>2.5mm | 0<br><br>1 | 14<br><br>13 |
| Superfine, 3-ply, fingering, baby | Using very slim needles, Superfine yarn is perfect for lightweight, intricate lace work. | Finely woven socks, shawls, babywear | 2.75mm<br>3mm<br>3.25mm | 2<br><br>3 | 12<br>11<br>10 |
| Fine, 4-ply, sport, baby | Fine yarn is great for socks, and can also be used in items that feature slightly more delicate textures. | Light jumpers, babywear, socks, accessories | 3.5mm<br>3.75mm<br>4mm | 4<br>5<br>6 | 9<br><br>8 |
| Double knit (DK), light worsted, 5/6-ply | An extremely versatile weight yarn, DK can be used to create a wide variety of items and crochets up relatively quickly. | Jumpers, light-weight scarves, blankets, toys | 4mm<br>4.5mm | 7 | 7 |
| Aran, medium worsted, Afghan, 12-ply | With many yarns in this thickness using a variety of fibres to make them machine washable, Aran yarn is good for garments with thick cabled detail and functional items. | Jumpers, cabled garments, blankets, hats, scarves, mittens | 5mm<br>5.5mm | 8<br><br>9 | 6<br><br>5 |
| Chunky, bulky, craft, rug, 14-ply | Quick to crochet, chunky yarn is perfect for warm outerwear. Often made from lightweight fibres to prevent drooping. | Rugs, jackets, blankets, hats, legwarmers, winter accessories | 6mm<br>6.5mm<br>7mm<br>8mm | 10<br>10.5<br>11 | 4<br>3<br>2<br>0 |
| Super chunky, super bulky, bulky, roving, 16-ply and upwards | Commonly used with very large needles, Super chunky yarn crochets up very quickly. Large stitches make mistakes easy to spot. | Heavy blankets, rugs, thick scarves | 9mm<br>10mm | 13<br><br>15 | 00<br><br>000 |

# KNITTING NEEDLES

The tools of the trade, choosing your needles will ultimately depend on your project, yarn and, of course, personal preference

**Knitting needles come in many types, sizes and materials.** Once you become more familiar with knitting, you may find that you prefer one type over another, but the variations are designed with different patterns and yarns in mind. This guide will explain the features of each, but the best way to decide which needles suit you is to practise and find the ones that feel most comfortable.

Learning to knit on bent, dull or rough needles will be a frustrating process, so it's worth investing in a good pair that feel nice in your hands to get started. To practise knitting, it's better to work with thick yarn as this will make it easier to spot mistakes. If you're getting started with yarn that is Aran weight or thicker, your first pair of needles should be at least 5mm (US 8) in diameter.

## Straight needles

Pointed at one end with a stopper at the other, straight knitting needles come in pairs and a variety of lengths. Short needles are best for small projects and long needles are recommended for wider projects, such as blankets. When you're new to knitting, it's best to start with long, straight needles, as they have more length to hold on to and give the most support to the hand.




## Metal needles

Strong and not prone to bending, metal needles are good for all types of yarns, especially wool, wool blends and acrylic. Stitches move quickly on the polished surface of metal needles, which makes them quick to knit with but also unsuitable for beginners, as stitches can easily slip off the needle's tip. Metal needles of more than 8mm (US 11) in diameter can be heavy and difficult to work with.




## Plastic needles

Lightweight and flexible, plastic needles can be used with all types of yarns. The smooth surface of plastic needles allows stitches to move quickly, but not as quickly as on metal needles, so the risk of stitches slipping off the needle is reduced. Larger needles are commonly made of plastic in order to reduce their weight.



## Bamboo needles

Bamboo needles are strong and tend to be lighter than metal needles. The bamboo has a slight grip, which helps to keep stitches regularly spaced, creating an even knit. This also minimises the risk of stitches slipping off the needle's tip, making them an excellent choice for beginners. Bamboo needles are also recommended for arthritis sufferers, as they are warm to the touch and can warp slightly to fit the curvature of the hand.

# Knitting needles



## Square needles

Although most needles are cylindrical, square needles with four flat sides make a more consistent stitch and require less hand tension to maintain in position. This makes them good for beginners and arthritis sufferers.

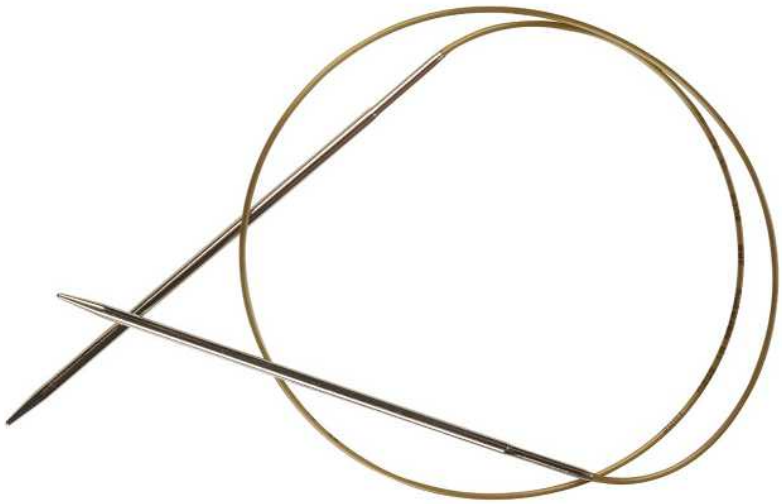
## Double-pointed and circular needles

In order to produce a tube of knitting without a seam, such as a sock or cowl, you will need to knit in the round using double-pointed or circular needles. Choosing which to use will often depend on the length of your project. Double-pointed needles (DPNs) can knit a very narrow tube, whereas circular needles are better for larger projects.



## Double-pointed needles

Usually sold in sets of four or five, double-pointed needles (DPNs) have points at both ends. They are typically quite short and do not hold a lot of stitches, so are best for smaller projects, such as socks.



## Circular needles

These are two straight needles connected with a flexible plastic cord. The cord can come in many different lengths, from 30-152cm (12-60in), and it is important to choose a length that is appropriate for your project. A good rule of thumb is to use a cord that will match or be slightly smaller than the circumference of the piece you are knitting.

## Size

Knitting needles come in a variety of diameters, from as small as 1.5mm (US 000 / 00) up to 25mm (US 50). The size of the needle that you use will determine the size of the stitch you create, and most yarns will come with a recommended needle size. There are three common needle-sizing systems: European metric, old British and American. Use this chart to convert between sizes. If your needles are not labelled by diameter, you may need to buy a needle size gauge to establish their size.

| Metric (mm) | US | Old UK |
|---|---|---|
| 1.5 | 000/00 | N/A |
| 2 | 0 | 14 |
| 2.25 / 2.5 | 1 | 13 |
| 2.75 | 2 | 12 |
| 3 | N/A | 11 |
| 3.25 | 3 | 10 |
| 3.5 | 4 | N/A |
| 3.75 | 5 | 9 |
| 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 4.5 | 7 | 7 |
| 5 | 8 | 6 |
| 5.5 | 9 | 5 |
| 6 | 10 | 4 |
| 6.5 | 10.5 | 3 |
| 7 | N/A | 2 |
| 7.5 | N/A | 1 |
| 8 | 11 | 0 |
| 9 | 13 | 00 |
| 10 | 15 | 000 |
| 12 | 17 | N/A |
| 15 | 19 | N/A |
| 20 | 35 | N/A |
| 25 | 50 | N/A |

# KNITTING KIT BAG

Although you can quite easily start knitting with just a pair of needles and a ball of yarn, there are lots of other useful tools available

## Needle organiser

When you've built up a collection of needles of all different sizes and types, storing them can become tricky. A needle organiser keeps them all in one place and protected against damage. Depending on your preference, you can get either a needle roll or a bag, which is like a long pencil case.

## Pins

Useful for pinning pieces of knitting together when sewing up or pinning out to get measurements, pins with large heads are ideal, as they won't get lost in your work.

## Row counter

Used to keep track of how many rows you've knitted, this is another helpful tool that will save you from counting the stitches in your work. There are different types of counters available; some sit on the end of your needle and can be turned at the end of each row, while others are available as a clicker.



## Stitch markers

These can be used at the beginning and end of a panel of stitches, such as a cable detail, and to mark the end of each row when working in the round. They can be incredibly useful when you're following a complex pattern, and save you a lot of time by avoiding counting stitches on every row. When you get to a marker in your work, simply transfer it from the right-hand to the left-hand needle and continue.

# Knitting kit bag

## Knitting bag

Available at most craft stores, knitting bags come with many compartments for storing all your tools and materials. They are usually made of sturdy material that won't be damaged by the sharp points of your needles.




## Did you know?

Knitting is actually good for your health. Studies have proven that knitting can help reduce blood pressure, decrease heart rate, and provide many benefits for those suffering with mental health issues.

## Point protectors

These will prevent the points of your needles from being damaged, as well as other things being damaged by them. Sharp needles will easily puncture bags, and fragile tips can be rather prone to breaking while being transported. Point protectors will also prevent unfinished work from slipping off the ends of your needles while you are not working on your project.

## Knitting needle gauge

It's essential to know what size of needle you're knitting with. If you're unsure, either because the needle has no marking or it has been rubbed off, a needle gauge will be able to tell you. All you need to do is poke the needle through the holes to find the best fit. Most will also feature a ruler to measure tension squares.

## Scissors

You will need a pair of scissors for cutting off yarn and trimming edges. It's best to use a good-quality pair with sharp, short blades that will allow you to snip close to the work for a clean finish.

## Stitch holders

Available in many different sizes, these are used to hold stitches that you will return to later. You can even make your own from a length of thin yarn or a safety pin.

## Tape measure

A handy tool when you're knitting to exact measurements, you should always keep a tape measure nearby. Not only can you use it to measure the person you are knitting for, but also to check your tension and the size and progress of your piece of knitting.

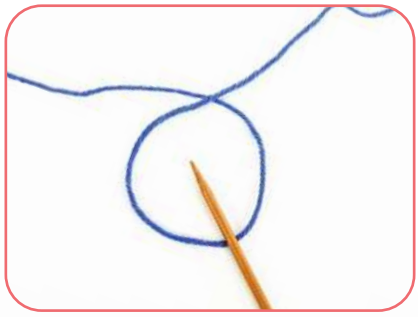
# SLIP KNOT

Almost every piece that you knit will begin with this simple knot, which creates your first stitch

**This is an easy and quick-to-learn knot.** The slip knot is, in fact, the first loop you will place on the needle when you begin a piece of knitting, and it will form the first stitch. There are many ways to create a slip knot, and as you practise making it, you might find that you develop your own technique. Here is just one way.

## Top tip

If you find it difficult to grab the loop with a needle, use your index finger instead. Then, when you've made the loop and tightened it, just slip it onto the needle.







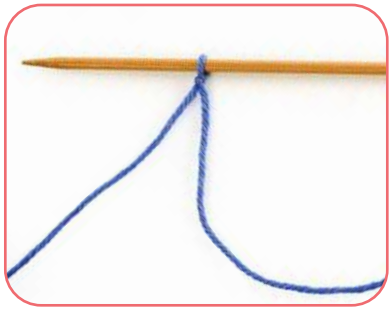
01 **Make a circle** Lay out a length of yarn. Pick it up close to the ball and cross it over the yarn end (called the tail) to make a circle.

02 **Bring the yarn through** Insert the tip of a needle through the circle of yarn and underneath it, then over the piece of yarn coming from the ball end. Pull this bit of yarn through the circle.

03 **Knot and loop** This forms a loop on the needle and a loose knot below, as shown in the image above.







04 **Tighten** With the needle in one hand, pull both ends of the yarn firmly in order to tighten the knot and the loop.

05 **Check tension** Ensure the slip knot is tight enough that it won't fall off the needle or fall apart but not so tight that you can't move it along the needle.

06 **Assess the tail** The tail end of your yarn should be at least 10-15cm (4-6in) long so it can be woven in later. Some patterns will instruct that you leave a longer tail (called a long loose end) to use for seams or something else at a later stage.

# HOLDING YARN & NEEDLES

Picking up your needles and yarn together for the first time might feel a bit awkward and unnatural, but it will soon become second nature

**It will take practice to hold needles and yarn comfortably.** You'll mostly hold the yarn and a needle in one hand at the same time, which can be complicated. For now, do what feels comfortable. As you improve, you will find a technique that works for you.

There are two styles of knitting: holding the yarn in the right hand is called English style and holding it in the left hand is called Continental style. However, knitting is ambidextrous, so whether you're right or left handed, try both to see which you prefer.

## English style



01 **Position the yarn**With your palm facing you, wrap the yarn around your little finger on your right hand. Take it across your next two fingers then under your index finger. You need to control the yarn firmly but with a relaxed hand, so that the yarn will flow through your fingers as you knit.



02 **Alternative technique** If you can't get comfortable, try this technique, or any other that you prefer, instead. The main thing you need to make sure of is that the tension is enough to create even loops that are not too loose or too tight. Keep this in mind the whole time.



03 **Hold the needles**Once your yarn is in position, grab your needles. The needle with the stitches about to be worked needs to be in the left hand, and the other in the right. Use the right index finger (or middle finger if you prefer) to wrap the yarn around the needle.

## Continental style



01 **Position the yarn**
Wrap the yarn around your little finger with your palm facing you. Then take it over the next two fingers to lace it underneath your index finger. Check your tension: not too loose and not too tight.



02 **Alternative technique**
If that does not feel comfortable, try wrapping the yarn around a different finger. You can also try wrapping the yarn twice around the index finger, which will help you tighten the tension if you need to.



03 **Hold the needles**
As with English-style knitting, hold the needle with the stitches to be worked in the left hand and the other in the right. Use your left index finger to wrap the yarn around the right-hand needle when working a stitch.

# CASTING (BINDING) ON

Now you're comfortable holding your needles and yarn, it's time to get knitting. The first step is casting on

**To get started, you must cast (bind) on.** This creates a row of loops that will be the foundation for your knitting. There are many methods. Single-strand cast (bind) ons are simple and soft; they can be created using one or two needles. Two-strand cast (bind) ons mostly use one needle and are strong, elastic and versatile. Here, we are going to showcase three of the most common cast (bind) ons, but there is an abundance of others with different properties that you can also use, and which will affect the look of your knitting.

Don't forget to create your first stitch with a slip knot – turn back to page 16 if you need a reminder on how to do this.

**Top tip**

Don't forget that the slip knot makes your first stitch, so you need to include it when you're counting how many stitches are on your needle.





01 **Make a loop around your thumb** This is the simplest cast (bind) on, and is quick and easy to get on the needle. With the needle that has the slip knot on it in your right hand, wrap the working yarn around your left-hand thumb (and index finger if it's more comfortable). Hold the yarn in place in your palm.

02 **Collect the loop** Put the needle tip near the crook of your thumb and underneath the yarn that is closest to you. Pull it up so that the yarn is on the needle.



03 **Tighten the stitch** Pull the loop off your thumb (and index finger if necessary) with the needle, but keep hold of the yarn in the palm of your hand. Lift the needle or pull on the yarn to tighten the stitch.

04 **Repeat the process** Wrap the yarn around your left-hand thumb again and continue making loops until you have the desired number on your needle.

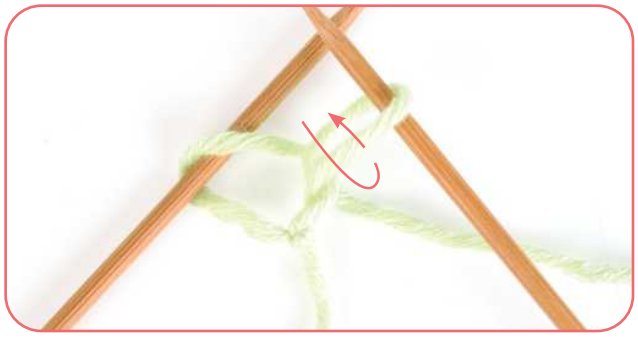
## Cable cast (bind) on



01 **Begin to knit**Holding the yarn in either English or Continental style, place the needle with the slip knot in your left hand. Put the tip of the right-hand needle through the loop on the left needle.



02 **Make a loop**With the yarn behind the needles, wrap it under and around the right needle. With the tip of the right needle, carefully pull the yarn through the loop on the left needle.



03 **Transfer to the needle**To move the loop from the right needle to the left, insert the tip of the left needle from right to left through the front of the loop. Tighten the loop by pulling both yarn ends.



04 **Insert the needle** Put the tip of the right needle between the two loops on the left needle. Then, you must wrap the yarn under and around the tip of the right needle.



05 **Pull the loop through**Now you need to draw the yarn through very carefully with the tip of the right needle. You should find that you have a loop on the right-hand needle.



06 **Continue** Move the loop on the right needle to the left as you did in step 3. Continue, being sure to insert the needle between the first two loops on the left needle.

# Getting started

## Long tail cast (bind) on



01 **Leave a tail**This cast (bind) on is a bit harder, as it uses two yarn strands (the working yarn and the tail) at the same time. You will need to use a long tail, one that is approximately four times as long as the desired width of your cast (bind) on. Start by holding the needle with the slip knot in your right hand. In your left hand, hold the tail going over your thumb and the working yarn over your index finger. Hold both strands in your palm.



02 **Pick up the loop** Insert the tip of the needle under the loop on your thumb, much the same as when making the single cast (bind) on.



03 **Go over the back** While keeping the yarn on your thumb, wrap the tip of the needle around the loop on your index finger.

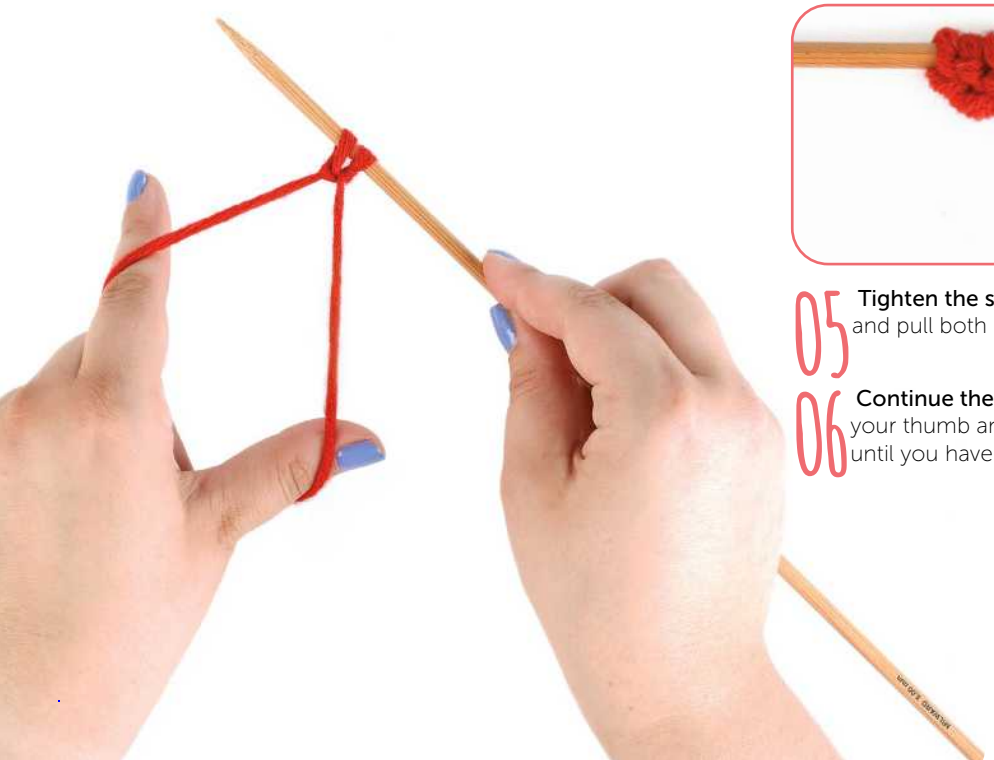


04 **Form the first stitch** Pull the yarn through the space next to your thumb and then up to form a stitch.



05 **Tighten the stitch**Release the yarn from your thumb and pull both ends to tighten the stitch on the needle.

06 **Continue the process**Loop the strands of yarn around your thumb and index finger again, and repeat the steps until you have the desired number of stitches.





## Top tip

If you have wooden knitting needles, it's very important to clean and moisturise them once or twice a year using natural wax wood cleaners.

# KNIT STITCH

Learn the foundation stitch of knitting with this simple tutorial and you'll be making scarves, tea cosies and more in next to no time

**The knit stitch (abbreviated as K in patterns) is the very first stitch that you'll learn**. It is the most important stitch and even when it's used on its own you can still create great pieces from scarves to tea cosies. Now that you've learnt how to cast (bind) on – we recommend that you start off with cable cast (bind) on (page 19) – you're more than 80 per cent of the way there with knit stitch. Working the knit stitch (K) every row is called garter stitch (g st), the result is a flat fabric with horizontal ridges of V stitches and bumps, this somewhat corrugated finish is great for making warm garments as the rows of bumps hold in warm air. Garter stitch is also often worked on the edges of flat pieces of stocking (stockinette) stitch (st st) knitting to prevent it from curling. Once you've followed the steps and mastered the stitch, have a go at the garter stitch scarf.



## Did you know?

The word 'knit' comes from the Old English word 'cnyttan', which literally means 'knot'.

## KNIT STITCH





01 **Use the cable cast (bind) on method**Following the cable cast (bind) on method on page 19, cast (bind) on a manageable 20 stitches. Hold the needle with your stitches in your left hand and with your right hand hold the yarn at the back of your needles, insert the point of right-hand needle into the left side of first stitch (loop) on the left-hand needle.

02 **Maintain an even tension (gauge)**With the yarn guided by your index finger, wind it under and around the point of the right-hand needle, in an anti-clockwise direction. Keep the yarn in your right hand relatively taut, this will help to keep your work stable and maintain an even tension (gauge).



03 **Thread the needle through the loop**With a firm hold of the left-hand needle, carefully move the right-hand needle so that you bring the tip through the loop on the left-hand needle, catching the yarn that you wound round the needle in step 1.



04 **Finish the stitch**Move the right-hand needle little further through the stitch that you have just created, then gently pulling the right needle to your right, you can let the stitch from the left needle drop off. You have now worked one knit (K) stitch. Continue for the rest of the row. When you've worked all the stitches, swap the needles into the other hands and start again.

"It's the most important stitch – even when it's used on its own you can still create great pieces"

## Cast (bind) off knitwise



01 **Begin to cast (bind) off**With the yarn at the back of the work knit the first two stitches as you would normally do. Then insert the tip of the left-hand needle into the right side of the first stitch on the right-hand needle.



02 **One stitch at a time**Lift the stitch over the second stitch and the tip of the right-hand needle then drop from the left needle. You have cast (bind) off one stitch. Knit the next stitch and repeat to the end of the row.



03 **Loop and pull**At the end of the row you will be left with one stitch on the right needle. Cut your yarn to leave a tail of approximately 15cm (8in) and enlarge the last stitch and feed the end of the yarn through the loop and pull tightly.

# PURL STITCH

Now that you have mastered the knit stitch, it's time to learn how to work its partner purl stitch – you'll find it's not all that different

**There are only two main stitches to the art of knitting**. The first is knit (K), which you will have now mastered; the second is purl (P), which we will show you how to work here. When worked together with subtle variations, you will be able to make anything!

Purl stitch is effectively the reverse way to work a knit stitch. If you were to purl every row, you would end up with a piece of fabric identical to a garter stitch (g st) (knit stitch every row). However, when you work a row of knit stitches followed by a row of purl stitches and repeat these two rows, you will have a piece of fabric that has smooth 'Vs' on one side and rugged 'bumps' on the other. This is called a stocking (stockinette) stitch (st st), and you will recognise this as the standard knit fabric. Usually the 'V' side is called the right side (RS), and when this faces you on the left needle, it indicates that you knit the next row. The wrong side (WS) has bumps and indicates that you purl the next row. When you knit a sample of stocking (stockinette) stitch, it has a tendency to curl on itself, so it is often worked alongside garter stitch for flat pieces and rib stitch for garments.



**Top tip**

Practise your knit and purl stocking stitch in a bright, fun yarn to keep you interested as you learn.

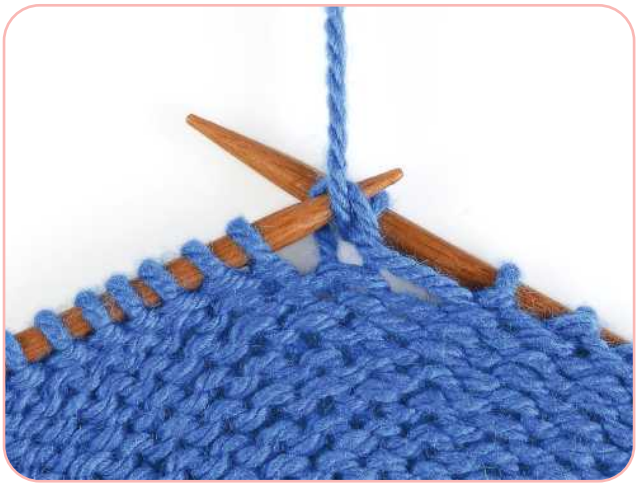


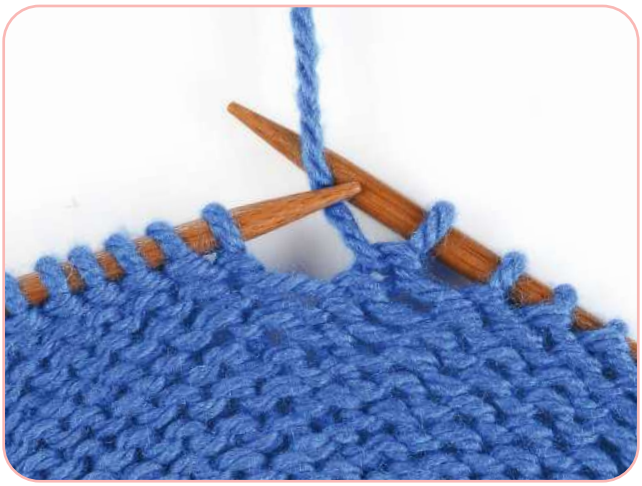


01 **Set up the needles** With the needle holding the unworked stitches in your left hand (LH) and the empty needle in your right hand (RH), hold the yarn at the front of your work. Insert the tip of the right-hand needle into the first stitch entering the loop from left to right.

02 **Wind the yarn** Wind the yarn around the tip of the right needle, moving it from right to left in an anticlockwise direction, ensuring that you're keeping a tension on the yarn as it moves through your fingers.

# Purl stitch





**03** **Work the stitches** Work the tip of the right-hand needle through the stitch on the left needle, catching the yarn as you go and drawing it through.

**04** **Drop off and continue** Move the right-hand needle a little further through the stitch that you have just created, then gently pulling the right needle to your right, you can let the stitch from the left needle drop off. You have now worked 1 purl (P) stitch. Continue for the rest of the row.

## Did you know?

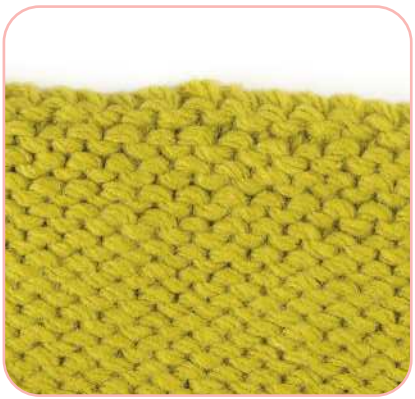
While on the majority of patterns, a stocking stitch (st st) shows the 'V' side as the right side of your work, sometimes reverse stocking (stockinette) stitch is called for in the design. This is simply where the 'bumpy' side becomes the right side.

"When worked together with variations, you will be able to make anything!"

## Cast (bind) off purlwise (p-wise)







**01** **Purl the first 2 stitches** With the yarn at the front of the work, purl (P)the first 2 stitches as you would normally do. Then, insert the tip of the left-hand needle into the right side of the first stitch on the right-hand needle.

**02** **Cast and purl** Carefully lift the stitch over the second stitch and the tip of the right-hand needle, and drop from the left needle. You have cast off 1 stitch. Purl the next stitch and repeat this method to the end of the row.

**03** **Cut and enlarge** At the end of the row, you will be left with 1 stitch on the right needle. Cut your yarn to leave a tail of approximately 15cm (8in). Enlarge the last stitch, feed the end of the yarn through the loop and pull tightly.

# SLIPPING STITCHES

Slipping your stitches in the correct way is a technique that is important to master, because it will ensure that your knitting looks neat and professional

**To slip stitches (sl st), you must displace stitches from one needle to the other.** Whether it's to decrease stitches, transfer stitches to cable needles and stitch holders, or add detail in a lace pattern, you'll use this method a lot. The result is an elongated stitch with a bar across it. Depending on whether your yarn is at the front of the work before slipping the stitch will determine whether the bar is in front or behind the slipped stitch. Unless the pattern tells you to bring the yarn to the front (yf), or take it to the back (yb), leave it where it is. There are two ways of slipping stitches: knitwise (kwise) or purlwise (pwise). Unless the pattern instructs otherwise, slip the stitch purlwise.

## SLIP STITCHES PURLWISE



01 **Prepare to purl** On both right and wrong side rows, insert the tip of the right-hand needle into the first stitch (unless otherwise stated) as if to purl the stitch.



02 **Work the stitches**Drop the stitch from the left needle by sliding it onto the right. Work the next stitch as instructed. Be careful not to pull the yarn too tightly.

## SLIP STITCHES KNITWISE



01 **Prepare to knit**Slip knitwise only when instructed, as this will twist the stitch. On both right and wrong side rows, insert the tip of the right-hand needle into the first stitch (unless otherwise stated) as if to knit the stitch.



02 **Work the stitches**The next part of the method is the same as if you were purling. So, drop the stitch from the left needle by sliding it onto the right. Work the next stitch as instructed, being careful not to pull the yarn too tightly.

**Top tip**

Unless otherwise instructed, always slip stitches purlwise to ensure that stitches don't become twisted.

# RIB STITCH

Rib is an elastic stitch that is most commonly used for welts and cuffs of garments, but used in its own right can be very useful

**Top tip**

When working a 1x1 rib on an even number of stitches, you will always work a K st first on every row. An odd number of stitches will mean you have to alternate between K and P stitches at the start of each row.

**Rib stitch gets its name from the vertical raised and indented ridges of the worked fabric.** When alternate stitches of knit (K) and purl (P) are worked along a row, you will notice that it is narrower than a piece of stocking stitch (st st) worked over the same number of stitches. This is because the fabric 'draws in', resulting in an elasticity that is perfect for cuffs and waistbands.

Most often, a garment project will ask for a section of 1x1 rib at the start of all pieces; the term 1x1 simply means that you will work a regular rib section of knit 1 (K1) stitch, then purl 1 (P1) stitch all the way across the row. This will be clear when you read the pattern.

*"A garment project will ask for a section of 1x1 rib at the start"*



01 **Knit 1 stitch**Cast (bind) on the required number of stitches as stated in the pattern, or for practice purposes, cast (bind) on 20 stitches. With yarn at the back of the work and cast (bind) on stitches on the needle in your left hand, knit 1 (K1) stitch.



02 **Work all the stitches**Your next stitch is a purl stitch, but your yarn is at the back of your work, so bring the yarn between your needles so that it is now at the front. Purl (P) the next stitch. Now take the yarn back through your needles and knit the next stitch. Continue in this way until you have worked all the stitches.



03 **Look for 'Vs' and 'bumps'**Now that you have worked your first row, when you turn your knitting to work the next row, you will notice that you have alternate 'Vs' and 'bumps' below the stitches on the needle. These are handy guides to know what stitch to work next. If there is a 'V', knit (K) the stitch, and if there is a 'bump', purl (P) the stitch. After a few rows you will notice columns of alternate stitches.

# MOSS (SEED) STITCH

Combining knit and purl stitches can create a pretty moss (seed) stitch which, when worked in conjunction with stocking stitch, looks great

**Moss (seed) stitch, which is also known as seed stitch in the US, uses alternate knit (K) and purl (P) stitches to create a textured fabric.** While it looks rather complicated, this is a very easy stitch to work and looks effective when worked in between sections of stocking stitch. If you have mastered rib stitch, then the mechanics of working moss (seed) stitch is not too dissimilar. You simply alternate between knit and purl stitches along the row, then on the next row you knit above a 'bump' and purl above a 'v'. While it is worked in a similar way to rib stitch, moss (seed) stitch actually produces a flat fabric, which does not have an elastic quality, so it would not be good to use for welts or cuffs, unless a loose finish is required.

Garments worked in moss (seed) stitch tend to be a little bulkier due to the raised 'purl' bumps, making them the perfect cover-up for a cool day. Why not work up squares of the same stitch and row count in moss (seed) stitch in different colours, and join them together to make a cot blanket, or something larger if you're feeling ambitious?

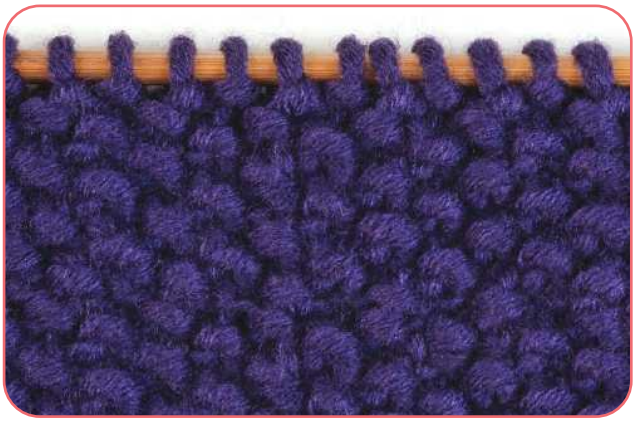
"Garments worked in moss (seed) stitch are a little bulkier due to the raised 'purl' bumps"

## Variations

A 2x2 moss (seed) stitch is where you K2 sts, then P2 sts along the row. The next row K the K (v) stitches, and P the P (bump) stitches. On the third row alternate the stitches, so K the P sts and P the K stitches. On the fourth row you K the K (v) stitches, and P the P 'bump' stitches again. Repeat these 4 rows for chequerboard-effect fabric.



01 **Mimic the rib stitch**Cast (bind) on 20 stitches. Start your first row as you would with rib stitch: K1 stitch, P1 stitch, remembering to bring your yarn back and forth through the needles between stitches, all the way to the end of the row. (Do not take yarn over the needles, otherwise you will create extra stitches and holes in your work.)



02 **Knit and purl stitches**When you swap needles so that the stitches to be worked are in your left hand, you will notice alternate 'v' and 'bump' stitches. You have an even number of stitches to work so row 2 and all even numbered rows of moss (seed) stitch you will start with a purl stitch, then alternate between knit and purl stitches to the end of the row. So effectively you purl when there is a 'v' and knit when there is a 'bump'. When you have finished, cast (bind) off your work using the rib cast (bind) off following the pattern set.



## Make this pattern!

See how to use the moss stitch to make this wonderfully snuggly moss stitch neck warmer. It's nice and easy and should make up in no time at all.

# JOINING A NEW YARN

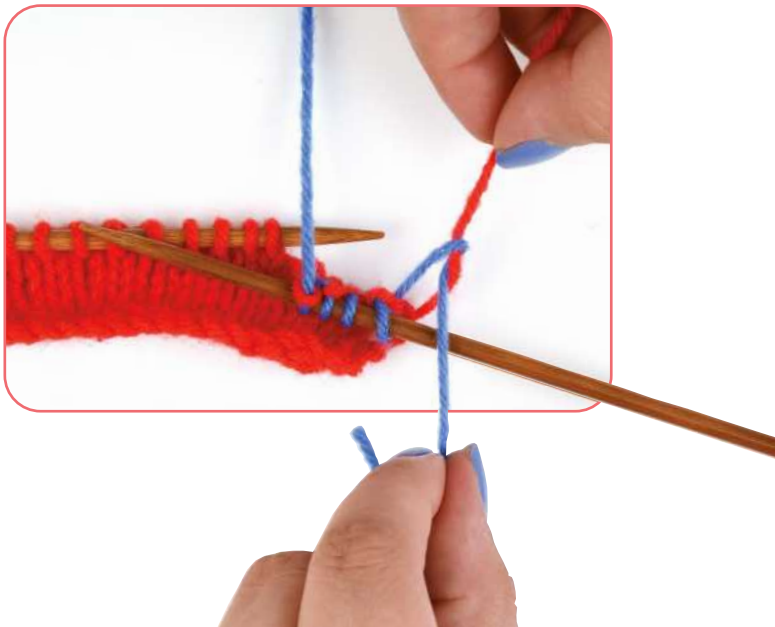
If your project is going to use up more than one ball of yarn, then you will need to join the next as seamlessly as possible

**There are many things that you may like to knit in one colour that, because of their size, will need more than one ball of yarn.** Joining a new ball of yarn to your existing work is very simple to do and if done well can make a seamless transition – even you won't be able to tell where you made the change.



## AT THE BEGINNING OF A ROW

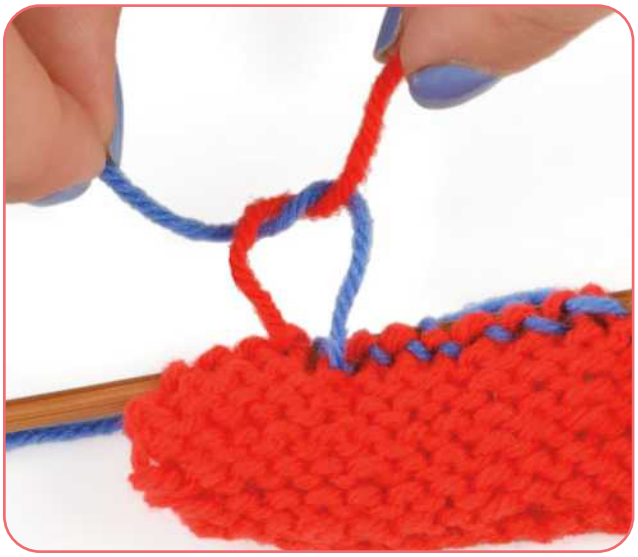
01 **Knit with the new yarn**The simplest way to join a new ball of yarn is at the beginning of a row. All you need to do is drop the old yarn and start knitting with the new. After a few stitches, tie the ends together. When you've finished the piece, darn the ends in.



# Joining a new yarn

## In the middle of a row





01 **Drop the old**Sometimes it won't be possible to join the new yarn at the end of the row. If you need to join your new yarn in the middle of a row, drop the old yarn so that it rests down the back of the piece.

02 **Pick up the new**In the same way as you would at the end of a row, simply start knitting with the new yarn, and after a few stitches, tie the ends together to secure them. Weave the ends in using duplicate stitch weaving when you're finished.

## Felted join







01 **Pick up the ends**Although this method only works with feltable animal fibres, it will produce an almost seamless join that can be used anywhere in the row. Start by picking up the two ends of the old and new yarn and placing them in your palm, parallel to each other and heading in opposite directions. Moisten the ends with water, or simply licking your palms will do.

02 **Rub them together**Between your palms, rub the two ends together firmly, but gently. The idea is to felt the fibres together using pressure, moisture and heat.

03 **Knit away** The two ends will be joined. There will be a light bulge where the two have become one, but this should be barely recognisable once it is knitted into the fabric.

"This method (at the beginning of the row) can also be used to simply join a different coloured yarn, for example to incorporate a stripe along the rows."

# SIMPLE INCREASES

Not all knitting is worked straight; for garments and some other projects you will need to increase the number of stitches you work

**In order to change the shape of your knitting, you'll need to increase and decrease the number of stitches that you work.** Here we will focus on increasing (inc) stitches. There are many ways to increase stitches, and some are more decorative than others. We will show you some of the most common ways to increase the number of stitches that you work. Once you become more experienced in knitting techniques, you'll be able to understand the directions on patterns that instruct you to increase in alternative ways.

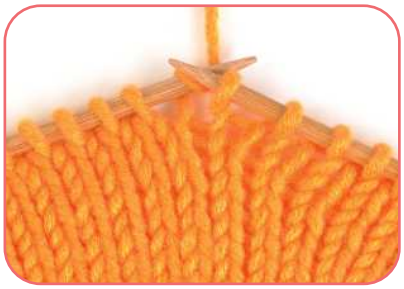
Most increases add one or two stitches at a time, and usually at the end of rows. In order to keep a neat selvedge, you will usually perform an increase one stitch in. You'll notice that the shaping will travel diagonally, and sometimes the increase stitch will form part of the design. If you have to work increases on multiple rows, it's a good idea to keep a notebook and pen to hand; this way you can note down how many increases you have worked either by tally charts or any other method that will help you remember.



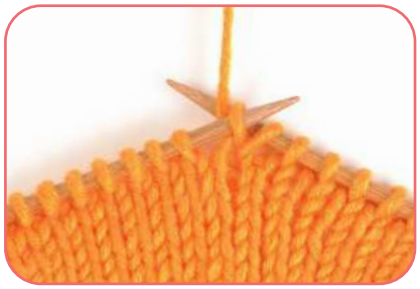
**Top tip**

If you have to make several increases across the row for a designated number of rows, use stitch markers on your needle so that the increase positions are easily identified

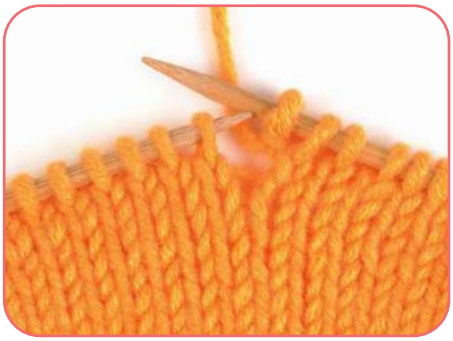
## KNIT INTO FRONT AND BACK OF STITCH (KFB)



01 **Knit the stitch** Knit (K) the next stitch, but don't drop the working loop off the left-hand needle. Insert the tip of the right needle into the back of the loop on the left needle.



02 **Wind the yarn** Wind the yarn around the tip of the right needle as if working a knit stitch (K), catch the yarn and pull it through the loop, dropping the stitch off the left needle.



03 **Continue** You have now created an extra stitch. Continue to work the rest of the row as instructed in your pattern.

## Make 1 Knitwise (M1 or M1K)



01 **Knit to increase**Knit (K) to the point in the pattern that instructs you to increase (inc). Guide the tip of the left needle and insert it under the horizontal strand between the previous and next stitch.



02 **Wind the yarn**Insert the tip of the right needle into the back of the raised strand, wind yarn around needle tip as if to knit (K) the stitch, and draw the yarn through.



03 **Drop the loop**Drop the loop from the left needle. You have now 'made' another stitch. If you didn't work into the back of the loop, you would create a hole in your work.

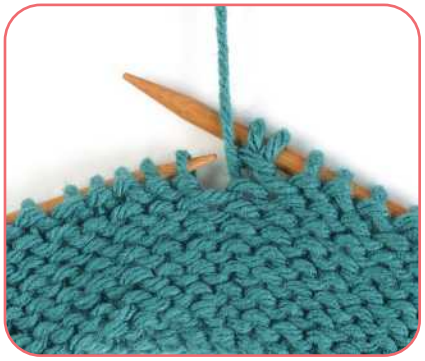
## Purl into front and back of stitch (pfb)



01 **Purl the next stitch**Purl (P) the next stitch, but don't drop the working loop off the left-hand needle. Insert the tip of the right needle into the back of the loop on the left needle from left to right.



02 **Wind the yarn**Wind the yarn around the tip of the right needle as if working a purl stitch, catch the yarn and pull it through the loop, dropping the stitch off the left needle.



03 **Continue**You have now created an extra stitch. Continue to work the rest of the row as instructed in your pattern.

## Make 1 Purlwise (M1 or M1P)



01 **Work to increase**Work to the point in the pattern that instructs you to increase. Guide the tip of the left needle and insert it from front to back under the horizontal strand between the previous and next stitch.



02 **Wind the yarn** nsert the tip of the right needle into the back of the raised strand from left to right, wind the yarn around the needle tip as if to purl the stitch, and draw the yarn through.



03 **Drop the loop** Drop the loop from the left needle. You have now 'made' another stitch. If you didn't work into the back of the loop, you would create a hole in your work.

# SIMPLE DECREASES

Use these simple stitches to shape your work or pair them with increases to create texture and lace patterns

**If you're creating a garment that needs to get smaller as it goes along, for example a hat, then you will need to use decreases (dec) to reduce the number of stitches on your needles, and therefore the size of your piece.** Decreases can also be used together with increases (inc) to add decorative elements to your work. Knitting or purling two stitches together (k2tog or p2tog) is one of the simplest decreases, and will cause your work to lean to the right. In order to make your work lean to the left, you will need to use a different decrease (see slip slip knit (ssk) on page 51). These decreases can be used together to create interesting shapes and textures in your work. These stitches can also be adapted to decrease by more than one stitch at a time by knitting/purling more than two together at a time.

## KNIT TWO TOGETHER (K2TOG)



01 **Needle through two** Insert the right-hand needle through the second and then the first stitch on the right needle, from left to right, as if to knit.



02 **Make a new stitch** Knit (K) into the two stitches by wrapping the working yarn around the tip of the right-hand needle, then pull it through both loops to create the new stitch. Drop both of the old stitches off the left-hand needle



03 **Slant to the right** Your stitch count will now be reduced by one, because two stitches have been turned into one. You will see that your decrease (dec) slants to the right.

## PURL TWO TOGETHER (P2TOG)



01 **Needle through two** Insert the right-hand needle through the first and then the second stitch on the right needle, from right to left, as if to purl.



02 **Make a new stitch** Purl (P) into the two stitches by wrapping the working yarn around the tip of the right-hand needle, then pull it through both loops to create the new stitch. Drop both of the old stitches off the left-hand needle



03 **Slant to the right** Your stitch count will be reduced by one as you've joined two together. You will see that your decrease (dec) slants to the right.



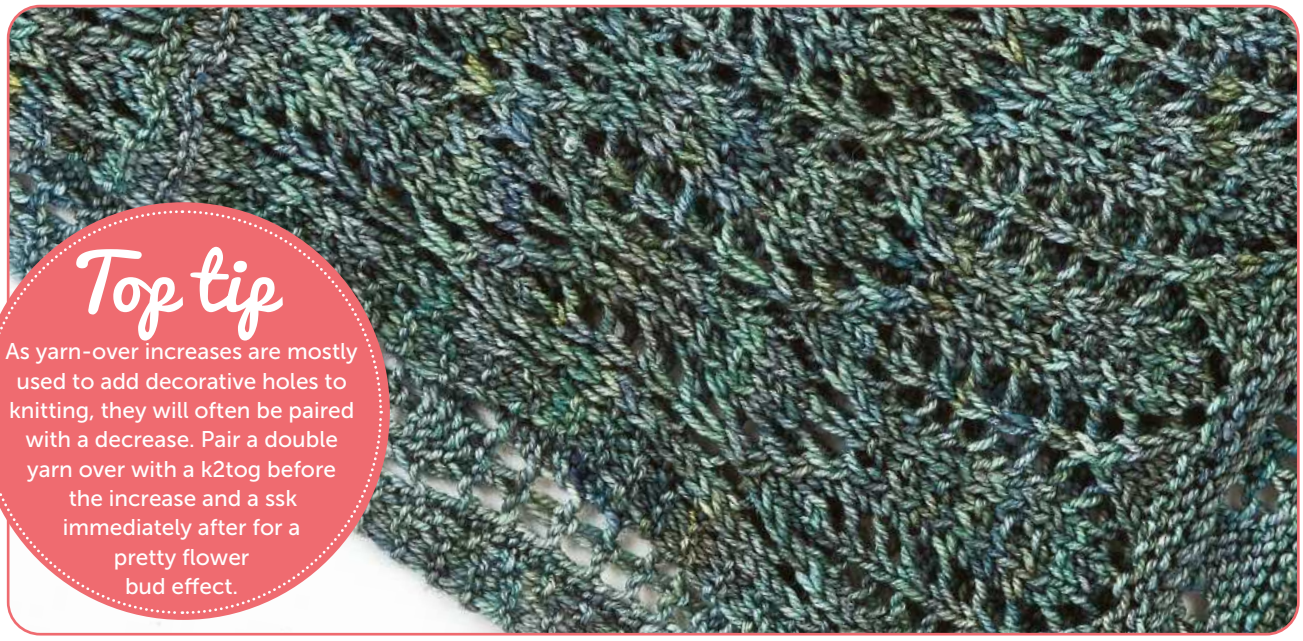
## Top tip

Placing a stitch marker on your needle at the point where you need to decrease, if you are carrying out decreases on multiple rows will help you keep your place.

# YARN-OVER INCREASES

A more decorative than practical increase, yarn overs add stitches, but also create a hole

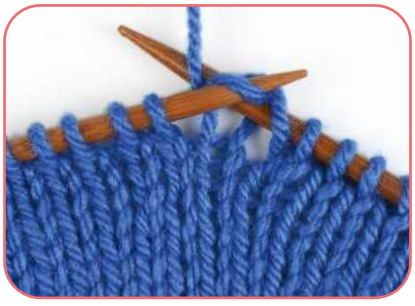
**Common in lace work and often used for making eyelets, a yarn-over increase is made by looping the yarn around the right-hand needle before making the next stitch.** It is important that the loop is wrapped around the needle in the correct way or it will become crossed when worked in the next row, which closes the hole. Yarn overs are normally worked in between two stitches as opposed to at the beginning or end of a row in order to create decorative holes and gaps in the knit.



**Top tip**

As yarn-over increases are mostly used to add decorative holes to knitting, they will often be paired with a decrease. Pair a double yarn over with a k2tog before the increase and a ssk immediately after for a pretty flower bud effect.

## YARN OVER BETWEEN KNIT STITCHES



01 **Bring the yarn over** In between two stitches, bring the yarn forward (yf) and wrap it over the top of the right-hand needle. Then work the next knit stitch in the usual way.



02 **Check stitch** When you have completed the knit stitch, you will see that the yarn-over increase (yo) is correctly formed on the right-hand needle with the right leg of the loop in front



03 **Purl as usual** When you reach the yarn over (yo) on the next row, purl it through the front of the loop in the usual way. This will ensure it creates the open stitch below.

## Yarn over between purl stitches



01 **Bring the yarn over** In between two stitches, bring the yarn backwards and wrap it over the top of the right-hand needle. Work the next stitch as usual.



02 **Check stitch** When you have completed the purl stitch, you will see that the yarn-over increase (yo) is correctly formed on the right-hand needle with the right leg of the loop in front.



03 **Knit as usual** When you reach the yarn over (yo) on the next row, knit it through the front of the loop in the usual way. This will ensure it creates the open stitch below.

## Double yarn over



01 **Bring the yarn over twice** In between two knit stitches, bring the yarn forward (yf) and wrap it over the top of the right-hand needle. Then bring it to the front between the needles and wrap it over the top of the right-hand needle again.



02 **Knit the next stitch** With the yarn in the back, knit the next stitch in the usual way. This creates two new loops on the right-hand needle.



03 **Purl then knit** When you reach the yarn overs on the next row (a purl row), purl the first and then knit the second. This creates a bigger hole than a single yarn over that is great for buttonholes.

# TEXTURAL DECREASES

Use these decreases in order to add texture and direction to your shaped knitting

**In the same way that patterns call for stitches to be increased (inc), you will sometimes need to decrease (dec) the number of stitches you work in order to create different shapes.** We have already explained the basic decreases of knit two stitches together (k2tog), and purl two stitches together (p2tog), and while these are the most commonly used, the four decreases on this page can offer a more subtle decorative stitch to your knitting. For example, slip, slip, knit (ssk) is a common decrease on sock designs to ensure that the stitches on one side of the toe slant in the right direction. Ssk is used on right side of the triangle to follow the contour of the shape to the bottom point, it is coupled with k2tog ,which slants to the right on the other end of the row. A variety of decrease stitches are also used in lacework patterns, usually just before or just after a yarn-over increase to create pretty textural patterns.

## SLIP 1, KNIT 1, PASS SLIPPED STITCH OVER (SL1, K1, PSSO)



01 **Drop a stitch**Insert the tip of the right needle into the next stitch on the left needle as if to knit it, but instead slip it off the left needle without working it, then knit the next stitch.



02 **Pick up the stitch**With the tip of the left needle, insert it from left to right into the front of the slipped stitch.



03 **Lift it up and over**Lift the slipped stitch up and over the knitted stitch, in much the same way as you would do for casting off. You have now passed the slipped stitch over the knitted stitch and decreased the number of stitches by one.

## SLIP, SLIP, KNIT (SSK)



01 **Slip it without working**Insert the tip of the right needle into the next stitch on the left needle as if to knit it, but instead slip it off the left needle without working it. Repeat for the next stitch.



02 **Knit them together**Guide the tip of the left needle into the front loops of the two slipped stitches. Wind the yarn anticlockwise around the tip of the right needle and knit the stitches together.



03 **Decrease** You have now decreased by one stitch, notice how it slants to the left; this decrease is often used on the right hand edge of knitted pieces.

## Slip, slip, purl (ssp)



01 **Slip two stitches**Slip the next two stitches, individually, knitwise (insert needle as if to knit the stitch, but without working slip it from left to right needle). Insert the left needle into the front loops of both the slipped stitches and transfer them back to the left needle.



02 **Pick up both stitches**With the right needle at the back of the work, insert it first from left to right into the second stitch, then into first stitch. Bring right-hand needle tip to the front of work.



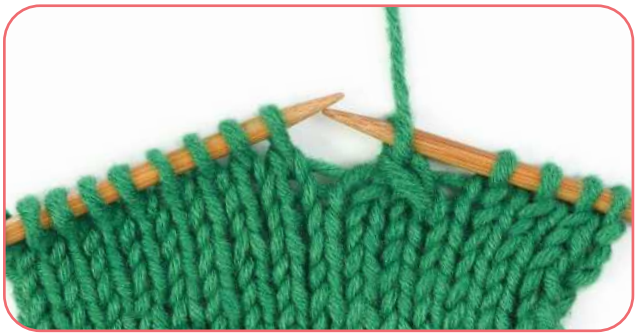
03 **Slip them off**Wrap yarn anticlockwise around tip of right needle as if to purl, then draw yarn through both loops and slip them off the left needle.

## Double decreases



### Knit three stitches together (k3tog)

This is essentially the same as k2tog. Guide the tip of the right needle into the left side of the third stitch on the left needle, then push it through the second and first stitch. Wind yarn around needle and knit the three stitches together. Two stitches have been decreased.



### Double slip decrease (sk2p)

Slip the next stitch knitwise from left to right needle, knit the next two stitches together, then using the tip of the left needle, insert it into the slipped stitch and lift it over the worked stitch and off the needle.



### Slip 2, K1, pass slippedstitch over (s2 K1 psso)

Insert the right needle into the first 2 stitches on the left needle as if to k2tog, but slip them off onto the right needle, K1, then insert the left needle into the two slipped stitches from left to right and lift them over the worked stitch and off the needle

# DOUBLE-POINTED NEEDLES

Double-pointed needles (DPNs) are used to knit a tubular shape such as socks, and are often used to make the yokes of jumpers

**For centuries people have been knitting socks and stockings, and history books suggest that most of this knitting was done on double-pointed needles (DPNs).** Whole villages of women, men and children were part of the sock knitting industry until the dawn of mechanisation and knitting machines made the process faster and cheaper.

Now, though, sock knitting has become popular again, and while they can be made on a circular needle, they're just as easy to knit on four or five double-pointed needles. While the prospect of knitting with more than two needles can be daunting, when you actually get started you'll see that the process makes perfect sense. All you are doing is transferring the stitches of one needle to an empty needle, knitting around and around in a spiral.

Socks are knit on short double-pointed needles (DPNs), but longer ones are available, and these can be used to work jumpers in the round, up to the armholes. The sleeves are then worked separately, in the round, then the yoke and neck can be worked in the round. This is the perfect way to knit for those who dislike seaming.



01 **Cast (bind) on stitches** Cast (bind) on the number of stitches as specified in your pattern. If you're starting with a rib, you need a nice stretchy cast (bind) on such as the long tail cast (bind) on (page 20).





02 **Arrange stitches** Evenly distribute the cast (bind) on stitches across 3 or 4 needles – most sock patterns suggest 3 needles but either way you will work in the same way. Place the needles on a flat surface and arrange as illustrated with the working tail of yarn on the right and all cast (bind) on loops facing inwards. Ensure that there is no twist between the needles, as this will show on your first round.

**Top tip**

If the stitches are too loose at the needle junction, a ladder will appear in your knitting. To avoid this, start knitting with the new needle on top of the old, and pull the first stitch tight.

03 **Join the round** Slip the first stitch off the left needle, onto the right needle to meet your last cast (bind) on stitch. Insert the tip of the left needle into the last cast (bind) on stitch and slip it over the stitch you just slipped and onto the left needle. Now you are ready to work. With your fourth needle, start to knit in the round. Place a stitch marker between the first and second stitch to clearly identify the beginning of the rounds.

# CIRCULAR NEEDLES

Using a circular needle to work garments in the round, means that you won't need to sew up as many seams

**We've already looked at knitting in the round using 4 double-pointed needles, but if you find that method a bit too fiddly, try knitting with a circular needle.** Working in this way, you will create a tube of knitting, and because the work is never turned, the right side is always facing you. To create a stocking stitch finish, simply knit every round. For a garter stitch, alternate rounds of knit and purl. Working in the round is the perfect way to knit for those who don't like to join seams. Circular needles come in a variety of lengths, making them ideal to knit an array of garments from socks to cowls and full-sized sweaters. If you do plan to knit a sweater on a circular needle, be aware that the weight of the garment can be quite cumbersome and heavy, although when working a lot of stitches, most of their weight is distributed on the cable, which is easier on the hands and wrists compared to working the same number of stitches on straight needles.



**Top tip**

If the pattern requires shaping via increases and decreases, use stitch markers of a different colour to show where these actions need to take place on the round.







01 **Mark the round**Holding the ends of the circular needle in each hand, cast on as you normally would. Once you have cast on the required number of stitches stated in the pattern, slip a stitch marker onto the right-hand needle. This will mark the beginning and end of the round.

02 **Join the round** When joining the round, ensure that the stitches haven't twisted around the cable, and all the stitches face into the middle of the cable. When working the first stitch of the first round, pull the yarn with some tension.

03 **Work in the round**Continue to work in the round as stated on the pattern. As you are knitting a tube, the right side will always be facing you, and to create a stocking stitch, simply knit every round. Each time you reach the stitch marker, slip it from one needle to the next.

# TWISTED STITCHES & CABLES

Often worked in knit stitches on a purl background, cable and twisted stitches offer a raised detail

**Adding cables to a piece of knitting is one of the easiest ways to add the 'wow factor' to your work.** The technique is worked by displacing a set of stitches onto a cable needle, working the next stitch(es), then working the stitches from the cable needle.

The number of stitches involved and the way they are twisted by holding them in front or behind your work will determine the pattern that can be created. From ropes and plaits, to more complicated Celtic knots, all can be worked to produce the archetypal Aran sweater. Going back 2-300 years, not only were twisted patterns used for decorative purposes, but the thick fabric that these stitches produced combined with wool yarn also created some very warm garments for fishermen to wear on their trawlers. Currently, twisted and cable stitches are very popular for interior design, featuring on cushions, throws and even replicated in porcelain for vases.

## Narrowing fabric

When you knit a piece with cable stitches and twists, be aware that it can have a significant effect on the width of your fabric compared to when the same number of stitches are worked over stocking stitch. Sometimes the length is slightly reduced too. So if you're thinking of adding a column or two of cable pattern to your favourite stocking stitch pattern, work up a swatch first to see what difference it will make to the overall width.



## Right Twist (T2R)



01 **Knit the stitch** Ensuring your yarn is at the back of your work insert the tip of the right-hand needle into the second stitch on the left-hand needle. Work as if to knit the stitch without slipping it off the needle.



02 **Work the second stitch** Now knit (K) the second stitch on the needle and pull both loops from the left-hand needle.



03 **Crossover stitch** You should see a crossover stitch that slants to the right. While the sample shown is worked on a knit background, you could also work a purl stitch either side of the 2 knit stitches, so that it is even more prominent.

## Left Twist (T2L)



01 **Position the needles**With your yarn at the back of your knitting, insert the tip of your right needle behind the first stitch on the left needle and into the front of the second stitch.



02 **Wind the yarn** Wind the yarn around the tip of the needle and draw through behind the first stitch, without slipping the stitch off the needle.



03 **Knit the first stitch**Now knit (K) the first stitch of the left needle and pull both loops from the left needle, you should see that the twist slants to the left.

## 4 stitch, cable front (C4F)



01 **The front** Once you have worked the setup rows, work to the knit stitches for the cable. Slip the next 2 stitches onto the cable needle and leave it at the front of your work.



02 **Knit 2 stitches** Now you need to knit the 2 stitches from the left-hand needle.

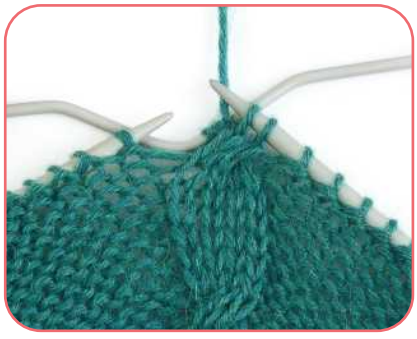


03 **Slide the stitches**Without twisting the cable needle, slide the stitches to the right end of the needle and knit them onto the left needle.

## 4 stitch, cable back (C4B)



01 **The back** Once you have worked the setup rows, work to the knit stitches for the cable. Slip the next 2 stitches onto the cable needle and push it to the back of your work.



02 **Knit 2 stitches** Now knit (K) the two stitches from the left-hand needle.



03 **Slide the stitches**Without twisting the cable needle, slide the stitches to the right end of the needle and knit them onto the left needle.

# I-CORD

The i-cord is a tubular piece of knitting that is worked using two double-pointed needles (DPNs)

**If you're not used to working on double-pointed needles (DPNs), knitting an i-cord can initially seem quite daunting, however, making one is a great introduction to DPNs**. While you can make great-looking things for the home, for things such as coaster and placemats, i-cords are also perfect for drawstrings and straps for bags, headbands, belts, tie for a hooded top, and more.

I-cords look very effective stitched to the edge of a garment in a contrasting colour and can be added in loops to form button holes for toggles.

I-cords are usually worked over between 3 to 6 stitches, on a needle size that fits the weight of the yarn (for example 4mm for DK yarn). They can be worked in one colour, spiralled for a textured finish, and in 2 colours.

## Basic I-cord



01 **Knit the first row**For a practise i-cord, cast (bind) on 5 stitches using 2 DPNs and knit the first row. *While turning the needle holding the stitches and the bumps to the back, hold it in your left hand and slide the stitches to the other end of the needle.



02 **Continue knitting** The yarn should be in the back, but on the furthest stitch from the end of the tip of the needle. Taking the empty needle, insert it in the first stitch and with a taut tension pull the yarn and knit the stitch. Knit the other 4 stitches.



03 **Even out** Repeating from * in step 1, continue to knit the i-cord to the desired length. Every now and again give the cord a little tug to even out the stitches and rows.

## Twisted I-cord



Cast (bind) on 3 stitches and work as for the basic i-cord, but rather than knit every row, alternate between knit and purl stitches, to create a garter stitch effect. This will create an elastic cord.

**Top tip**

For a tighter i-cord, use the next needle size down than the one recommended for the yarn.

"I-cords are usually worked over between 3 to 6 stitches"

## Striped I-cord



01 **Cast (bind) on**Cast (bind) on 5 stitches using yarn shade A and knit the first stitch as normal. Join Yarn shade B then knit the stitch.



02 **Start alternating** On the third stitch, swap to yarn A and knit it. Continue to work the i-cord as set in the basic i-cord tutorial, alternating between yarn A and B, working yarn A above yarn A, and yarn B above yarn B stitches.

# WORKING WITH TWO COLOURS

Over these two pages we will look at Fair Isle knitting and how to cope with the two different yarns as you knit

**Fair Isle knitting also goes by the names of Jacquard, stranded, two colour and double knitting.** Where intarsia knitting is creating an image or shape via stitches in blocks of colour, Fair Isle knitting carries two or more colours along the row on a repeated pattern and is usually worked in stocking (stockinette) stitch.

Due to the stranding/carrying of the yarns at the back of the work, Fair Isle garments tend to be thick and therefore very warm. Because of this it is usual to work these garments in 4ply or DK weight yarns as anything thicker would result in a very bulky piece of clothing.

As you work across the row, you will carry all the yarns with you, alternating between colours as you follow the chart. The yarns need to be stranded (or woven in) as you knit, other wise the loops (floats) on the back can easily get caught on fingers, buttons and other fastenings. You must also be careful not to pull the floats too tightly, otherwise an uneven tension (gauge) and puckered fabric will result.

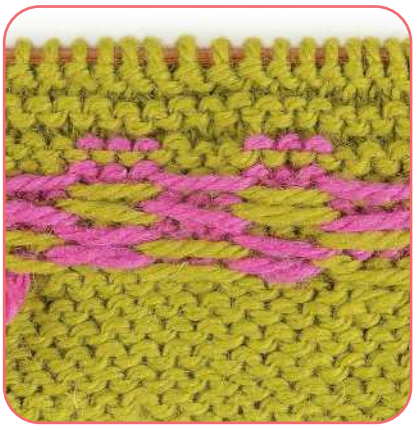
## Fair Isle



01 **Work a knit row**With both colour yarns at the back of your work on the knit row, follow the chart and work the stitches in the first colour, then change when necessary by dropping it and picking up the second colour. When you knit the first colour again do not pull it too tightly. So that you don't carry a colour across a large number of stitches, cross it over with the other yarn every third stitch.



02 **On a purl row**On a purl row, bring both yarns to the front. Keep the one you are working in your right hand and let the other fall to your left. When you change the yarn over swap their positions.



03 **Keep your yarn even**For best results, make sure that your yarn is evenly tensioned (gauged). This will give you a nice flat fabric. At first this may be tricky, but practice, and learning to hold each yarn in a different hand, will ensure great results in no time.





### Hold both yarns in the right hand

If you don't think you can manage two yarns in different hands, hold the first yarn as you usually would over your index finger, then the second yarn on your middle finger.

### Hold both yarns in the left hand

This method is best to use if you prefer to knit the continental way. Hold one yarn on the index finger, and the second yarn on the middle finger of the left hand. 'Catch' the yarn with your needle, than 'throwing' it around the needle.

# Working with two colours

## Holding the yarns



01 **Start stitching** When working two colours, hold one yarn in your right hand (RH) as you would normally do, then in a mirror image of your right hand, hold the second colour in your left hand (LH). On a practice piece, work two stitches in yarn from the right hand.



02 **Change colours** Now change colours. Insert the tip of the right needle into the next stitch, with the index finger of the left hand guide the second colour to the front of the tip, wind it over the needles and towards the right.



03 **Pull it through**Now pull the new stitch through as you would on a regular knit stitch, keeping tension (gauge) on the left yarn.

## How to weave yarn on the wrong side



### Weaving in left yarn

With one yarn in each hand, keep the left yarn above the needles when not weaving it in. On both knit and purl rows, lift the float, insert the right needle into the next stitch ready to work it, and under the float. Simply knit or purl as normal under the float and your yarn will be carried.

**Top tip**

If you are adding a Fair Isle pattern chart to your stocking (stockinette) stitch pattern, note that you will need more yarn than originally stated due to the floats being carried.

### Weaving in right yarn

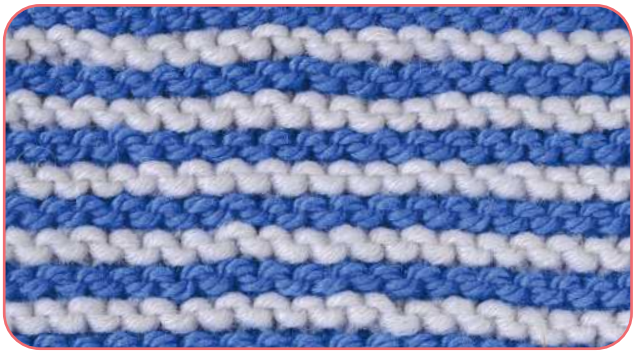
This is a little more tricky than weaving the left yarn. When not weaving in, keep the right yarn to the right of the needle tips. Insert the point of the right needle into the next stitch as if to work it and wind the right float around the needle – on a Knit row wind as if to knit, on a Purl row wind the float under then over the needle. Wind the working yarn of the left hand around the needle as normal. Return your right-hand yarn to the normal position, then draw stitch through with the left yarn.



# COLOUR WORK

Adding different colours in horizontal stripes is a fairly easy and simple way to make a plain piece stand out

**There are several different ways to add colour to knitting and some are a lot more complicated than others.** For example, Fair Isle and intarsia knitting are more advanced techniques that will take a bit of practise and concentration to grasp. However, one fairly easy technique of adding colour is to work in horizontal stripes, which can be added in different sizes and even different fibres to create interesting textures. You can introduce stripes to any single-colour pattern without affecting the tension (gauge) or shape of the knitting. Here are just a few ways to add colour to your knitting. They all have a right side, which is shown in these swatches.



## Two-colour garter-stitch stripe

Worked in garter stitch, this stripe pattern uses two colours (A and B) that are alternated every two rows. To work the pattern, knit two rows of A, then two rows of B, and continue until the desired length. When you change colours, drop the yarn not in use at the side of the work and simply pick it up again when needed.



## Two-colour knit and purl pinstripe

Working with two colours (A and B), begin by knitting six rows of A in stocking stitch. Then drop A at the side and knit two rows of B. This will create a purl ridge in the second colour on the right side. Repeat this for a pinstripe effect. To avoid loose strands of B at the edge, wrap A around B at the start of every RS row.



## Five-colour stocking-stitch stripe

To work stripes in multiple colours and carry the colours up the side of the work, use a circular needle. Work back and forth in rows in stocking stitch, changing colour as and when you like. If a yarn you need to pick up is at the opposite end, push all the stitches to the other end of the circular needle. Then work the next row in the same stitch as the last.



## Textured stocking-stitch stripe

To add a different texture as well as colour, use a different type of yarn when you add a stripe. This stripe is worked with a chunky yarn and a 4ply yarn. Work in stocking stitch (st st) on circular needles.

# SHORT ROW SHAPING

Learn how to create definition in garments by adding shape and smoothing edges – all you need to master is the technique of working partial rows

**The technique of short row shaping is used in a multitude of patterns to structurally shape knitting.** Whether to add more definition to the bust of a sweater, create a rounded shoulder, or add the perfect curve to the heel of a sock, this simple but effective technique will deliver great results. While it is mainly seen on a stocking base, it can also be effective when used on a garter stitch.

Also called 'turning', the technique is achieved by working the stitches part way along a row, then turning your work and working back along the stitches just worked. This means that those stitches have been worked for two more rows compared to the rest of the knitting.

Depending on the pattern, you may knit partway and return for many rows, or just work a few short rows at regular intervals. One problem that is caused by working short rows is that a hole will form where the knitting has been turned, depending on the pattern worked. Below are two ways to avoid holes.

## Tie or Wrap (and turn, w&t)



01 **Short row shaping** Work the number of stitches stated on the pattern for the short row shaping. Take the yarn to the other side of the work through the needles. Slip the next stitch purlwise (pwise), then take the yarn to the original side of the work and turn. Sometimes, slipping the first stitch purlwise gives a smoother finish.



02 **Wrapped stitches** Once you have completed the short row, when working across all stitches, the wrap may interfere with your pattern. Work to the stitch that has been wrapped and work it together with the stitch that has been wrapped by inserting the needle into the loop of the wrap from underneath and then into the stitch.

## Use 'over' to avoid holes

01 **Turn position** Work the number of stitches to the turn position. Take the yarn to the other side of the work though the needles, then bring the yarn back to the original side over the needle (creating an 'over'). Continue to work the short row. On the next long row, if working knit stitches, knit the yarn over and the next stitch together. On a purl row, drop the 'over', slip the next stitch, pick up the over and place it on the left needle, then purl the over and the slipped stitch together.



# FIXING A DROPPED STITCH

It's easy to panic when you drop a stitch, but there's really no need to worry, as it is very simple to fix

**If a stitch drops off one of your needles, don't worry.** This is called a dropped stitch and there are steps you can take to get it back on the needle. If you see the stitch come off the needle, fix it immediately by picking it up with the tip of whichever needle it has dropped from, being sure to keep the right leg of the stitch on top. However, if the stitch has begun to unravel from the work, secure it with a crochet hook or cable needle as soon as you can to prevent any further damage. If a dropped stitch is left, it can unravel all the way to the cast (bind)-on edge. When this happens, you are left with a vertical column of horizontal strands that used to be stitches – this is called a ladder, as the unravelled stitches look like rungs on a ladder. Follow these steps to get your stitches back where they're supposed to be.

## PICK UP A DROPPED STITCH



01 **Locate your dropped stitch** If your dropped stitch has only unravelled by one row and you have what looks like one rung on a ladder, the solution is very simple.



02 **Pick up the stitch** With the left-hand needle (you can also use the right to help you if it's easier), pick up the dropped stitch, from front to back, leaving the strand at the back of the work.



03 **Get the strand** Now move the strand onto the left-hand needle, also from front to back.



04 **Fix the stitch** Move the dropped stitch (the first one you picked up) off the needle, making sure you lift it over the strand. This has remade the stitch that was dropped, and you can continue knitting.

# Fixing a dropped stitch

## Fix a ladder



01 **Crochet hook** If the stitch has unravelled even further and you have a ladder, it is going to be a bit trickier to fix, but uses the same technique as fixing one rung of a dropped stitch. After you have secured the stitch to stop it unravelling further, you'll need to get a crochet hook to fix the error.



02 **Grab the stitch** With the right side (RS) of your work facing you, put the crochet hook through the dropped stitch, from front to back. If you need to, pull the knitting apart slightly so that you can better see the ladder of strands.



03 **Begin the climb** Put the crochet hook underneath the first strand and hook it.



04 **Make the stitch** Pull the strand through the dropped stitch with the crochet hook, making sure the dropped stitch leaves the hook. You have now corrected one row.

05 **Continue** Keep hooking the strands through to make new stitches, being sure to work in order. When you have completed the ladder and come to the final stitch, slip it off the crochet hook and onto the left-hand needle. The mistake is corrected.

### Top tip

Don't forget to work in a pattern. If you're fixing a ladder that has knit and purl stitches, make sure the knit side is facing you as you complete each row.



# FINISHING


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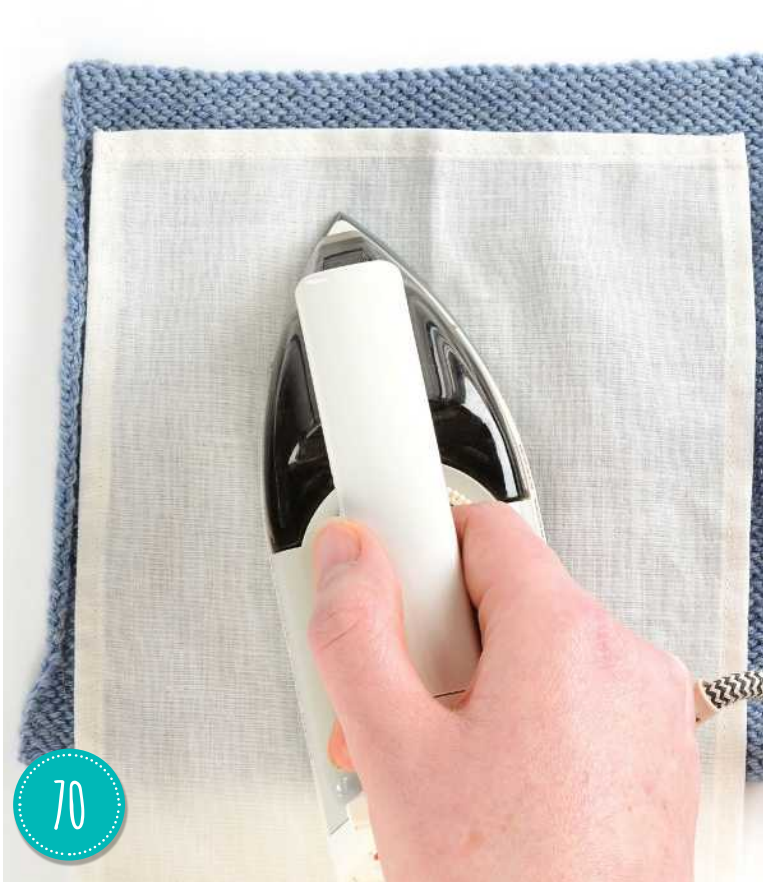
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# PICKING UP STITCHES

To add borders to your finished work, you will first need to pick up the stitches on the edge that you wish to 'finish'

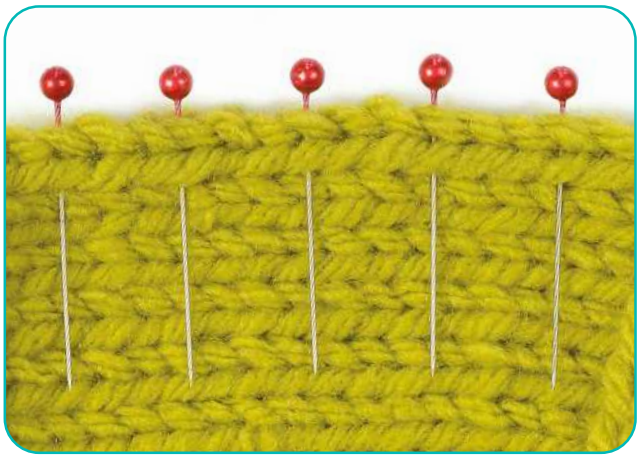
**If the pattern you're following calls for a border, you may find that you need to pick up the edges along your finished piece of work.** This is a technique that even experienced knitters can find challenging, so careful preparation and lots of practice will help. When picking up stitches, always have the right side (RS) of the yarn facing you, as it creates a ridge on the wrong side (WS). If you're following a pattern, it should specify which size needle to pick up the stitches with and the required number of stitches for you to pick up. In these instructions a contrasting colour yarn has been used to demonstrate the technique, however, picking up stitches in a matching yarn will hide any imperfections. If your pattern calls for a contrasting border, start with the new colour on the first row of the border.

## ALONG A CAST (BIND) ON/OFF EDGE

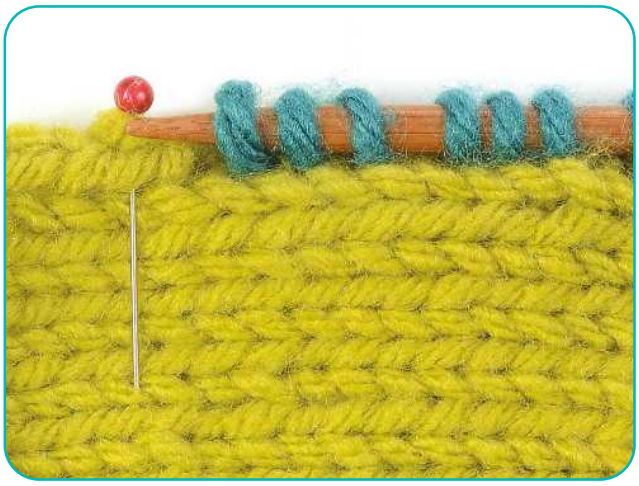
01 **From front to back** Insert a knitting needle into the first stitch from front to back, leaving a long, loose tail. Wrap the working yarn around the tip of the needle and pull it through, as if knitting a stitch. Continue along the edge, picking up and knitting (K) one stitch through every cast (bind)-on or cast (bind)-off stitch.



## ALONG ROW ENDS



01 **Mark stitches** On light-weight or medium-weight yarn, pick up about 3 stitches for every 4 row ends. Mark out which stitches you are going to pick up by placing a pin on the 1st of every 4 row ends. You will only pick up the stitches in between the pins.



02 **Pick up stitches** Insert the needle tip through the centre of the edge stitches and pick them up in the same way as for along a cast (bind)-on edge. Make sure you skip each 4th row end.

# Picking up stitches

## With a crochet hook

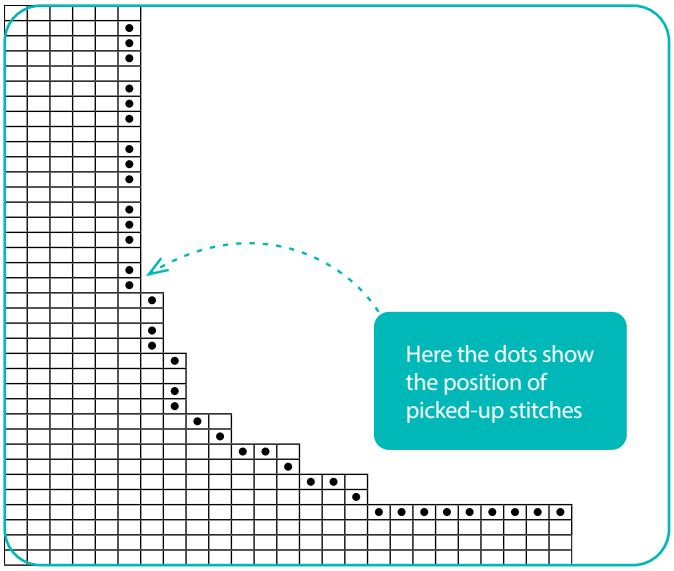


**01** **Hook stitches** Being sure to use a crochet hook that fits through the stitches, insert the hook through the first stitch. Wrap the hook behind and around the yarn from left to right and pull through.



**02** **Transfer to needle** When a new loop has been formed on the crochet hook, transfer it onto a knitting needle. Repeat this for all stitches.

## Picking up stitches around a curve




**01** **Pick up** Pick up stitches following this diagram as a guide. Pick up a stitch in each cast (bind)-off stitch and three stitches for every four rows. Ignore corner stitches along the curve.



**02** **Knit the border**When the number of stitches stated on the pattern have been picked up, knit the border as instructed.

### Tips for picking up stitches

- Try using a knitting needle smaller than the needle used to make the project to pick up stitches.
- Be careful not to split the yarn when inserting the needle into the fabric.
- The first row you work after picking up stitches will be a wrong side row.
- If working the border in a contrasting, pick up stitches in the shade that worked the main piece, as this will hide imperfections.
- Always catch a whole loop; just working into the edge loop can cause holes and distort knitting, and doesn't hide the edge
- When picking up stitches ensure the right side is facing you.

# BUTTONHOLES

It's more important than you might first think to find the best buttonhole for your project. Our guide will talk you through the various options and advantages

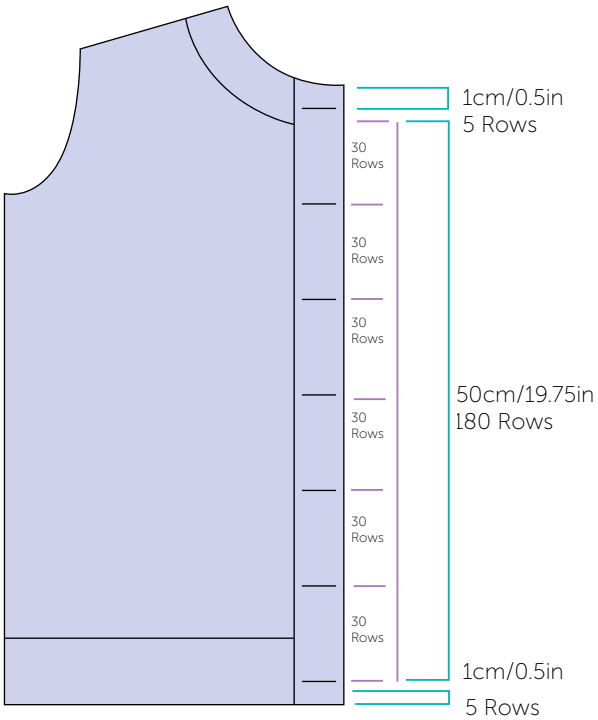
**Buttons are a very common fastening for hand-knitted projects.** Whether on the front of a cardigan, the neckline of a sweater or to close a bag, buttons not only offer a secure closure, but with the myriad of styles available, they can also add a decorative element to the finished piece.

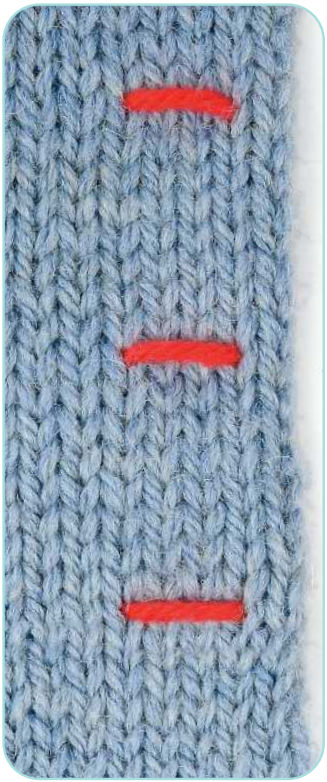
The most popular form of buttonhole is the eyelet hole, usually created by working 2 stitches together (k2tog), then forming a yarn over (yo). This creates an elastic hole to pass a button through.

However, over the next six pages, we'll show you how to make the various buttonholes available to knitters and what projects they are best suited to. When choosing which buttonhole to work, take into account the stretch of the fabric; sometimes knitting a strand of colour-matched sewing thread just on the buttonhole stitches can help to reinforce the hole. Also, if you have worked a horizontal buttonhole, the button will rarely sit in the centre of the hole; instead it will move to the outer side. Often, buttonhole bands and button bands (the part that the buttons are sewn onto) will be added to the garment separately.

Loose-fitting jackets made in thicker yarns will need fewer buttons than a fitted cardigan worked in fine yarn such as 4ply. There are no rules for button placement, but they must be evenly and consistently spaced. Sometimes, groups of buttons can make a great feature.

## Spacing buttons



## How many buttons

If the pattern you are working from doesn't tell you where to lace the buttons, it is easy to figure out. Work the edge that you will sew the buttons on to, before working the buttonhole band.

On the buttonhole band, place a pin or loose stitch of contrasting yarn 1cm (0.4in) from the top of the band and another 1cm (0.4in) from the bottom – this marks the top and bottom buttons. Now measure the gap between, and evenly space pins to show the other button positions.

Based on the button band, make a note of how many rows and stitches need to be worked between each buttonhole.

## Sewn button loops



01 **Form a loop**Mark the position and width of the loops with pins. Thread a tapestry needle with matching or contrasting yarn, and pass it through the knitting, back to front, pulling it most of the way, but leaving a small tail. Hold the tail in place as you take the needle back through the knitting at the 2nd pin position to form a loop.

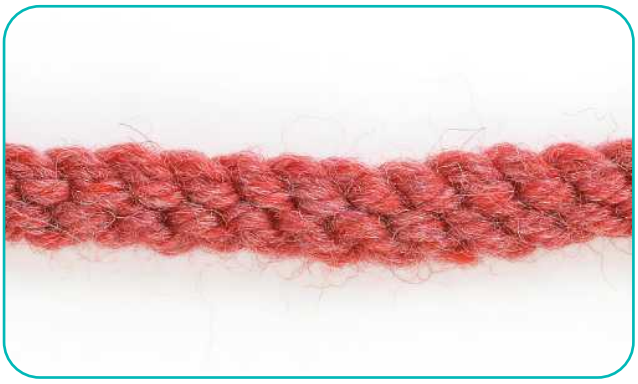


02 **Create a double loop** Take the needle from back to front through the 1st pin position again to give you a double loop of yarn with a short tail (this tail will be hidden when the loop is worked).



03 **Pass the needle through**Pass the needle through the yarn loop, around the back, and through the loop you have just created. Pull tight. Continue to cover the doubled yarn loop and tail. Once finished, pass the needle through a few of the stitches on the loop and cut the yarn.

## Knitted button loop



01 **Cast (bind) on and off**In the same or contrasting yarn as the knitted piece, cast (bind) on the number of stitches to match the length of loop you wish to create. Now cast (bind) off all stitches.



02 **Attach the loops** First, folding the loop in half, attach the ends of the loop to the edge of the reverse side of your knitting.

### Button choice

Match the size of the button to the weight of the yarn. Delicate yarns suit small, pretty patterned buttons, while heavier fabrics, worked in yarns such as Aran or Chunky really complement toggles, leather or wooden buttons.

# Finishing

## Simple or chain eyelet



01 **Wind the yarn over the needle** Work along the row to the position of the buttonhole. Wind the yarn over the needle (yon).



02 **Work 2 stitches together**Knit the next 2 stitches together (k2tog). You can see that the yarn over (yo) has created a hole in your knitting and an extra stitch on your needle. By working 2 stitches together you have kept the number of stitches on the needle the same.



03 **Purl the yarn over**When you work the next row, simply purl the yarn over (yo) as you would normally. This type of buttonhole is perfect for baby clothes, or when a small button is required.

## Open eyelet buttonhole



01 **Wind the yarn** Knit to the position of the buttonhole. Wind the yarn over the needle (yon) from front to back, slip 1 stitch (sl1), knitwise (kwise). Knit the next stitch.



02 **Pass over** Pass the slipped stitch over (psso) the knit stitch. (You've added a stitch with the yarn over (yo), but taken one away with the pass slipped stitch over decrease.)



03 **Purl the yarn over**When you work the next row, make sure you purl the yarn over (yo) as you would normally.

## Reinforced eyelet



01 **Work the row** When working on a stocking stitch (st st) background, knit to the position of the buttonhole and yarn over needle (yon), taking the yarn front to back, then over the needle. Work as stated to the end of the row. On the next row, purl to the yon stitch, slip it purlwise (pwise), then create another yon. Work the rest of the row as stated.



03 **Knit 3 stitches together**Pass the slipped stitch over the stitch just made, as you would in a cast (bind) off. Finally knit 3 stitches together (the yarn overs (yos) plus the next stitch on the needle).



02 **Slip the stitch**When you reach the yarn over needles (yons) on the next row, slip the stitch directly before the yons knitwise (kwise). You should knit the 2 yons together, but don't slip them off the needle.



04 **Stronger eyelet**The eyelet you have created looks just the same as the simple eyelet, but will be stronger. This makes it a great option for children's knits, or garments that will get a lot of wear.

### Did you know?

The earliest known button, which was made from shell, is estimated to be to be 5,000 years old.

## Horizontal one-row buttonhole



01 **Work the yarn through and back** Work to the point in the row for the buttonhole. Bring the yarn through the needles to the front of the work, slip the next stitch purlwise (pwise), and take the yarn back (yb).



02 **Slip and pass the stitches** Slip the next stitch purlwise (pwise), then pass over the previously slipped stitch (sl st). Continue to do this until the stated number of stitches have been slipped and passed. Slip the last stitch on the right needle back on to the left needle.



03 **Cast (bind) on** Turn your work so that the wrong side is facing, and using the cable cast (bind) on method, cast (bind) on the same number of stitches that were passed over. Cast (bind) on an extra stitch, but before transferring it to the left needle, make sure that you bring the yarn forward (yf), and add a stitch to the left needle.



04 **Continue the row** Turn the work and slip the 1st stitch knitwise (kwise). Pass the next stitch over this, and continue to work the rest of the row as stated.

## Horizontal buttonhole – buttonhole cast (bind)



01 **Cast (bind) off** With the right side facing, work to the buttonhole position. Work another 2 stitches, and pass the 1st over the 2nd. Continue to cast off the stated number of stitches. Slip the next stitch knitwise (kwise) onto the right needle and pass over the last cast off loop. Pulling yarn with some tension (gauge), continue the rest of the row as stated.



02 **Wind the yarn** On the next row, work to the buttonhole cast (bind) off section. Dropping the left needle, hold the yarn in your right hand, and with your left thumb pointing down, wind the yarn from back to front around thumb. Bringing the thumb to an upright position, you have twisted the loop. Insert the tip of the right needle into the loop.



03 **Pull the yarn tight** Wind the yarn around the tip of the right needle from back to front, and then moving the thumb, take the loop over the end of the right needle. Remove your thumb and pull the yarn tightly, holding the stitch in place with your finger if necessary.



04 **Continue the row** Continue to make stitches in this way until you have replaced the required number of stitches. Work to the end of the row as stated.

## Vertical button hole



01 **Slip onto a stitch holder** For ease, instructions will assume the pattern is worked in stocking stitch (st st). With right side facing, work to the position of the buttonhole. Slip the rest of the stitches from the left-hand needle onto a stitch holder.



02 **Work the stitches** Turn the work, slip the 1st stitch purlwise (pwise), then purl the rest of the row. Work the stitches that fall to the right of the buttonhole for the required number of rows as stated on your pattern, ending on a wrongside row, slipping the 1st stitch of all purl rows. Cut the yarn. Slip the stitches from the holder onto the empty needle, then slip the stitches from the right side of the buttonhole onto the stitch holder.



03 **Create a make 1** Slip the 1st stitch knitwise (kwise) and create a make 1 increase (m1) (see page 37). Knit to the end of the row. Continue to work in stocking stitch (st st), slipping the 1st stitch of all knit rows, until you have worked the same number of rows as the previous side ending with a wrong side row. Cut the yarn.



04 **Restore the correct number of stitches** Transfer all of the stitches to the same needle and in the correct order, ready with the right side facing. Knit to buttonhole, knitting the two hole-edge stitches together in order to restore the correct number of stitches on the needle.

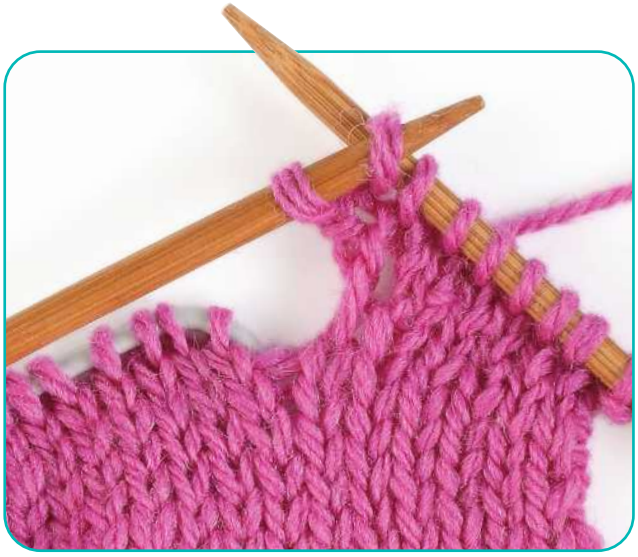
## Sloping (diagonal) buttonhole



01 **Purl to the end**On a right side row, knit to the buttonhole position. Transfer the stitches left on the left-hand needle to a stitch holder. Turn your knitting and *slip the 1st stitch, purlwise (pwise). Wind the yarn over the needle (yon) from the back to the front and purl to the end of the row.



03 **Transfer the other stitches**Leaving a long tail, cut your yarn, place the stitches just worked on a stitch holder, and transfer the 1st set of stitches back onto your needle. With the right side facing, join in yarn, slip 1 stitch (sl1) knitwise (kwise) and create a make 1 increase (m1). Knit to the end of the row.



02 **Continue** Turn work and knit to the yarn over (yo) stitch. Knit into the back of the loop, knit the last stitch. Repeating from the * symbol in step 1, continue to work the required number of rows.



**Top tip**

If you would like to stick with convention, then place men's buttonholes on the left side and women's on the right

04 **Work the two sides together**On the next row, *purl to the last 3 stitches, purl 2 together (p2tog), purl the last stitch. Knit the next row, slipping the 1st stitch. Repeat from * until the same number of rows have been worked. Cut the yarn. Transfer the stitches back to the needles with the right side facing. Rejoin the yarn. Knit across row to the buttonhole, work the two side edges together.

# POCKETS

Whether practical or decorative, there are several ways you can insert a pocket into your project

**Here we will look at three of the most common ways of adding a pocket to a knitted project or garment.** First is the patch pocket: this is added to your knitting once you have finished it. You can add lots of fun to sweaters and cushion covers by working the pocket in an outrageously contrasting yarn, or even working an interesting shape such as a hexagon, closing all but the top side. To work this pocket you will pick up the bottom edge of stitches then work the panel, which will be sewn on later.

Second is the horizontal slit pocket – many find this neater than the patch pocket because the lining is worked separately and the opening is more discreet. It is the pocket that most patterns will call for. The example shown here shows the lining worked in a contrast colour to more clearly show you the stitches, but you can also work it in the same colour as the rest of the pattern. This type of pocket is perfect for a patterned background, such as cable.

We have a pocket that is perfect for cardigans and hooded projects, the vertical pocket. This is usually inset on the edge of a panel with the pocket lining worked at the same time.

"Add fun by working the pocket in an outrageously contrasting yarn"



## Top tip

Keep a tally chart near your knitting so that you know how many rows you've worked. You might get called away from your knitting and forget what you've done

## Patch pocket



01 **Position the panel** Once you have completed the garment panel, use a contrasting yarn and tapestry needle to 'tack' and outline the pocket position.



03 **Work it up**Transfer the loop to a knitting needle, keeping an even tension. Continue to pick up stitches with the crochet hook and transferring them to your needle until you have the required number of stitches on your needle. Turn the work, so that the needle with stitches to be worked is in your left hand, and starting with a wrong side row, work the number of rows required. You can add a garter stitch or ribbed welt to the top of the pocket for a neat finish.



02 **Secure it** Thread the end of the yarn you are using for the pocket, take it through the right side of the knitted panel, at the bottom-left corner of the pocket position, and secure it on the wrong side. With a crochet hook, insert the point into the centre of the 'v' of the first stitch on the bottom-right corner of the pocket position. Take the point below the top loop, then back out to the front. Catch the yarn with the end of the hook and pull through to make a loop.



04 **Finish it off**Gently block the pocket panel, avoiding the welt, and pin in place on the knitted panel. Remove the tacked stitches. Join the sides to the panel with mattress stitch, darn in ends.

## Horizontal slit project



01 **Work on position**First work the pocket lining as stated in your pattern – this will generally be 2 stitches wider than the cast (bind)-off edge of the pocket. You can leave this panel on a spare needle or stitch holder until you are ready to work it. Now knit to the pocket position and with the right side of the work facing you, cast (bind) off the required number of stitches. Continue to work to the end of the row.



02 **Continue the rows**On the next row, work to 1 stitch before the cast (bind) off stitches, and with the wrong side of the pocket lining facing you, work together the last stitch and the first stitch of the pocket lining, then work across all but the last stitch of the pocket. Work this stitch together with the first stitch of the main piece, then work across the rest of main piece stitches.



03 **Attach the sides and base**Once you have finished working the garment, attach the sides and base of the pocket to the wrong side of your work.



04 **Or try this variation...**Rather than casting (binding) off the stitches on the first step, transfer the pocket top stitches to a stitch holder. Once you have completed the knitted panel, transfer the pocket top stitches to a needle and work a rib or garter stitch welt.

## Inset pocket



01 **Start the pattern**Work your pattern as stated, then on a right-side row, work to the pocket position. Transfer remaining stitches from the left-hand needle to a stitch holder. Turn the work and on the wrong side, knit 2 or 3 stitches to form a garter stitch border, then work to the end of the row. Continue to work the knitted panel until you have worked enough rows for the height of the pocket, keeping the garter stitch edge and ending with a wrong side row. You can keep the stitches worked on a spare needle or transfer them to a stitch holder and cut yarn.



03 **Join the lining**To join the pocket lining to the main piece, transfer the stitches from the holder to a needle. With right side facing, work until the same number of stitches that you cast (bound) on for the pocket lining are left on the right needle. With the lining stitches at the back, work together the first 2 stitches of both needles.



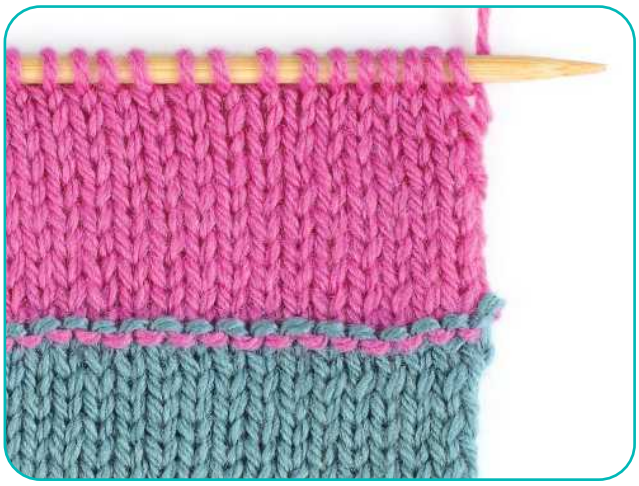
02 **Work on the lining**Transfer the stitches from the first stitch holder to a needle ready to work with right side facing. Rejoin yarn and using the cable cast (bind) on method, cast (bind) on the required number of stitches for the pocket lining. Knit across the row, then turn and working on just these stitches, work the same number of rows for the lining as you worked for the front of the pocket. Leave stitches on the needle.



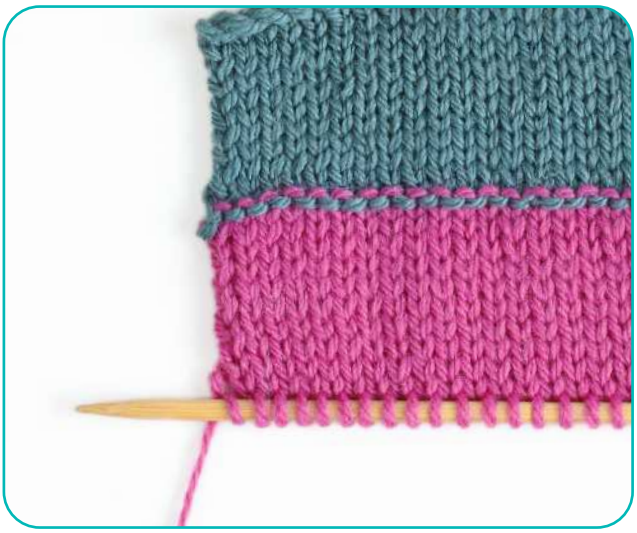
04 **Finish up** Continue until all stitches have been worked together. Knit to end of row. Once you have completed your knitted panel, you can pin in place the pocket lining and sew it to the front.

# ADD PICKED UP/ FOLDED HEM

Use this method to create a good thick hem in stocking (stockinette) stitch. It's ideal for smock type sweaters and loose-fitting sleeve cuffs



01 **Work the hem**Cast (bind) on the number stitches required, using a needle one size smaller than you'll use for the main body of the garment. Work the inner hem to the length required, ending on a knit row. If using two colours, change yarn now. Knit the next row (to create a fold line), then change to larger needles and work the same number of rows as worked on the first part of the hem, ending on a purl row.



02 **Transfer stitches**With the cast (bind) on edge uppermost, right side (RS) facing and a smaller needle, pick up and knit through the centre of each cast (bind) on stitch using a length of the main body colour yarn. Transfer these stitches so that the point of the needle is facing the opposite direction.



03 **Fold the hem**With wrong sides (WS) together, fold the hem and hold both needles in your left hand ready to proceed.



04 **Knit stitches together**Rejoin main yarn then insert right needle into the first stitch of both needles. Knit these stitches together. Continue across the row until all stitches have been worked.



05 **Finish it** Block hem as per the ballband's instructions.

# PICOT EDGE

Use this as an alternative hem for socks, cardigans and more, and you'll get garments with attractive edges

**Top tip**

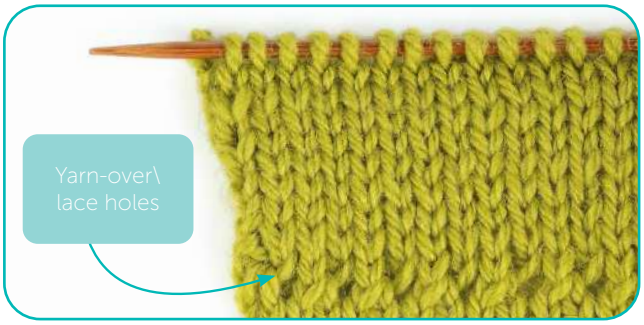
This type of edge works best in a smooth yarn; it would be lost if worked with fluffy, mohair type haloed yarns.

**Creating a picot hem is one of knitting's little tricks.** Start off by knitting a few rows, be it in rib or stocking (stockinette) stitch, then on 1 row you alternate working 2 stitches together with a yarn over. Carry on working the following rows in your original stitch, then when you fold the hem at the point of the yarn over row with wrong sides together, creating an edge of bumps.

Due to the fact that the edge is folded, it lends itself to be used on a stocking (stockinette) stitch border preventing the knitting from rolling. Also if you use this hem on the base of a garment, the fold lends some weight to the piece, helping it to drape nicely. Unless you have used a ribbed picot hem, the hem will not be elastic. So only incorporate this style into loose fitting garments.



01 **Start your stitches** After having first cast (bind) on an even number of stitches, work between 5 and 7 rows of stocking (stockinette) stitch. The next row will be a right side row. Work the row as follows: *k2tog, yon. Repeat from * to the end of the row.




02 **Purl it** On the next row purl the stitches and the yarn over needles (yon) as you would do normally. Continue to work your pattern as stated.



03 **Making up** When you are at the making up stage, fold the picot hem over at the yarn over needle (yon) row, with the wrong sides (WS) together. Pin the hem in place, ensuring that the cast (bind) on edge lines up with a row of knitting. With a tapestry needle thread with yarn, sew the cast (bind) on edge to the row of knitting by inserting the needle into a loop of the stitch, and then into the corresponding stitch on the cast (bind) on edge. Pull yarn through and continue in this way to the end of the hem.



04 **Block it** Gently block, being careful to avoid the folded edge.

**Tighter hem**

Cast (bind) on with a size needle small than the pattern suggests to work up to and including the yarn over row. Then change to the recommended needle size.

# BLOCKING

Set your knitting in place and keep it looking its very best by blocking it

**Once you have spent many hours creating your knitting garment or accessories, you'll want it to look good forever.** The way to do this is blocking. Essentially you wet the knitted fabric pinning it out to the shape and dimensions given in the measurements and let it dry fully. Sometimes you apply heat but it depends on the fibre you have worked with, so check the yarn label.

There are two processes to blocking: dampening the knitted fabric, and pinning it out to the desired dimensions and shape. If you are making up a garment from separate pieces, block each to the stated size on the measurements table of the pattern by measuring and pinning to size each piece. Once all the pieces are dry you will be able neatly join them all to make up the garment.

## Tools for blocking

You don't need specialist equipment to block your knitting.

- Pins: You can purchase specific T-pins for blocking your work, but if you're just starting out, regular non-rusting glasshead pins will work just fine.
- Spray bottle: The type you use to spray water on plants or to damp hair before cutting.
- Steam iron: Not used for all fibres. Please read 'How to treat different fibres' section for more details.
- Tape measure: A metal one is best, as over time fabric tape measures have a tendency to stretch.
- Blocking mats: Interlocking foam playmats are ideal, although knitters have been know to block sweater panels over towels pinned to a spare bed.



**Top tip**

Place a piece of chequered cloth between the blocking mat and knitting. Use the straight lines to help you pin out straight edges.

## How to treat different fibres

**Wool:** You can use multiple methods for wool: Wet blocking (do not wring the water, as you will damage the fibres) is ideal for heavy patterns such as cable, Steam Blocking, and Pin and Spritz, which is effective on finer tension (gauge) yarns.

**Silk:** Once wet, silk becomes very fragile. It is best to Pin and Spritz silk knit fabrics.

**Nylon, polyester and other man-made fibres:** Avoid the steam iron completely as the heat will damage the fibre structure. It is best to Pin and Spritz.

**Cotton:** Adding structure during the knitting process is best for cotton. The fibres are inelastic, tend not to hold their shape and have no memory. Steam Blocking is best.

**Alpaca and Cashmere:** Both of these animal fibres are very delicate indeed. You need to play it safe with them and Pin and Spritz.

**Fibre blends:** When there is more than one fibre making up your yarn, again play it safe and Pin and Spritz.

## Types of blocking

Here are the three ways to block your knitting. See the opposite page to work out which method would work best for your project



### Wet blocking

Immerse your knitted piece into lukewarm or cold water. Gently squeeze out the water, do not wring it as this can damage the connecting fibres. Lay the piece flat on a towel and roll it up like a Swiss roll to squeeze out as much moisture as you can. You may need to repeat this. You can either position your piece on another towel that has been placed on the blocking mat or lay it directly on the mat. Pin it in place and leave it to completely dry.



### Steam blocking

Pin your knitted piece out, with your knitted fabric placed right side up. Wet a clean pillowcase or tea towel and wring out any extra moisture. Place this flat on top of your knitting. With your iron on the steam setting, hover it 2cm (0.5in) above; the steam will penetrate the fabric. Avoid pressing your iron down, especially on ribbed sections. Once the pillowcase/towel is dry, remove it and leave the knitted piece to cool down and dry out completely overnight.

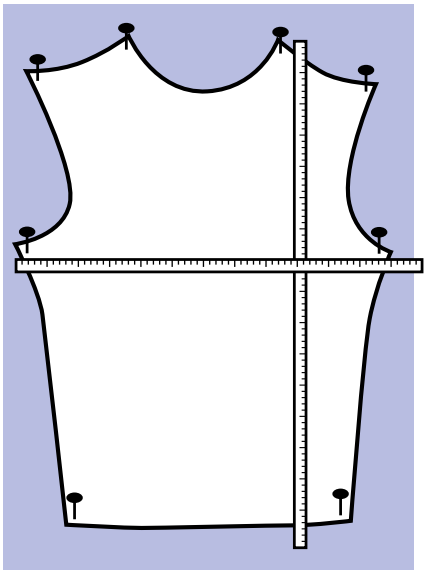


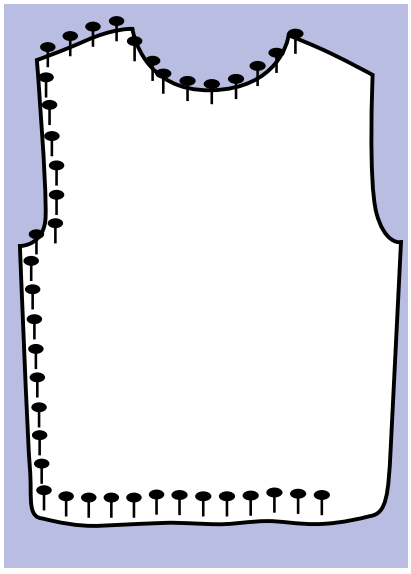
### Pin and Spritz

With the right sides of your pieces facing upwards, pin them into shape and to the dimensions stated on the pattern. With your plant sprayer set to a fine mist, spray your knitting with cold water. You'll find that some fibres will need to be sprayed less than others; wool for example will only need a light mist, while synthetic fibres will require more. Allow the knitting to completely dry away from direct heat and light sources, but preferably in a warm room.

### Pinning out

Whether you have wet the fabric first, or will apply moisture after, follow these easy rules. With your pattern to hand place your knitting flat on the blocking mat. Pin all the main points such as top of the shoulders, underarms, neck edges, left and right sides above ribs and cuffs. These should all fit to the measurements given on the pattern. With more pins, secure the fabric between these points at regular intervals. If you are pulling out points, you could be pulling too hard, or don't have enough pins in between. Remember not to put any tension on ribbed sections, as this will cause it to permanently stretch.





# SEAMING & EDGING

Once you've finished knitting the main pieces of your project, you're going to need to join them together

## FIGURE OF EIGHT



01 **Get started** With the pieces to be joined, side by side, insert the needle from back to front of the corner of the right piece. Next insert the needle from front to back, on the corner of the left-hand piece and pull through.

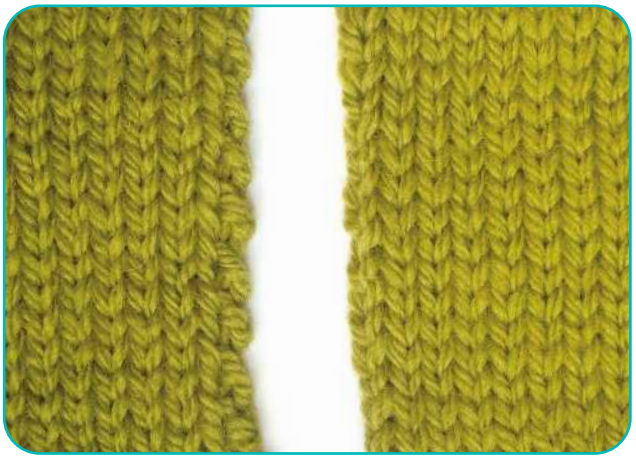


02 **Secure it** Insert the needle from front to back of the right-hand piece again. Pull through to secure.



03 **Be ready to work** For mattress stitch and other joins to be completed with the right side facing, insert the needle into the back of the left piece again so that the yarn is at the front ready to work.

## MATTRESS STITCH



01 **Use the figure of eight** In order to work this stitch, both pieces must have the same number of rows. To start, place pieces next to each other with right side facing. Attach the yarn you are sewing with using a figure of eight.



02 **Join the edges** Insert your needle on the first row between the first and second stitch, pick up the strand and pull the yarn through. Repeat this with the second side. Continue in this way until you have joined the edges. You should have an almost invisible seam.

## Edge-to-edge seam



With the wrong side (WS) facing you, place both pieces to be seamed flat on a surface in front of you. Secure the yarn using the figure of eight at the base, then sew along the edges picking up the little bumps on each edge.

## Backstitch



This is one of the most popular stitches to use for seam knitting. With right sides facing, pin both pieces together to ensure they don't move. Secure yarn with a figure of eight. Working close to the edge of the knitting, make one stitch by inserting the needle front to back. Bring the needle back through to the front and to the left of the first stitch. Take the needle back to the edge of the previous stitch. Continue in this way until the edge is joined.

## Whipped stitch seam

With right sides (RS) facing, pin both pieces together to ensure they don't move. Secure the yarn with a figure of eight. Working back to front, insert the needle through the centre of the first stitch of each piece. Take the yarn over and continue to stitch in the same way until the piece is joined.



### Hints and tips

- Before you join your knitted pieces, block them to the correct dimensions first. Better stitch definition will ensure a neater finish.
- It is always a good idea to pin the edges of the pieces together at regular intervals so that they don't slip. Use long glass-headed pins for the best results.
- If the yarn you have worked with is too slippery or fluffy, use another yarn of the same colour to join the edges.
- Use a blunt, large-eyed tapestry needle to join knitting. A sharp point will split the yarn, making it difficult to pull yarn through.

# Finishing

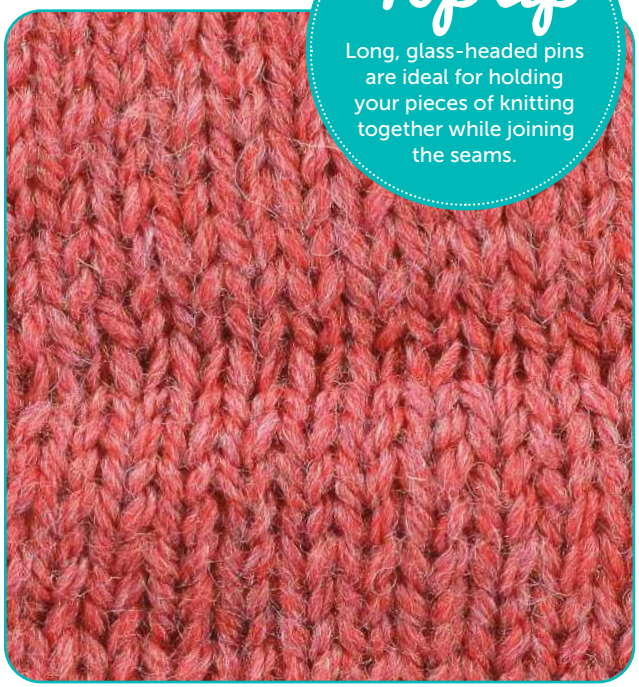
## Grafting



**01** **Secure the yarn**This creates an almost invisible seam, which works particularly well on shoulder seams. With right sides (RS) facing and both cast (bind)-off edges together, secure the yarn with a figure of eight, then on the bottom piece insert the needle under both strands of the 'v' point from left to right. Repeat on the corresponding stitch on the top piece.

**Top tip**

Long, glass-headed pins are ideal for holding your pieces of knitting together while joining the seams.



**02** **Create the invisible join**Ensure that you evenly pull the stitches through so that they blend in with the knitted tension (gauge). Once you have finished you should have and almost invisible join.

## Grafting open edges together



**01** **Start grafting** When joining open edges you must have the same number of stitches on both pieces. First remove the waste yarn or stitch holders and place both pieces on a flat surface with the right sides (RS) facing upwards. Thread your needle with the yarn in the same colour as the piece to be grafted (note: for illustrative purposes, we're showing the joining yarn in a contrast colour).



**02** **Continue the combination**Insert the needle from behind into the middle of the first 'v' stitch on the left piece. Next, insert the needle from bottom to top behind the two legs of the first 'v' stitch on the right piece. Your yarn should be at the front of the work.

## Adding an edging



01 **Place pins** With right sides together, place the knitted edging on top of the main knitted piece. Place pins at regular intervals to prevent either piece moving.



02 **Join together** Starting with a figure of eight at the start of the edging, with even overcast stitches, join the two pieces together.



03 **Finish up** Once you have sewn all the edging on, unfold it. For a neat finish, you will need to steam block the join using a damp towel and a steam iron (but only if the yarn allows).



03 **Close the gap** Take the needle back to the left piece and insert it from bottom to top beneath the two legs of the next 'v', pulling the yarn through to the right side. As you pull the yarn through, gently close the gap between the two pieces, ensuring that the joining stitch is the same size as the stitches in the main knitted pieces. Take the yarn back to the right piece and continue until you have worked all stitches.



04 **Secure it** Secure and darn in the end of the yarn on the wrong side (WS) of the work. With the wrong side of the knitting facing you, unravel and discard the contrast waste yarn. Block the piece as recommended.

# FASTENINGS

Once you've finished your knitted piece, it may need to have some closures added. Whether buttons, poppers or a zip, here's how to add them professionally

**Once a garment has been knitted and seamed, adding the fastenings can often come as an afterthought.** However, choosing the way to close a garment or accessory should be as integral as choosing the yarn and pattern.

Buttons are the most popular way to fasten garments from cardigans and jackets, to open shoulder seams and cushion covers. Choose your buttons before knitting, so that buttonholes can be made the right size, although it is possible to decided on your buttons afterwards so that you can be sure of an good match with the pattern and yarn. Poppers are a great way to add a fastening if you want an invisible closure and don't have the option in the pattern to add buttonholes. The size of popper needed will be determined by the weight of the yarn worked and the width of the area to be fastened. Zips can look great on jackets and for easy closures on cushion covers, however their stiffness does not work too well with the elasticity of hand-knitted fabrics. If you are keen to add a zip, choose a yarn that will not shrink or stretch after wearing or washing. Also be aware that zips come in set lengths – purchase your zip before you start knitting and you can work your pattern to the exact zip length. Zips don't tend to come in a variety of shades, so if you don't have an exact match to your yarn colour, make it contrasting for a feature zip.

### Drawstrings

Little tote bags can be fastened with a drawstring closure. A row of evenly spaced eyelets can be worked near the top seam of the bag. A drawstring of ribbon, crocheted chain or i-cord can then be threaded through the eyelets.

## Sewing buttons



01 **Secure the yarn**With the thread doubled, tie a knot at the end. Insert the needle into the right side of the fabric, bring it up from the wrong side and insert into the loop at the end of the yarn by the knot. Pull gently to secure the yarn. On the surface of the fabric, place a cable needle and insert the sewing needle into the hole from the back of the button.



02 **Sew the button in place**Sew the button into place in the usual way, keeping the cable needle between the button and the fabric. This ensures that the button isn't sewn on too tightly. Once you have made enough stitches to hold the button do not cut the yarn, but feed the needle through the hole – just don't take it through to the wrong side of the fabric.



03 **Strengthen the fastening** With the thread between the fabric surface and the button, lift the button and wind the thread around the connecting stitches several times. This will strengthen the fastening and prevent the button rubbing on the knitted fabric, which could damage it.

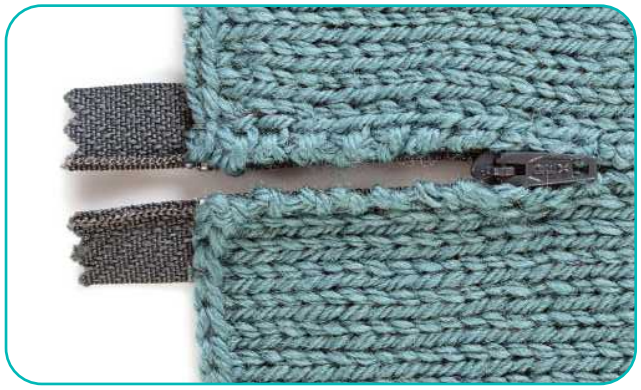
## Poppers



01 **The female side**Decide where the poppers is to be placed on the right side (RS) of the inner part of the opening. Evenly space the positions and mark with pins. Taking a needle threaded double with matching thread, secure as for step 1 on attaching buttons. With three or four little stitches, attach the female side popper through the little holes. There is no need to cut the thread between holes, just carry it to the next one.

02 **The male side**For the male counterpart of the popper, position them so that they are directly opposite the female side. This time however, when working the little stitches, ensure that the needle and thread do not come through to the right side (RS) of the fabric; instead catch the yarn as you stitch.

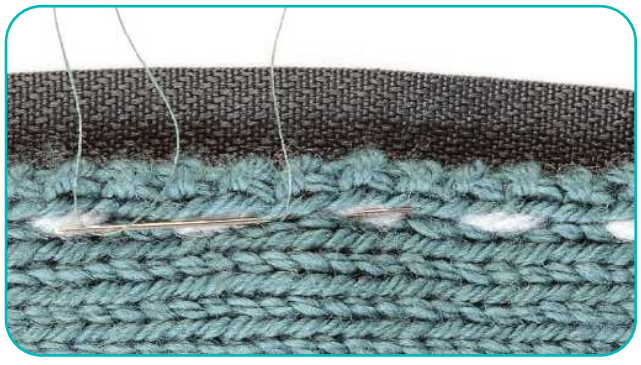
## Adding a zip



01 **Choose the right zip**Finding a zip that is the same length as your knitted piece can be hard. Do not be tempted to stretch or bunch your knitted edge to fit the zip length. Instead, choose your zip first and knit to the same length.



02 **Pin it** With the zip closed, lay the knitted piece right side (RS) up on a flat surface in position on top of the zip. The knitted edge should cover the teeth of the zip. Pin horizontally at the top, middle and bottom of the zip. Now add pins in the centre of the gaps, then add more pins at the centre of those gaps to ensure even placement. Continue until you have placed enough pins two or three rows apart.



03 **Stitch the fabric**With a contrasting thread, tack the zip to the knitted fabric in a vertical line from top to bottom. Remove pins. Thread a sharp-tipped needle with matching thread, secure at the bottom hem on the wrong side (WS) and neatly back stitch the fabric to the zip, vertically between the same line of stitches.



04 **Finish it up**Turn the knitted fabric over and using the same thread, attach the edge of the zip fabric to the wrong side (WS) of the knitting, being careful not to take the needle all the way through the knitted fabric, but following the same vertical line of knitted stitches.

# PATTERNS

## PATTERNS

Star ratings indicate difficulty.
You will learn all skills required
in this book


80 Moss Stitch Neck Warmer
★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

82 Trio of Dishcloths
★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

84 Cosy Popcorn Cowl & Hat
★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

86 Blackberry Stitch Tea Cosy
★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

88 Cosy Mittens
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

90 Basket Stitch Container
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

92 Stormy Waters Shawl
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

96 Lace Placemat & Coaster
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

98 Strawberry Pie Blanket
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

102 Chevron Cushion Cover
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

104 Winter Cables Cowl & Hat
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

108 Willowherb Lace Doily
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

110 Gradient Shawl
★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆

114 Fox Isle Socks
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

118 Cosy June Cushion
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

122 Flower Fair Isle Bag
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

124 Fingerless Gloves
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

126 Forever April Sweater
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

130 Fairy Tale Legwarmers
★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆

132 Stranded Christmas Stocking
★ ★ ★ ★ ☆

136 Cable & Bobble Cushion Cover
★ ★ ★ ★ ☆

138 Fish & Stripes Cot Blanket
★ ★ ★ ★ ☆

140 Weasley Homestead Socks
★ ★ ★ ★ ☆














114



96





88



80

All our knitting patterns and tutorials use UK rather than US terminology. There's a handy list of common abbreviations on page 148 for your guidance.



# MOSS STITCH NECK WARMER

This cosy neck warmer is quick to make in a simple moss stitch pattern. The texture creates a thick fabric that will keep you warm as well as looking fab

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 6mm circular needle, 60cm long
- Stitch marker
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used Mirasol Sulka which comes in 50g skeins (50m). You will need to use chunky weight yarn, in your chosen colours. You will need approximately 4 skeins of 50g/50m
  Colour 1: Rosewood; 4 skeins

**MEASUREMENTS**

68cm (27in) circumference x 27cm (10½in) deep

**TENSION**

13 sts and 24 rows in pattern in the round to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 6mm (US 10) needles.




SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/ Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
www.sianbrown.co.uk


## Pattern

### MOSS STITCH COWL

Using 6mm circular needles, cast on 91sts.

Join stitches to work in the round as follows: Spread stitches out along the cable/ wire and bring the tips of the needles together. Make sure that your stitches are not twisted. Move the top stitch from the right hand needle to the left hand needle, then k2tog. This will close the gap between the first and last stitch. Place a stitch marker at this spot, which will mark the beginning of each round. (90 sts).

**Round 1 (RS):** *K1, P1; rep from * to the end.

**Round 2:** *P1, K1; rep from * to the end.

Repeat Rounds 1-2, until work measures 27cm deep, ending at the stitch marker.

Cast off.

### FINISHING

Sew in all remaining ends on wrong side. Although it is not essential to block, the appearance of your cowl will be enhanced if you do so. You can gently block by pinning out flat to dimensions given. Spray liberally with cool water to moisten, patting the water into the knitting until thoroughly dampened. Leave to try dry completely before unpinning.





## Pattern notes

It is important the yarn you use is 100% cotton for dishcloths, as other fibres will not be suitable.

Use a long tail cast on for best results. If preferred, neatly carry yarn up side when knitting the striped dishcloth to save having lots of ends to sew in.

You will have enough yarns left over from the striped dishcloth to make another if you reverse the colours for the stripes.

# TRIO OF DISHCLOTHS

Simple dishcloths make for an achievable first project to learn some basic stitches, and are great as gifts bundled with a hand soap or small kitchen items

DIFFICULTY

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WHAT YOU NEED

- 4mm needle
- Yarn Needle
- In this project we have used Lily Cotton Sugar'n Cream. You will need to use 100% cotton Aran weight yarn in your chosen colours.
  Colour 1: Robins Egg; 1 ball
  Colour 2: Azalea; 1 ball
  Colour 3: Ecru; 1 ball
  Colour 4: Country Red; 1 ball

MEASUREMENTS

20cm (8in) x 20cm (8in)

TENSION

Work 19 sts and 35 rows in garter stitch to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 4mm (US 6) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

Work 18.5 sts and 30 rows in moss stitch to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 4mm (US 6) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

Work 19 sts and 29 rows in garter stitch to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 4mm (US 6) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

Although tension is not essential for this project, if you don't match the tension stated your dishcloth may turn out a different size and use a larger amount of yarn.

## Pattern

### GARTER STITCH DISHCLOTH

With col 1, cast on 38 sts.

Knit 70 rows or until work meas approx 20cm (8in).

Cast off knitwise.

## Pattern

### MOSS STITCH DISHCLOTH

With col 2, cast on 37 sts.

**Row 1:** K1, *P1, K1; rep from * to end.

Row 1 forms moss st patt. Cont in moss st for a further 59 rows or until work meas approx 20cm (8in).

Cast off in patt.

## Pattern

### GARTER RIDGE STRIPED DISHCLOTH

With col 3, cast on 38 sts.

**Rows 1-2:** Knit 2 rows with col 4.

**Rows 2-4:** Knit 2 rows with col 3.

**Rows 5-6:** Knit 2 rows with col 4.

Change to col 3.

**Row 7 (RS):** Knit.

**Row 8 (WS):** K4, P to last 4 sts, K4.

**Row 9:** Knit.

**Row 10:** K4, P to last 4 sts, K4.

Change to col 4.

**Rows 11-12:** Knit 2 rows.

Rows 7-12 set striped pattern with gst border.

Rep Rows 7-12 a further 7 times.

**Rows 65-66:** Knit 2 rows with col 3.

**Rows 67-68:** Knit 2 rows with col 4.

**Row 69:** Knit with col 3.

Cast off knitwise.

### FINISHING

Sew in all remaining ends on wrong side. Although it is not essential to block, if giving as a gift the appearance of your dishcloths will be enhanced if you do so. You can gently block by pinning out flat to dimensions given. Spray liberally with cool water to moisten, patting the water into the knitting until thoroughly dampened. Leave to try dry completely before unpinning.







## DONNA JONES

Donna Jones designs, edits and teaches handknitting & crochet. She firmly believes creative expression is essential for our well-being and aims to facilitate this in others. You can follow Donna's knitterly adventures on Instagram - @djonesdesigns

**www.donnajonesdesigns.co.uk**



## Top tip

To ensure your edges are not too tight, use the larger needle to cast on (remembering to switch to the smaller needle as soon as you have cast on).



## KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cozy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern color palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit.
lifeiscozy.com

# COSY POPCORN COWL & HAT

This fun and easy pattern makes a really beautiful cowl, very cosy and nicely textured

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 7.5mm (US 10.5/11) circular needle, 9mm (US 13) circular needle, 10mm (US 15) circular needle, all 40cm (~16in) long. You can use sets of 5 DPNs instead of circular needles if preferred
- Stitch marker
- Yarn Needle
- Tapestry needle
- Pompom maker (optional)
- Scissors
- In this project we have used Lion Brand Wool Ease Thick & Quick, 97m (106yds) per 170g ball; 80% acrylic, 20% wool. You will need to use super chunky yarn, in your chosen colour as follows:
  Colour 1: Wheat; 2 balls (cowl); 1 ball (hat)

**MEASUREMENTS**

Hat: Circumference: Approx 40.5cm (16in) unstretched at the brim.

Height: 20cm (8in) unstretched. Add extra length for large heads.

Cowl: Measures approx 80cm (31½in) in circumference and 35cm (13¾in) deep

**TENSION**

Hat: 11 sts and 19 rnds = 10cm (4in) over moss stitch on 9mm needles.

Cowl: 9 sts and 16 rnds = 10cm (4in) over moss stitch worked in rounds on 10mm needles

## Pattern (Cowl)

Cast on 73 sts loosely using Long Tail cast on with 7.5mm circular needle.
Taking care not to twist cast on edge, join to work in rounds by knitting the first and the last stitch together, place marker. 72 sts
(If you are using DPNs, arrange sts over 4 needles with 18 sts on each).

### BOTTOM RIBBING

Rnd 1: *K1, P1; rep from * to end.
Rnds 2-8: Work 7 rnds as Rnd 1.

### BODY OF COWL

Switch to 10mm needle(s).

Rnd 9 (inc): *P1, K1; rep from * to last 2 sts, P1, kfb. 73 sts
Rnd 10: *K1, P1; rep from * to last stitch, K1.
Rnd 11: *P1, K1; rep from * to last stitch, P1.
Rnds 10 & 11 set moss stitch patt.

Cont in moss st for a further 39 rnds or until work measures 31cm from cast on edge, ending with a Rnd 10.

If you want your cowl to be deeper, you can keep knitting until the desired length (don't forget that in this case you'll need more yarn).

Rnd 51 (dec): *P1, K1; rep from * to last 3 sts, P1, ssk. 72 sts

### TOP RIBBING

Switch to 7.5mm needle(s).

Rnd 52: *K1, P1; rep from * to end.
Rnds 53-59: Work 7 rows as Rnd 1.

### FINISHING

Cast off loosely in rib.

Weave in ends. Enjoy!

## Pattern (Hat)

Cast on 49 sts loosely using Long Tail cast on with 7.5mm circular needle.
Taking care not to twist cast on edge, join to work in rounds by knitting the first and the last stitch together, place marker. 48 sts
(If you are using DPNs, arrange sts over 4 needles with 18 sts on each).

### RIBBING

Rnd 1: *K1, P1; rep from * to end.
Rnds 2-7: Work 6 rnds as Rnd 1.

### BODY OF HAT

Switch to 9mm needles.

Rnd 8 (inc): *P1, K1; rep from * to last 2 sts, P1, kfb. 49 sts
Rnd 9: *K1, P1; rep from * to last stitch, K1.
Rnd 10: *P1, K1; rep from * to last stitch, P1.
Rnds 9 & 10 set moss stitch patt.

Cont in moss st for a further 24 rnds or until work measures 20cm (8in) from cast on edge, ending with a Rnd 9.

If you want your hat to be longer, you can keep knitting until the desired length (don't forget that in this case you'll need more yarn).

### SHAPE CROWN

Rnd 35: * K2tog; rep from * to last st , K1. 25 sts

Break yarn leaving a 20cm (8in) tail. Using a yarn needle, thread through remaining sts and pull tight to fasten and secure.

### FINISHING

Make a pompom and attach to the top of the hat.

Weave in ends. Enjoy!







## SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/ Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
www.sianbrown.co.uk

# BLACKBERRY STITCH TEA COSY

Brighten up your kitchen with this pretty and practical project. Wrap up your teapot in this textured cosy and keep your tea hot until the very last cup

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 5mm needles
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used Rico Essentials Aran, 50g/85m. You will need to use 100% Aran weight yarn in your chosen colours. You will need approximately 2 50g balls.
  Colour 1: Lilac; 2 balls

**MEASUREMENTS**

22cm (8¾in) wide x 15cm (6in) deep to eyelets

**TENSION**

20 sts and 20 rows in pattern to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 5mm needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

**SPECIAL STITCHES**

**P3tog:** Purl next 3 stitches together as one stitch - insert right needle purlwise into the next 3 stitches on left needle, purl all 3 stitches together as one stitch (to decrease 2 stitches).

**(K1, yrn, K1) into next st:** Work all of the instructions within brackets into the next stitch - knit the next stitch but do not take it off the needle, wrap yarn around the needle to make 1 stitch, knit into the same stitch and take it off the needle (increasing 2 stitches).

## Pattern

### SIDES (MAKE 2)

Using 5mm needles, cast on 48 sts.

Knit 4 rows.

Start pattern:

**Row 1 (WS):** *(K1, yrn, K1) into next st, P3tog; rep from * to end.

**Row 2 (RS):** *K1, P3; rep from * to end.

**Row 3:** *K3, P1; rep from * to end.

**Row 4:** *P1, K3; rep from * to end.

**Row 5:** *P3tog, (K1, yrn, K1) into next st; rep from * to end.

**Row 6:** *P3, K1; rep from * to end.

**Row 7:** *P1, K3; rep from * to end.

**Row 8:** *K3, P1; rep from * to end.

Repeat these 8 rows until work measures 15cm (6in) from cast on edge, ending with a Row 4 or Row 8.

**Next Row (Eyelet Row):** K5, (K2tog, yrn, K4) 6 times, K2tog, yrn, K5.

Work 12 rows in gst.

Cast off.

### TIE

Cut 8 x 80cm (31 in) lengths of yarn. Plait/braid to create a tie.

Pin pieces onto your teapot, and mark openings for the handle and spout. Sew side seams. Thread tie through eyelets and tie in a bow.





## Top tip

Using self-striping yarn means you don't have to keep darning in ends and you get some really neat effects.

# COSY MITTENS

Use two straight needles to knit up a pair of simple mittens that will become an essential part of your winter wardrobe. Use variegated yarn to add interest

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 3.5mm (US 4) needles
  4mm (US 6) needles
- Stitch holders
- Stitch markers
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used West Yorkshire Spinners Bluefaced Leicester DK Prints which comes in 100g balls (224m). You will need to use double knitting weight yarn, in your chosen colour.
  Colour: Bluetit; 1 ball

**MEASUREMENTS**

To fit Adult hand Small/ Medium-Large

To fit hand size approximately 19.5 [21.5cm /7.75[8.5]in

**TENSION**

22 stitches and 28 rows = 10cm (4in) in stocking stitch using 4mm needles




LYNNE ROWE

Lynne is a knit and crochet designer, technical editor and tutor. She loves to pass on her skills to help others to knit, crochet and create.

www.thewoolnest.blogspot.co.uk

www.knitcrochetcreate.com


## Pattern

### RIB

Using 3.5mm needles, cast on 45[49] sts.

**Row 1:** (K1, P1) to the last st, K1

**Row 2:** (P1, K1) to the last st, P1.

Repeat Rows 1-2 until rib measures approximately 8[9] cm from the start.

Change to 4mm needles and continue with thumb gusset..

### THUMB GUSSET

**Row 1 (dec):** K2tog, K to end. 44[48] sts.

**Row 2:** Purl. 44[48] sts.

**Row 3 (inc):** K21[23], m1, K2, m1, K21[23]. 46[50] sts.

**Rows 4-6:** Beg with P row, st st 3 rows.

**Row 7 (inc):** K21[23], m1, K4, m1, K21[23]. 48[52] sts.

**Rows 8-10:** Beg with P row, st st 3 rows.

**Row 11(inc):** K21[23], m1, K6, m1, K21[23]. 50[54] sts.

**Rows 12-14:** Beg with P row, st st 3 rows.

**Row 15 (inc):** K21[23], m1, K8, m1, K21[23]. 52[56] sts.

**Rows 16-18:** Beg with p row, st st 3 rows.

**Row 19 (inc):** K21[23], m1, K10, m1, K21[23]. 54[58] sts.

**Rows 20-22:** Beg with P row, st st 3 rows.

For L only:

**Row 23 (inc):** K23, m1, K12, m1, K23. 60 sts.

**Rows 24-26:** Beg with P row, st st 3 rows.

### THUMB

**Row 1:** K33[37], slip remaining 21[23] sts to stitch holder 1, turn.

**Row 2:** Cast on 2 sts, then P12[14]. S rem 21[23] sts to stitch holder 2, turn.

**Row 3:** Cast on 2 sts then K16[18].

Beginning with a P row, work in st st until thumb measures 5[5.75] cm (or length required).

**Next Row (dec):** (k2tog) to the end. 8[9] sts.

Cut yarn leaving a long tail and thread through rem sts. Pull tight to fasten and secure gathers with a couple of stitches. Use the tail end to stitch the thumb seam, down to the cast on sts.

With right side facing, slip the stitches from stitch holder 2 onto the right hand needle (these are the stitches to the right of the thumb - don't knit these as they've already been knitted). Re-join yarn - note: you will notice that the yarn is self-striping and that there is a colour sequence that is noticeable on your mittens. Due to knitting the thumb, the self-striping pattern will now be out of sequence, so you will need to wind off (and cut out) a length of yarn until you reach the correct part of the yarn to continue with the main striping sequence. Pick up and knit 4 sts from the base of the thumb, then K across sts from stitch holder 1. 46[50] sts.

**Next Row (dec):** P21[23], (p2tog) twice, P21[23]. 44[48] sts.

Continue with Hand section.

### HAND

Beginning with a K row, work in st st until hand measures 9[11.5] cm from the base of thumb.

For small size only:

**Next Row (dec):** (K20, k2tog) twice. 42 sts.

**Next Row:** Purl. 42 sts.

For all sizes:

**Next Row (dec):** (K4, k2tog) to end. 35[40] sts.

Beg with a P row, st st 3 rows.

**Next Row (dec):** (K3, k2tog) to end. 28[32] sts.

Beg with a P row, st st 3 rows.

**Next Row (dec):** (K2, k2tog) to end. 21[24] sts.

**Next Row:** Purl. 21[24] sts.

**Next Row (dec):** (K1, k2tog) to end. 14[16] sts.

**Next Row (dec):** (p2tog) to end. 7[8] sts.

### FINISHING

Cut yarn leaving a long tail to stitch the seam and thread through rem sts. Pull tight to fasten and secure gathers with a few stitches. Tie off and trim all loose yarn ends inside the glove (except for the long tail end). Use the tail end to stitch the side seam and rib seam.



## Pattern notes

Yarn is held double and used as a single strand throughout.

# BASKET STITCH CONTAINER

A simple project that is made in two sections and sewn together. Perfect for mixing and matching yarn from your stash to create your own unique blend of colours

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 4.5mm needles, 35cm long
- Lining fabric and wadding for sides: 61cm x 16cm
- Lining fabric and wadding for base: 22cm x 22cm
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used Debbie Bliss Cotton DK, held double. You will need to use DK yarn held double, in your chosen colours.
  Colour 1: Stone; 4 50g balls

**MEASUREMENTS**

18cm (7in) wide x 13cm (5in) deep

**TENSION**

Work 16 sts and 17 rows in pattern to measure 10x10cm using 4.5mm (US 7) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.




## SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/ Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
**www.sianbrown.co.uk**


## Pattern

### BASE

Using 4.5mm needles and col 1 held double, cast on 5 sts.

Purl 1 row.

**Row 1:** K1, M1, K1, M1, K1, M1, K1, M1, K1. (9 sts).

**Row 2 and every even row:** Purl.

**Row 3:** K1, (M1, K1) to end. (17 sts).

**Row 5:** K1, (M1, K2) to end. (25 sts).

**Row 7:** K1, (M1, K3) to end. (33 sts).

**Row 9:** K1, (M1, K4) to end. (41 sts).

**Row 11:** K1, (M1, K5) to end. (49 sts).

**Row 13:** K1, (M1, K6) to end. (57 sts).

**Row 15:** K1, (M1, K7) to end. (65 sts).

**Row 17:** K1, (M1, K8) to end. (73 sts).

**Row 19:** K1, (M1, K9) to end. (81 sts).

**Row 21:** K1, (M1, K10) to end. (89 sts).

**Row 22:** Purl.

**Row 23 (WS):** Knit to mark edge of base and increase 7 sts evenly across the row (96 sts).

### SIDES

Using 4.5mm needles and col 1 held double, cast on 96 sts.

**Row 1: (RS):** Knit.

**Row 2:** *K5, P3; rep from * to the end.

**Row 3:** *K3, P5; rep from * to the end.

**Row 4:** *K5, P3; rep from * to the end.

**Row 5:** Knit.

**Row 6:** K1, P3, *K5, P3; rep from * to the last 4 sts, K4.

**Row 7:** P4, *K3, P5; rep from * to the last 4 sts, K4.

**Row 8:** K1, P3, *K5, P3; rep from * to the last 4 sts, K4.

These 8 rows form the pattern. Rep Rows 1-8 until 28 rows have been worked in total (3 repeats of Rows 1-8, then rep Rows 1-4 once more).

Work 3 rows in gst.

### HANDLES (MAKE 2)

Using 4.5mm needles and yarn held double, cast on 17 sts.

**Rows 1-2:** K.

Cast off.

### FINISHING

Pin and sew the base and side seams. Sew on the handles just below the inside top border, opposite each other.

Cut a circle of lining for the base, the size of the base plus 1cm seam allowances (check the measurements of your finished container before cutting the lining. Cut a rectangle of lining for the sides.

Cut the same two pieces in wadding.

Pin the short edges of the side piece together to form a tube. Pin this piece to the circular base. Put inside the container to make sure that it fits. The top should sit just below the beginning of the top border. It is better if the lining is slightly smaller than the knitted piece so that it is eased in to prevent it looking loose or baggy. If it does not fit, pin to the correct size. Sew the side piece together at the short edges. Sew this piece onto the base. Place inside the container, pin and hand sew in place.





## KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cozy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern color palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit.
lifeiscozy.com

## Pattern notes

The shawl is knitted from the right corner with increases at the end of every RS row. Increases are made in the form of kfb unless stated otherwise.
The neat braid-like edge of the shawl is created by slipping first stitches. In every row first st is slipped as if to purl with yarn in the front (abbreviation is sl 1 wyif), and every last st is knitted.

Row count is included in the pattern. The number of completed rows can be changed depending on the yarn/gauge/desired size of a shawl. The usual text corresponds to the sample shawl. The text in Italic is added for your convenience and can be used for additional rows.

If you'd like to make tassels, save yarn for them in advance: 2 tassels require approximately 26ft (8m).

# STORMY WATERS SHAWL

This shawl is lightweight, dynamic, and modern. Knitted from the corner in a shape of a skewed triangle, it makes a great and fast project

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 5.5mm needles. If using different weight yarn, use needles at least three sizes up from stated on the label to keep fabric airy and light
- A piece of cardboard for tassels
- Yarn Needle
- Blocking mats and pins
- In this project we have used Alize Angora Gold Simli (10% mohair, 10% wool, 5% metallic, 75% acrylic), 100g/500m. You will need to use 4ply (fingering) weight yarn in your chosen colour. Colour 1: Peacock; 1 ball

**MEASUREMENTS**

180cm (71in) long, excluding tassels

80cm (31in) at the widest part

**TENSION**

Work 18 sts and 28 rows in garter stitch when blocked, to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 5.5mm (US 9) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

Tension is not critical and can be changed to fit the desired yarn

## Pattern

### SET UP ROWS

Using 5.5mm needles, cast on 3 sts.

Row 1 (WS): K3. (3 sts).

Row 2 (RS): sl 1 wyif, K2.

Row 3: Sl 1 wyif, K2.

Row 4: Sl 1 wyif, Kfb, K1. (4 sts).

Row 5: Sl 1 wyif, K3.

Row 6: Sl 1 wyif, knit until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1. (5 sts).

Row 7: Sl 1 wyif, knit until the end of the row.

Row 8: As Row 6. (6 sts).

Row 9: As Row 7.

Row 10: As Row 6. (7 sts).

### BODY OF SHAWL

The shawl is knitted by implementing a 4 Stripe Pattern sequence in the following order.

16 rows: Garter Stripe 1

8 rows: Net Stripe

16 rows: Garter Stripe 2

12 rows: Lace Stripe

Note: See Stripe Patterns below for the instructions for each section:
The number of repetitions may vary depending on the yarn, gauge, and desired size of the shawl.

Row count follows. In the row count, the usual text corresponds to the sample shawl.

The text in Italic is added for your convenience and can be used for additional rows.

Regardless of the yarn choice or gauge, the last stripe of the shawl has to be a Garter Stripe. This will help to keep the shape of the finished garment.

### STRIPE PATTERNS

### GARTER STRIPE 1

(16 rows, increase by 8 sts overall)

Row 1 (WS): Sl 1 wyif, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (RS): Sl 1 wyif, knit until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1.

Rows 3-16: Repeat Rows 1-2 another 7 times.

### NET STRIPE

(8 rows, increase by 4 sts overall)

Row 1 (WS): Sl 1 wyif, (yo, K2tog) until the end of the row.

Row 2 (RS): Sl 1 wyif, (yo, K2tog) until last 2 sts, yo, Kfb, K1.

Row 3: Sl 1 wyif, K1, (yo, K2tog) until the end of the row.

Row 4: Sl 1 wyif, (yo, K2tog) until last st, yo, K1.

Rows 5-8: Repeat Rows 1-4 once more.

### GARTER STRIPE 2

(16 rows, increase by 8 sts overall)

Row 1 (WS): Sl 1 wyif, purl until last st, K1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl 1 wyif, knit until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1.

Row 3: Sl 1 wyif, knit until the end of the row.

Row 4: Sl 1 wyif, knit until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1.

Rows 5-16: Repeat Rows 3-4 another 6 times.

### LACE STRIPE

(12 rows, increase by 6 sts overall)

Row 1 (WS): Sl 1 wyif, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (RS): Sl 1 wyif, (K1, yo) until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1.

Row 3: Sl 1 wyif, purl until last stitch, K1.

Row 4: Sl 1 wyif,k1, (k2tog) until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1.

Row 5: Sl 1 wyif, purl until last stitch, K1.

Row 6: Sl 1 wyif, (yo, k2tog) until last 2 sts, yo, k2.

Row 7: Sl 1 wyif, knit until the end of the row.

Row 8: Sl 1 wyif, (yo, k1) until last stitch, K1.

Row 9: Sl 1 wyif, purl until last stitch, K1.

Row 10: Sl 1 wyif, (k2tog) until last 3 sts, K1, Kfb, K1.

Row 11: Sl 1 wyif, purl until last stitch, K1.

Row 12: Sl 1 wyif, (yo, k2tog) until last 3 sts, K1, Kfb, K1.

### ROW COUNTS

Rows 11-26: Garter Stripe 1. (15 sts).

Rows 27-34: Net Stripe. (19 sts).

Rows 35-50: Garter Stripe 2. (27 sts).

Rows 51-62: Lace Stripe. (33 sts).



**Rows 63-78:** Garter Stripe 1. (15 sts).

**Rows 79-86:** Net Stripe. (19 sts).

**Rows 87-102:** Garter Stripe 2. (27 sts).

**Rows 103-114:** Lace Stripe. (33 sts).

**Rows 115-130:** Garter Stripe 1. (41 sts).

**Rows 131-138:** Net Stripe. (45 sts).

**Rows 139-154:** Garter Stripe 2. (53 sts).

**Rows 155-166:** Lace Stripe. (59 sts).

**Rows 167-182:** Garter Stripe .1 (67 sts).

**Rows 183-190:** Net Stripe. (71 sts).

**Rows 191-206:** Garter Stripe 2. (79 sts).

**Rows 207-218:** Lace Stripe. (85 sts).

**Rows 219-234:** Garter Stripe 1. (93 sts).

**Rows 235-242:** Net Stripe. (97 sts).

**Rows 243-258:** Garter Stripe 2. (105 sts).

**Rows 259-270:** Lace Stripe. (111 sts).

**Rows 271-286:** Garter Stripe 1. (119 sts).

**Rows 287-294:** Net Stripe. (123 sts).

**Rows 295-310:** Garter Stripe 2. (131 sts).

**Rows 311-322:** Lace Stripe. (137 sts).

**Rows 323-338:** Garter Stripe 1. (145 sts).

**Rows 339-346:** Net Stripe. (149 sts).

**Rows 347-362:** Garter Stripe 2. (157 sts).

*Rows 363-374: Lace Stripe. (163 sts).*

*Rows 375-390: Garter Stripe 1. (171 sts).*

*Rows 391-398: Net Stripe. (175 sts).*

*Rows 399-414: Garter Stripe 2. (183 sts).*

*Rows 415-426: Lace Stripe. (189 sts).*

*Rows 427-442: Garter Stripe 1. (197 sts).*

*Rows 443-450: Net Stripe. (201 sts).*

*Rows 451-466: Garter Stripe 2. (209 sts).*

*Rows 467-478: Lace Stripe. (215 sts).*

*Rows 479-494: Garter Stripe 1. (223 sts).*

*Rows 495-502: Net Stripe. (227 sts).*

*Rows 503-518: Garter Stripe 2 (235 sts).*

*Rows 519-530: Lace Stripe. (241 sts).*

## FINISHING

Regardless of the yarn choice or gauge the last stripe of the shawl has to be a Garter Stripe. This will help keep the shape of the finished garment.

This Shawl was finished after completing Row 337. You can stop after completing any WS row of a Garter Stripe, depending on when the skein comes to the end.

**Bind off very loosely as follows:** K1, (slip stitch back to left needle, K2tog) until 1 stitch is left.

Cut yarn leaving a tail of approx. 20cm (8in) and pull it through the loop of the last stitch.

Wash the shawl in 30°C water and block into shape. Moderate stretching is recommended to open up the yarn overs and garter stitch.

Make 2 tassels approx. 7.5cm (3in) long and secure them with the ends of working yarn at the beginning and end of the shawl. Hide the ends of yarn in the tassels.



## Top tip

This pattern can be used as a base for experiments, as neither yarn weight nor tension is critical.



## Top tip

Use the same pattern to create a matching table runner for your table by adding more rows until you are happy with the length.

# LACE PLACEMAT & COASTER

Once you've mastered the basics of knitting try some simple lace stitches and create this pretty and decorative placemat and coaster

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 4mm needle
- Yarn Needle
- In this project we have used Debbie Bliss Cotton DK, 50g/84m. You will need to use 100% cotton double knitting weight yarn in your chosen colours. You will need approximately 2 balls to make one placemat and one coaster.
  Colour 1: Citrus; 2 balls

**MEASUREMENTS**

Placemat: 38x30cm

Coaster: 11x11cm

**TENSION**

Work 17 sts and 26 rows in lace pattern to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 4mm (US 6) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.




SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/ Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
www.sianbrown.co.uk


## Pattern

### PLACEMAT

Using 4mm needles, cast on 63 sts.

Work 3 rows in gst.

Start pattern.

**Row 1:** (RS) K5, *yf, sl 1, K1, psso, K1, K2tog, yf, K1; rep from * to last 4 sts, K4.

**Row 2 and every other row:** K3, P to last 3 sts, K3.

**Row 3:** K6, *yf, K3; rep from * to last 3 sts, K3. (81 sts).

**Row 5:** K4, K2tog, *yf, sl 1, K1, psso, K1, k2tog, yf, sl 1, K2tog, psso; rep from * to last 11 sts, yf, sl 1, K1, psso, K1, K2tog, yf, sl 1, K1, psso, K4. (63 sts).

**Row 7:** K5, *K2tog, yf, K1, yf, sl 1, K1, psso, K1 rep from * to last 4 sts, K4.

**Row 9:** Rep Row 3. (81 sts)

**Row 11:** K5, *K2tog, yf, sl 1, K2tog, psso, yf, sl 1, K1, psso, K1; rep from * to last 4 sts, K4. (63 sts).

**Row 12:** K3, P to last 3 sts, K3.

Rep Rows 1-12 another 6 times, then rep Rows 1-6 once more.

Work 3 rows in gst.

Cast off.

## Pattern

### COASTER

Using 4mm needles, cast on 21 sts.

Work 3 rows in gst.

Start pattern.

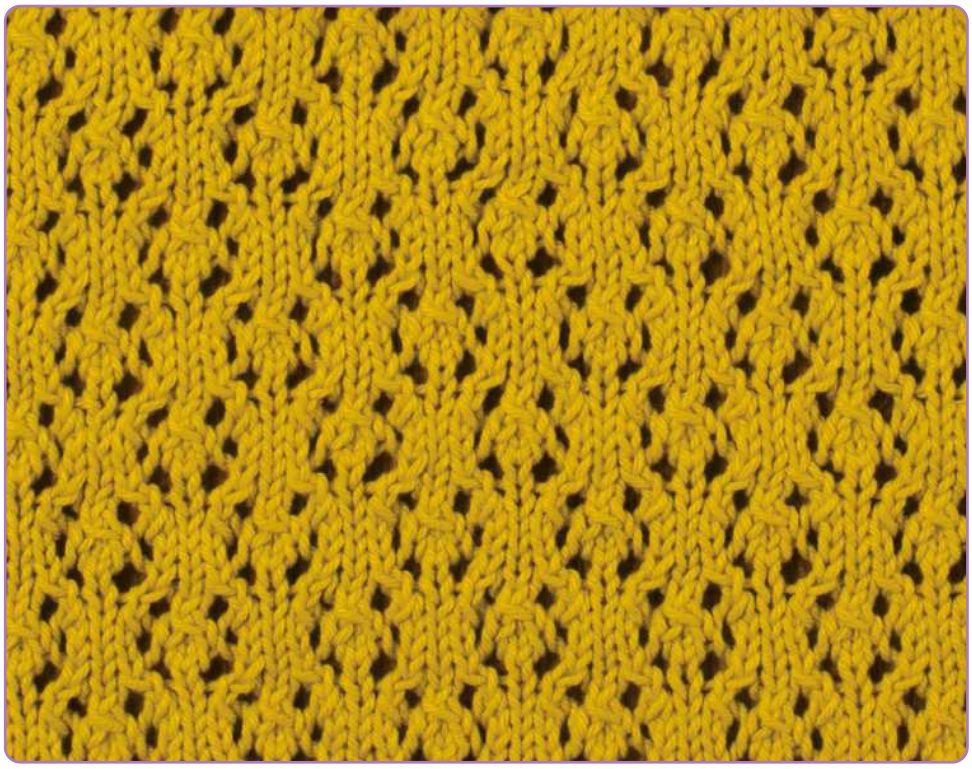
Rep Rows 1-12 as given for placemat until coaster measures 10cm (4in) approx.

Work 3 rows in gst.

Cast off.

### FINISHING

Sew in ends. Block and press according to yarn band instructions.





## Pattern notes

The blanket is knitted as 7 vertical strips of 7 squares, which are later sewn together.

The neat braid-like edge of the squares is created by slipping first stitches. Sl 1 wyib if the first facing stitch is knitted; sl 1 wyif if the first facing stitch is purled.

Each square is 17 sts wide and 24 rows high. The number of completed squares can be changed depending on the yarn/tension/desired size of your blanket.

# STRAWBERRY PIE BLANKET

This knitted quilt is about everything one calls sweet home - cosiness, warmth, and the smell of a freshly baked strawberry pie

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 7mm needles
- Cable needle (optional)
- Tapestry needle
- Scissors
- In this project we have used a variety of aran/ chunky yarns.
  Rowan Pure Wool Worsted (100% wool; 100g/200m) using 2 strands held together throughout.
  Colours: Pink; 2 balls; Cream; 1 ball
  YarnArt Merino De Luxe 50 (50% wool, 50% acrylic; 100g/280m) - using 3 strands held together throughout.
  Colours: Ivory; 2 balls; Baby pink; 2 balls
  YarnArt Merino Bulky (30% wool, 70% acrylic; 100g/100m)
  Colours: Beige; 1 ball; Sand; 1 balls; Cocoa; 1 ball
  Each square requires approx 14g of yarn.

**MEASUREMENTS**

90x90cm (35½x35½in)

Each square is approx. 13x13cm (5x5in)

**TENSION**

Work 14 sts and 20 rows in garter stitch (blocked) to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 7mm (US 10½ or US 11) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension

Tension is not critical and can be changed to fit the desired yarn

## Pattern

### STRIP COMPOSITION

Create each strip as follows:

### SQUARE 1

Cast on 17 sts.

Rows 1-24: Knit using any Square Pattern of your choice. Stop after completing the WS row.

Cut the yarn and attach the new colour.

### SQUARE 2

Rows 1-24: Knit using any Square Pattern of your choice. Stop after completing the WS row.

Cut the yarn and attach the new colour.

Follow the same instructions as given for Square 2, for the next 4 squares.

### SQUARE 7

Rows 1-24: Knit using any Square Pattern of your choice. Stop after completing the WS row.

Row 25 (RS): Cast off as follows: K1, (slip st back to left needle, K2tog) until 1 stitch is left.

Cut yarn leaving approx 20cm (8in) and pull it through the loop of the last stitch.

## Pattern (Square)

### GARTER

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Rows 2-24: Rep Row 1 another 23 times.

### SEED (BRITISH MOSS)

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): Sl 1, (K1, P1) until the end of the row.

Rows 3-24: Rep Row 2 another 22 times.

### BROKEN RIB

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): Sl 1, (P1, K1) until the end of the row.

Rows 3-24: Rep Rows 1-2 another 11 times.

### CORN (SAME AS WS OF BROKEN RIB)

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): As Row 1.

Row 3: Sl 1, (K1, P1) until the end of the row.

Rows 4-23: Rep Rows 2-3 another 10 times.

Row 24: As Row 1.

### BALUSTRADE

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): As Row 1.

Row 3: Sl 1, (K1, P1) until the end of the row.

Row 4: Sl 1, (P1, K1) until the end of the row.

Row 5: As Row 3.

Row 6: Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Rows 7-24: Repeat Rows 1-6 another 3 times.

### BASKETWEAVE

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): Sl 1, (P2, K4) twice, P2, K2.

Row 3: Sl 1, P1, (K2, P4) twice, K2, P1.

Row 4: Sl 1, purl until the end of the row.

Row 5: Sl 1, (P4, K2) twice, P4.

Row 6: Sl 1, K3, (P2, K4) twice, K1.

Rows 7-24: Rep Rows 1-6 another 4 times.

### DOUBLE MOSS (LITTLE CHECK)

Row 1 (RS): Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.




## KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cosy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern colour palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit.

www.lifeiscozy.com



## Top tip

The pattern is great for using leftover yarn as well as for knitting up those oddments from your stash.



# Strawberry pie blanket

**Row 2 (WS):** Sl 1, (P2, K2) until the end of the row.

**Row 3:** Sl 1, P1, (K2, P2) 3 times, K2, P1.

**Row 4:** Sl 1, (K2, P2) until the end of the row.

**Row 5:** Sl 1, K1, (P2, K2) 3 times, P2, K1.

**Rows 6-21:** Rep Rows 2-5 another 4 times.

**Row 22:** As Row 2.

**Row 23:** As Row 3.

**Row 24:** As Row 4.

## GEAR

**Row 1 (RS):** Sl 1, knit until the end of the row.

**Row 2 (WS):** Sl 1, P1, K2, P1, K2, P3, K2, P1, K2, P2.

**Row 3:** Sl 1, K1, P2, K1, P2, K3, P2, K1, P2, K2.

**Row 4:** As Row 2.

**Row 5:** Sl 1, P2, K3, P2, K1, P2, K3, P2, K1.

**Row 6:** Sl 1, K2, P3, K2, P1, K2, P3, K2, P1.

**Row 7:** As Row 5.

**Row 8:** As Row 6.

**Row 9:** Sl 1, K1, P2, K1, P2, K3, P2, K1, P2, K2.

**Row 10-17:** Rep Rows 2-9 once more.

**Rows 18-24:** Repeat Rows 2-8 once.

## HONEYCOMB

**Row 1 (RS):** Sl 1, knit until last 2 sts, Kfb, K1. (18 sts).

**Row 2 (WS):** Sl 1, purl until the end of the row.

**Row 3:** Sl 1, (C2B, C2F) until the last st, K1.

**Row 4:** As Row 2.

**Row 5:** Sl 1, (C2F, C2B) until the last st, K1.

**Rows 6-21:** Rep Rows 2-5 another 4 times.

**Row 22:** As Row 2

**Row 23:** As Row 3

**Row 24:** Sl 1, P2tog, purl until the end of the row. (17 sts).

## BLANKET SQUARES ORDER

**STRIP 1 (from the bottom up, pattern/colour):** Balustrade/pink, Garter/cream, Broken Rib/beige, Seed/ivory, Balustrade/pink, Basketweave/cream, Gear/beige.

**STRIP 2:** Corn/sand, Double Moss/baby pink, Basketweave/ivory, Garter/pink, Corn/sand, Honeycomb/baby pink, Double Moss/ivory

**STRIP 3:** Honeycomb/baby pink, Seed/ivory, Balustrade/beige, Gear/baby pink, Basketweave/cream, Seed/cocoa, Broken Rib/pink

**STRIP 4:** Corn/cream, Gear/sand, Double Moss/pink, Seed/ivory, Broken Rib/sand, Basketweave/baby pink, Garter/ivory

**STRIP 5:** Broken Rib/cocoa, Garter/baby pink, Corn/ivory, Balustrade/sand, Honeycomb/pink, Double Moss/ivory, Gear/baby pink

**STRIP 6:** Seed/pink, Basketweave/ivory, Honeycomb/beige, Corn/baby pink, Garter/cream, Balustrade/pink, Double Moss/sand

**STRIP 7:** Double Moss/ivory, Corn/sand, Garter/pink, Gear/cream, Broken Rib/beige, Seed/ivory, Corn/baby pink.

## FINISHING

Block or steam the stripes into shape.

Sew them together. Weave in ends.



# CHEVRON CUSHION COVER

Simple knit and purl stitches are combined creatively to make this beautiful chevron textured cushion

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 5mm (US 8) needle
- 40cm x 40cm (15¾in x 15¾in) cushion pad
- 6 x buttons
- In this project we have used Debbie Bliss Falkland Aran, 180m (197yds) per 100g skein; 100% wool. You will need to use aran weight yarn, in your chosen colour(s) as follows:
  Colour: Duck Egg; 1 skein

**MEASUREMENTS**

Measures 40cm x 40cm (15¾in x 15¾in) across, laid flat

**TENSION**

18 stitches and 24 rows = 10cm (4in) over stst using 5mm needles, or size required to obtain tension.




SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/ Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines and yarn companies.
www.sianbrown.co.uk


## Pattern

### CUSHION

Cast on 73 sts.

**Row 1:** K1, *P1, K1; rep from * to end.

Row 1 forms moss stitch pattern. Repeat this row until 5 rows have been worked.

Beg with a K row, work in st st until work measures 30 cm from cast on edge, ending on a RS row.

**Next row (WS):** K 1 row to mark turn.

### FRONT

**Row 1 (RS):** K1, *P7, K1, rep from * to end.

**Row 2:** P1, *K7, P1, rep from * to end.

**Row 3:** K2, *P5, K3, rep from * to last 7 sts, P5, K2.

**Row 4:** P2, *K5, P3, rep from * to last 7 sts, K5, P2.

**Row 5:** K3, *P3, K5, rep from * to last 6 sts, P3, K3.

**Row 6:** P3, *K3, P5, rep from * to last 6 sts, K3, P3.

**Row 7:** K4, *P1, K7, rep from * to last 5 sts, P1, K4.

**Row 8:** P4, *K1, P7, rep from * to last 5 sts, K1, P4.

**Row 9:** As row 2.

**Row 10:** As Row 1.

**Row 11:** As Row 4.

**Row 12:** As Row 3.

**Row 13:** As Row 6.

**Row 14:** As Row 5.

**Row 15:** As Row 8.

**Row 16:** As Row 7.

These 16 rows set chevron pattern. Repeat until 96 rows have been worked.

Purl 2 rows to mark turn.

### BACK OVERLAP

Beg with a K row, work in st st until overlap when folded over sits at the top of the cast on edge (approx 10cm).

Note; before starting the moss stitch border, fold this section over. The stitches on the needle should sit just above the cast on edge. If they do not, work further rows until they do.

### BUTTONHOLE BAND

**Next row:** K1, *P1, K1; rep from * to end.

Repeat this row.

**Buttonhole row:** K5, (k2tog, yo, K10) five times, k2tog, yo, K6.

**Next row:** K1, *P1, K1; rep from * to end.

Repeat this row.

Cast off.

### FINISHING

Block and press edges. Sew up the side seams. Sew on your chosen buttons.





## ERICA LUEDER

Erica lives in Iowa with her family and works as a nurse. She spends almost all of her free time knitting, making things with yarn/fibre, and creating new patterns.
**www.hanlone79.etsy.com**

# WINTER CABLES COWL & HAT

A cosy cabled cowl to help ward off the chill of winter

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 74.5mm (US 7) circular needle, 40cm (16in) long, 2 x 4 mm (US 6) circular needle, 40cm (16in) long DPNs can be substituted instead of using two circular needles for crown decreases.
- Stitch marker
- Yarn Needle
- Cable Needle
- In this project we have used Dreams in Fiber Au Naturel Worsted, 183m (200yds) per skein; 50% Suffolk Blend/25% Merino/25% Alpaca. You will need to use 1 skein of an Aran weight yarn, in your chosen colour.

**MEASUREMENTS**

Hat: One size: to fit medium adult head. This hat is rather stretchy and will fit a variety of head circumferences.

Measures approximately 30.5cm (12in) tall with rib unfolded at brim

Measures approximately 43cm (17in) around brim, unstretched.

Cowl: Measures 23 cm (9in) deep and 45.5cm (18in) in circumference.

**TENSION**

Hat: 27 sts and 30 rnds = 10cm (4in) over pattern on 4.5mm needles or size to obtain correct tension.

Cowl: 26 sts and 28.5 rnds = 10cm (4in) over pattern on 4.5mm needles or size to obtain correct tension.

## Pattern (Cowl)

### TOP EDGING

Cast on 119 sts. Taking care not to twist cast on edge place marker and work in rounds.

**Rnd 1:** *K1, P2, (K2, P1) twice, K2, P2, (K1, P1) twice; rep from * to end.

Rnd 1 forms rib patt. Work a further 9 rnds in rib.

### MAIN BODY

Referring to either the chart or the written instructions below, work Rnds 1-8.

Repeat Rnds 1-8 a further 4 times, then rep Rnds 1-4 once more.

### CABLE CHART

Note: Chart shows 1 pattern repeat. Repeat chart 7 times to complete 1 full round

**Rnd 1:** *K1, P2, K8, P2, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 2:** *K1, P2, K8, P2, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 3:** *K1, P2, C4B, C4F, P2, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 4-8:** Rep Rnds 1-2 twice.

### LOWER EDGING

Work 10 rnds in rib as for top cuff.

Cast off loosely in rib.

### FINISHING

Weave in all ends. Wash and block as desired.

## Pattern (Hat)

### RIBBING

Cast on 119 sts. Taking care not to twist cast on edge place marker and work in rounds.

**Rnd 1:** *K1, P2, (K2, P1) twice, K2, P2, (K1, P1) twice; rep from * to end.

Rnd 1 forms rib patt. Work a further 24 rnds in rib.

### MAIN BODY

Referring to either the chart or the written instructions below, work Rnds 1-8.

Repeat Rnds 1-8 a further 4 times.

### CABLE CHART

Note: Chart shows 1 pattern repeat. Repeat chart 7 times to complete 1 full round.

**Rnd 1:** *K1, P2, K8, P2, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 2:** *K1, P2, K8, P2, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 3:** *K1, P2, C4B, C4F, P2, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

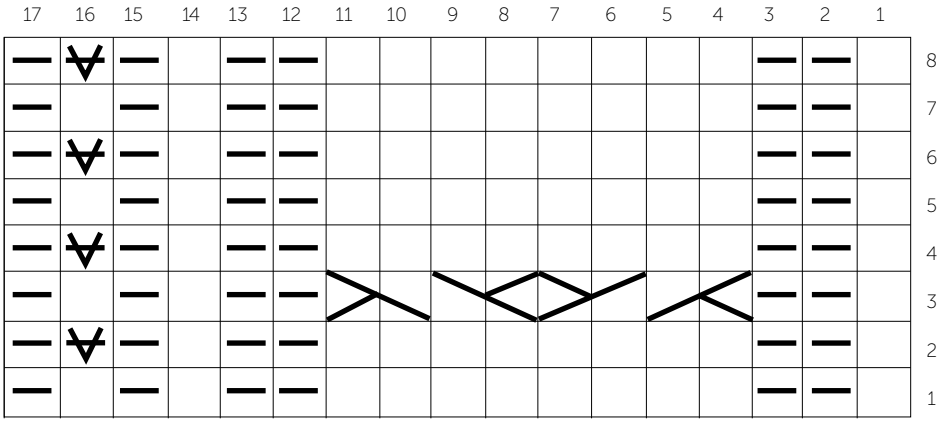
**Rnd 4-8:** Rep Rnds 1-2 twice more.

### SHAPE CROWN

Referring to either the chart or the written instructions below, work Rnds 1-20 of the crown shaping.

Use the 2nd circular needle (or switch to dpns) when there are too few sts to work comfortably on 1 circular needle.

### CABLE CHART FOR HAT AND COWL



# Patterns

## CROWN DECREASES CHART

Note: Chart shows 1 pattern repeat – repeat chart 7 times to complete 1 full round.

**Rnd 1:** *K1, P2, K8, P2, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end. (119 sts)

**Rnd 2:** *K1, P2, K8, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (112 sts)

**Rnd 3:** *K1, P2, C4B, C4F, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 4:** *K1, P2, K7, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (105 sts)

**Rnd 5:** *K1, P2, K7, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 6:** *K1, P2, K6, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (98 sts)

**Rnd 7:** *K1, P2, K6, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 8:** *K1, P2, K5, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (91 sts)

**Rnd 9:** *K1, P2, K5, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 10:** *K1, P2, K4, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (84 sts)

**Rnd 11:** *K1, P2, C4B, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 12:** *K1, P2, K3, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (77 sts)

**Rnd 13:** *K1, P2, K3, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 14:** *K1, P2, K2, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (70 sts)

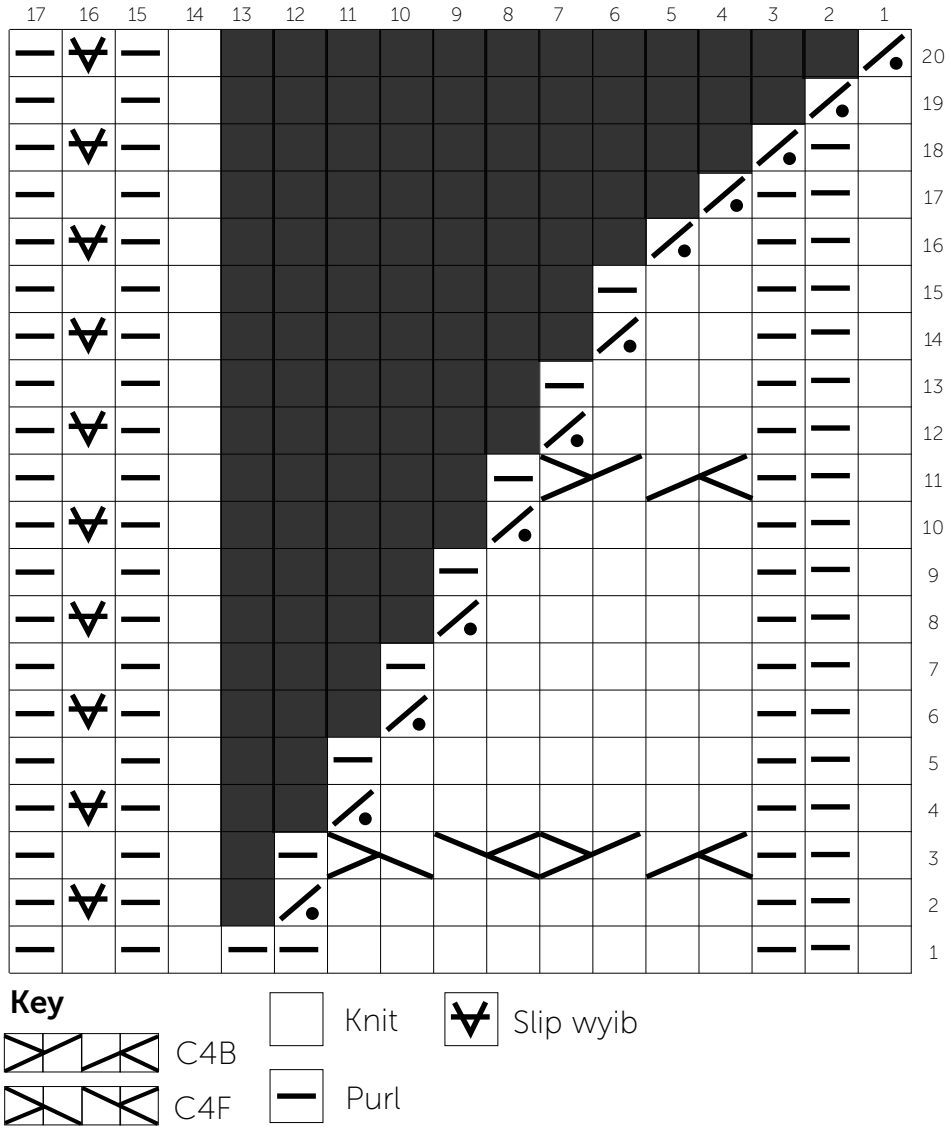
**Rnd 15:** *K1, P2, K2, P1, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 16:** *K1, P2, K1, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (63 sts)

**Rnd 17:** *K1, P2, p2tog, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end. (56 sts)

**Rnd 18:** *K1, P1, p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (49 sts)

## CROWN DECREASES CHART




**Rnd 19:** *K1, p2tog, K1, P1, K1, P1; rep from * to end. (42 sts)

**Rnd 20:** *p2tog, K1, P1, s1 wyib, P1; rep from * to end. (35 sts)

Knit the final 2 rnds of crown as follows:

**Next rnd:** K2tog to last st, K1. (18 sts)

**Next rnd:** *K2tog; rep from * to end. (9 sts)

Break yarn leaving a 25cm (10in) tail. Using a yarn needle, thread through remaining sts and pull tight to fasten and secure.

## FINISHING

Weave in ends on wrong side. Block gently if desired.







## SPECIAL STITCHES

**Bead (B):** Work a bead into this knit stitch. If no bead is desired, simply work a knit stitch.

Place a bead on your crochet hook. Using the hook in your right hand, lift the stitch to be worked onto the hook. Catching the stitch on the hook, use your left hand to slide the bead over the hook and yarn. Remove the stitch from the hook and place it on the left hand needle. Knit the st which has the bead on it.

**Quadruple Decrease (QD):** 5 sts will be decreased to just one stitch. Sl 3 sts all together onto your right hand needle. Do NOT slip them one at a time. Join the next 2 sts together by working a K2tog. Carefully lift the 3 sl sts over the K2tog.

**Quadruple Decrease with Bead (QB):** Work a bead into this decrease. If no bead is desired, simply work the QD instead. Work the QD as above. Add the bead as above, but place onto right needle not left at the end.

SSSK: Sl 1 st, sl a second st, sl a third st, each as if to knit, and each one separately. Knit all three together through the back of the sts.

**K3tog:** Worked exactly as a K2tog, except that you are knitting 3 sts together instead of 2.

# WILLOWHERB LACE DOILY

This unique pattern begins as a square but evolves into a circular shape. Optional beaded edging makes Willowherb an interesting and elegant project

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 3.25mm set of 5 DPNS (US D/3) Alternatively use 4 DPNS, or a 60-80cm long circular needle and magic loop technique if preferred
- Stitch Marker
- Crochet hook, 1mm (US 12) or other tool to attach beads, optional
- 88 glass beads, size 6/0 (optional)
- In this project we have used Knit Picks Palette in Pennyroyal. You will need to use Fingering Weight, in your chosen colour. You will need approximately 1 ball

**MEASUREMENTS**

39cm (15¼in)

**TENSION**

Tension is not critical for the project but use a relatively loose tension.


## LINDA BROWNING

Linda has designed over 50 patterns for magazines, yarn companies, craft books, and most of all, knitters! Many of her patterns feature lace, but she also loves colourwork, cables, and beads.
www.tinyknit.com


## Pattern

### WILLOWHERB DOILY

Using 3.5mm DPNs, cast on 8 sts and distribute evenly on 4 DPNs.

Be careful not to twist sts and join in the round.

**Rnd 1:** Knit all sts.

**Rnd 2:** (K1, yo) 8 times. (16 sts).

**Rnd 3:** (K1, yo, K3, yo) 4 times. (24 sts).

**Rnd 4:** (K1, yo, K5, yo) 4 times. (32 sts).

**Rnd 5:** (K1, yo, K7, yo) 4 times. (40 sts).

**Rnd 6:** (K1, yo, K9, yo) 4 times. (48 sts).

**Rnd 7:** (K1, yo, K11, yo) 4 times. (56 sts).

**Rnd 8:** (K1, yo, K13, yo) 4 times. (64 sts).

**Rnd 9:** (K1, yo, K15, yo) 4 times. (72 sts).

**Rnd 10:** (K1, yo, K17, yo) 4 times. (80 sts).

**Rnd 11:** (K1, yo, K19, yo) 4 times. (88 sts).

**Rnd 12:** (K1, yo, K4, P1, K2tog, K3, yo, K1, yo, K3, ssk, P1, K4, yo) 4 times. (96 sts).

**Rnds 13, 15, 17, 19:** (K6, P1, K5) 8 times.

**Round 14:** (K2, yo, K2, ssk, P1, K2tog, K2, yo, K1) 8 times.

**Round 16:** (K3, yo, K1, ssk, P1, K2tog, K1, yo, K2) 8 times.

**Round 18:** (K4, yo, ssk, P1, K2tog, yo, K3) 8 times.

**Round 20:** (P1, K2tog, K3, yo, K1, yo, K3, ssk) 8 times.

**Rnds 21, 23, 25, 27:** (P1, K11) 8 times.

**Rnd 22:** (P1, k2tog, K2, yo, K3, yo, K2, ssk) 8 times.

**Rnd 24:** (P1, k2tog, K1, yo, K5, yo, K1, ssk) 8 times.

**Rnd 26:** (P1, K2tog, yo, K7, yo, ssk) 8 times.

**Rnd 28:** (K1, yo) to end of round. (192 sts).

Note: You may wish to switch to circular needles at this time. Mark the end of round with a stitch marker.

**Rnds 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43:** (K12, P1, K11) 8 times.

**Rnd 30:** (K2, yo, K1, yo, k 6, sssk, P1, K3tog, K6, yo, K1, yo, K1) 8 times.

**Rnd 32:** (K3, yo, K1, yo, k 5, sssk, P1, K3tog, K5, yo, K1, yo, K2) 8 times.

**Rnd 34:** (K4, yo, K1, yo, k 4, sssk, P1, K3tog, K4, yo, K1, yo, K3) 8 times.

**Rnd 36:** (K5, yo, K1, yo, k 3, sssk, P1, K3tog, K3, yo, K1, yo, K4) 8 times.

**Rnd 38:** (K6, yo, K1, yo, k 2, sssk, P1, K3tog, K2, yo, K1, yo, K5) 8 times.

**Rnd 40:** (K7, yo, K1, yo, k 1, sssk, P1, K3tog, K1, yo, K1, yo, K6) 8 times.

**Rnd 42:** (K8, yo, K1, yo, sssk, P1, K3tog, yo, K1, yo, K7) 8 times.

**Rnds 44, 46, 48, 50:** (K9, yo, B, yo, QD, yo, B, yo, K8) 8 times.

**Rnd 45 and all other odd rounds:** Knit all sts.

**Rnd 52:** (K9, yo, B, yo, QB, yo, B, yo, K8) 8 times.

### FINISHING

Use a very stretchy bind off for this doily. It must be able to be spread out and will be pulled very tightly to show the detailed lace pattern.

After binding off and weaving in all ends, gently wash your doily and blot it dry using absorbent towels. Stretch it out on a blocking surface, such as a mat or quilt. Pin the doily out, stretching it as far as possible into the desired shape. Try to even out the shape, so that the yarn overs all line up properly. If you are using cotton thread or yarn, starch will help your doily retain its shape. Allow to dry completely before removing from blocking pad.



# DONNA JONES



Donna Jones designs, edits and teaches handknitting & crochet. She firmly believes creative expression is essential for our well-being and aims to facilitate this in others. You can follow Donna's knitterly adventures on Instagram - @djonesdesigns
**www.donnajonesdesigns.co.uk**

# GRADIENT SHAWL

This stylish, asymmetric shawl is easy to wear and knit, and is great for showcasing beautiful gradient yarns

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 3.75mm circular needle, 80cm (32in) long
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used Dyeninja High Twist Merino Fingering for colour 1 and Bilum Slika hand dyed gradient 4 ply for Colour 2. You will need to use 4 ply yarn, in your chosen colours. You will need approximately 1 skein in each colour.
  Colour 1: Limestone; 100g/365m
  Colour 2: Yellow to Blue gradient; 100g/400m

**MEASUREMENTS**

Approximately 230cm (90½in) wide and 55cm (21¾in) deep after blocking. Final measurements will vary depending on how aggressively the shawl is blocked.

**TENSION**

Work 24 sts and 34 rows in stocking stitch to measure 10x10cm/4x4in before blocking, using 3.75mm (US 5) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

## Pattern

Note: The shawl is knitted flat, but a circular needle is used to accommodate the large number of stitches that there will be at the cast off edge.

Shaping is worked at the edges of every row, and the number of stitches will increase by 1 stitch for every 2 rows worked.

### SHAWL

Using 3.75mm circular needle and col 1, cast on 4 sts.

**Row 1 (RS):** Sl l wyib, Kfb, knit to end. (5 sts).

**Row 2 (WS):** Sl l wyib, K2tog, knit to last st, Kfb. (5 sts).

Rows 1 & 2 set gst pattern, with increases and decrease at edges, and all gst pattern rows will be worked in this way throughout the rest of the piece.

**Rows 3-32:** Cont to shape edges as set, work a further 30 rows in gst pattern. (20 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Row 33:** Sl l wyib, Kfb, knit to end. (21 sts).

**Row 34:** Sl l wyif, P2tog, purl to last st, Pfb. (21 sts).

These 2 rows set st-st pattern, with increases and decrease at edges, and all st-st pattern rows will be worked in this way throughout the rest of the piece.

**Rows 35-52:** Cont to shape edges as set, work a further 18 rows in st-st pattern. (30 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 53-54:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 2 rows in gst pattern. (31 sts)

**Row 55 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to last st, K1. (32 sts).

**Row 56:** Sl l wyib, K2tog, K to last st, Kfb. (32 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 57-76:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 20 rows in st-st pattern. (42 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 77-80:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 4 rows in gst pattern. (44 sts).

Row 81 (eyelet row): Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to end. (45 sts).

**Rows 82-84:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 3 rows in gst pattern. (46 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 85-102:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 18 rows in st-st pattern. (55 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 103-104:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 2 rows in gst pattern. (56 sts).

**Row 105 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to end. (57 sts).

**Row 106:** Sl l wyib, K2tog, knit to last st, Kfb. (57 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 107-124:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 18 rows in st st pattern. (66 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 125-128:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 4 rows in gst pattern. (68 sts).

**Row 129 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to end. (69 sts).

**Rows 130-132:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 3 rows in gst pattern. (70 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 133-148:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 16 rows in st-st pattern. (78 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 149-158:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 10 rows in gst pattern. (83 sts).

Change to col 2.

SPECIAL STITCHES

**Sl l wyib**: with yarn at back of work, slip 1 stitch across from left hand needle to right hand needle

**Sl l wyif:** with yarn at front of work, slip 1 stitch from left hand needle to right hand needle

**gst pattern:** garter stitch pattern rows are worked as follows:

First Row (RS): Sl l wyib, Kfb, knit to end. (+ 1 stitch).

Second Row (WS): Sl l wyib, K2tog, knit to last st, Kfb.

**st-st pattern:** stocking stitch pattern rows are worked as follows:

First Row (RS): Sl l wyib, Kfb, knit to end. (+ 1 stitch).
Second Row (WS): Sl l wyif, P2tog, purl to last st, Pfb.



**Rows 159-174:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 16 rows in st-st pattern. (91 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 175-178:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 4 rows in gst pattern. (93 sts).

**Row 179 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to last st, K1. (94 sts).

**Rows 180-182:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 3 rows in gst pattern. (95 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 183-202:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 20 rows in st-st pattern. (105 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 203-204:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 2 rows in gst pattern. (106 sts).

**Row 205 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to end. (107 sts).

**Row 206:** Sl l wyib, K2tog, knit to last st, Kfb. (107 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 207-228:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 22 rows in st-st pattern. (118 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 229-232:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 4 rows in gst pattern. (120 sts).

# Gradient shawl



pattern. (134 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 261-276:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 16 rows in gst pattern. (142 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 277-310:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 34 rows in st-st pattern. (159 sts).

Change to col 1.

**Rows 311-314:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 4 rows in gst pattern. (161 sts).

**Row 315 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to last st, K1. (162 sts).

**Rows 316-322:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 7 rows in gst pattern. (165 sts).

**Row 323 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to last st, K1. (166 sts).

**Rows 324-326:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 3 rows in gst pattern. (167 sts)

Change to col 2.

**Rows 327-364:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 38 rows in st-st pattern. (186 sts).

Note: if desired you can continue working in col 2 at this point, until your yarn runs out, ending with a WS row.

Change to col 1.

**Rows 365-412:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 48 rows in gst pattern. (210 sts).

**Row 413 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * to end. (211 sts)

**Rows 414-416:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 3 rows in gst pattern. (212 sts).

Cast off knit-wise for a plain edge if preferred or work picot cast off as follows:

Picot cast-off: cast off 2 sts, *transfer stitch on right-hand needle back into left-hand needle, cast on 2 sts, cast off 4 sts; rep from * to end, fasten off.

## FINISHING

Sew in all ends on wrong side. Blocking is easy and will dramatically improve the appearance of your shawl and should not be skipped. Block by first soaking and gently squeezing excess water out. Alternatively spray liberally with cool water, patting the water into the knitting until thoroughly wet then pin out flat to dimensions given - the longest edge will be gently curved, and the other two edges will be straight. Leave to try dry completely before unpinning - this may take a few days but be patient or it won't be fully blocked.

### Top tip

When you finish each row, check the ends to ensure you have increased or decreased correctly, as it can be easy to lose track and will save you a lot of time undoing any mistakes if found later, particularly when your rows get very long towards the end of the project.

**Row 233 (eyelet row):** Sl l wyib, yfwd, K1, *yfwd, K2tog; rep from * end. (121 sts).

**Rows 234-236:** Cont to shape edges as set, work 3 rows in gst pattern. (122 sts).

Change to col 2.

**Rows 237-260:** Beg with a knit row and cont to shape edges as set, work 24 rows in st-st





# KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cosy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern color palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit.
lifeiscozy.com

# FOX ISLE SOCKS

These socks combine two amazing things – Fair Isle knitting and foxes! Designed for long cosy evenings, when extra warmth is so much appreciated.

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 3.25mm set of 5 DPNS (US D/3) Alternatively use 4 DPNS, or a 60-80cm long circular needle and magic loop technique if preferred
- Stitch markers
- Stitch holder (optional)
- Sock blockers
- Tapestry needle
- In this project we have used Cascade Yarn Heritage Solids, 400m (437yds) per 100g skein; 75% merino, 25% nylon. You will need to use 4 ply sock yarn, in your chosen colour(s) as follows:
  Colour 1: Charcoal; 1 skein
  Colour 2: Pumpkin; 1 skein
  Colour 3: Snow; 1 skein
  Colour 4: Grey; 1 skein
  Colour 5: Black; oddments

**MEASUREMENTS**

To fit size M woman's or S-M man's foot with negative ease for a good fit

Circumference around lower leg measures 25cm (10in)

Circumference around foot measures 20cm (8in)

Foot length measures 23cm (9in)

Length of sock from heel up measures 19cm (7 ½in)

**TENSION**

28 stitches and 38 rounds = 110 cm (4in) over stocking stitch

**SPECIAL STITCHES**

**s1wyib:** Slip 1 stitch as if to knit holding yarn at the back of work

**s1wyif:** Slip 1 stitch as if to purl holding yarn at the front of work

**w&t:** Wrap and turn: Bring yarn to the front, slip 1 stitch as if to purl, bring yarn to the back, return slipped stitch onto LH needle, turn of 2

## Pattern

### RIBBING

With col 1 cast on 70 sts. Taking care not to twist cast on edge, arrange sts evenly over 4 DPNs, Place maker and work in rounds.

Rnd 1: *K1, P1, rep from * to end.

Rnd 1 forms 1x1 rib. Work a further 11 rnds in 1x1 rib.

Cuff will be approx 4cm (1.5in) - work a few more rnds if you prefer a longer cuff.

### LEG

Rnds 1-17: K20 sts of Chart 1 three times. (17 rnds)

Rnd 18: K10 as Chart 1, (k2tog, K8 as Chart 1) 6 times. 64 sts

Rnds 19-24: K20 sts of Chart 1 three times for 6 rnds.

Rnd 25: (K15 as Chart 2, k2tog) 4 times. 60sts left on the needle.

Rnds 26-56: K20 sts of Chart 2 three times for 31 rnds.

Note: If you want to adjust the length of the leg, repeat or omit rnds from Chart 2 before finishing with Rnds 54-56.

### HEEL

Heel is worked with col 1 only. Break off all other colours leaving tails long enough for weaving in.

Pattern contains slightly different instructions for the right and left sock at the heel part. This is made to place the transition column of Fair Isle stitches at the beginning of each round to the inner side of legs.

Left sock only:

Rnd 1: K30 and place on holder (for instep), K to end. 30 sts

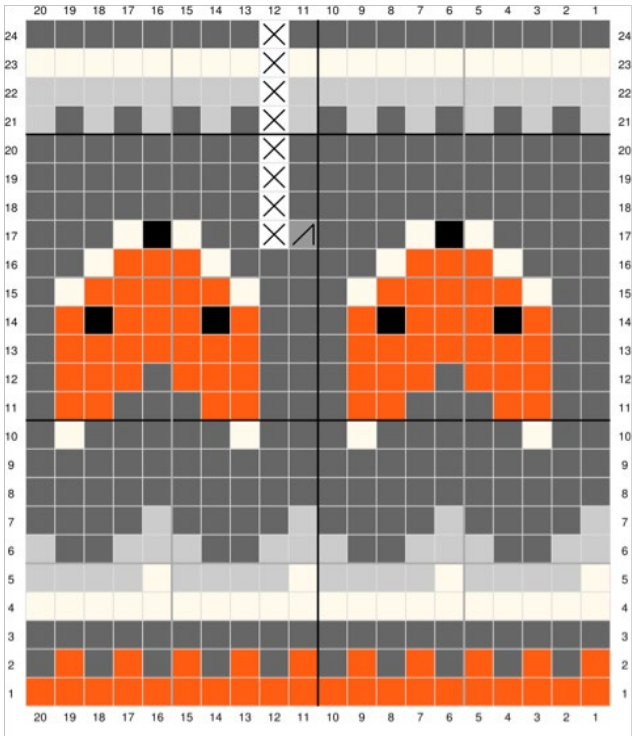
Right sock only:

Rnd 1: Knit to end, placing last 30sts worked onto a holder

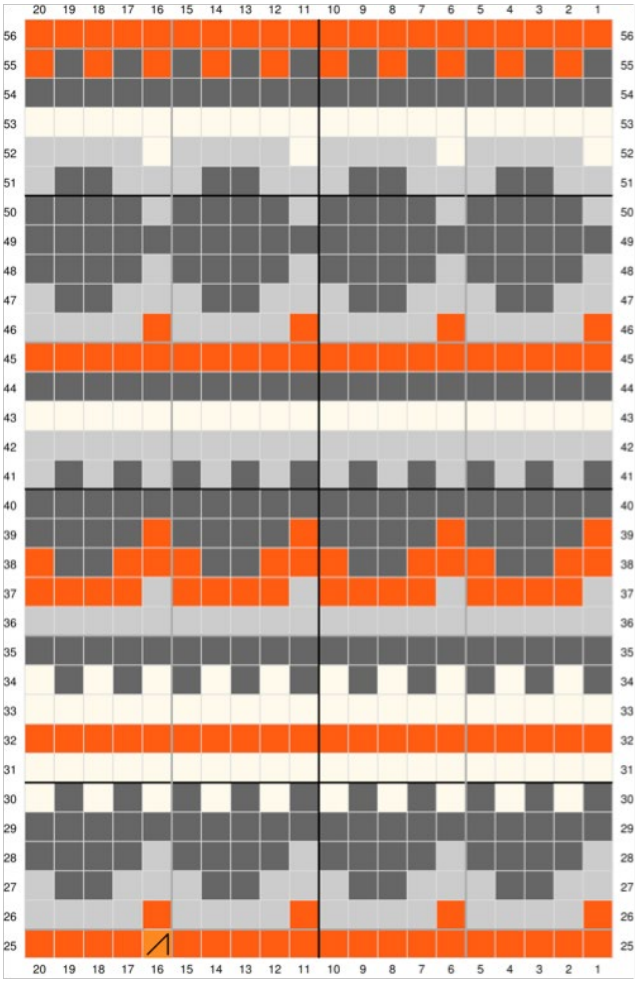
### KEY

| | |
|---|---|
| no stitch | col 1 |
| k2tog | col 2 |
| k2tog | col 3 |
| | col 4 |
| | col 5 |

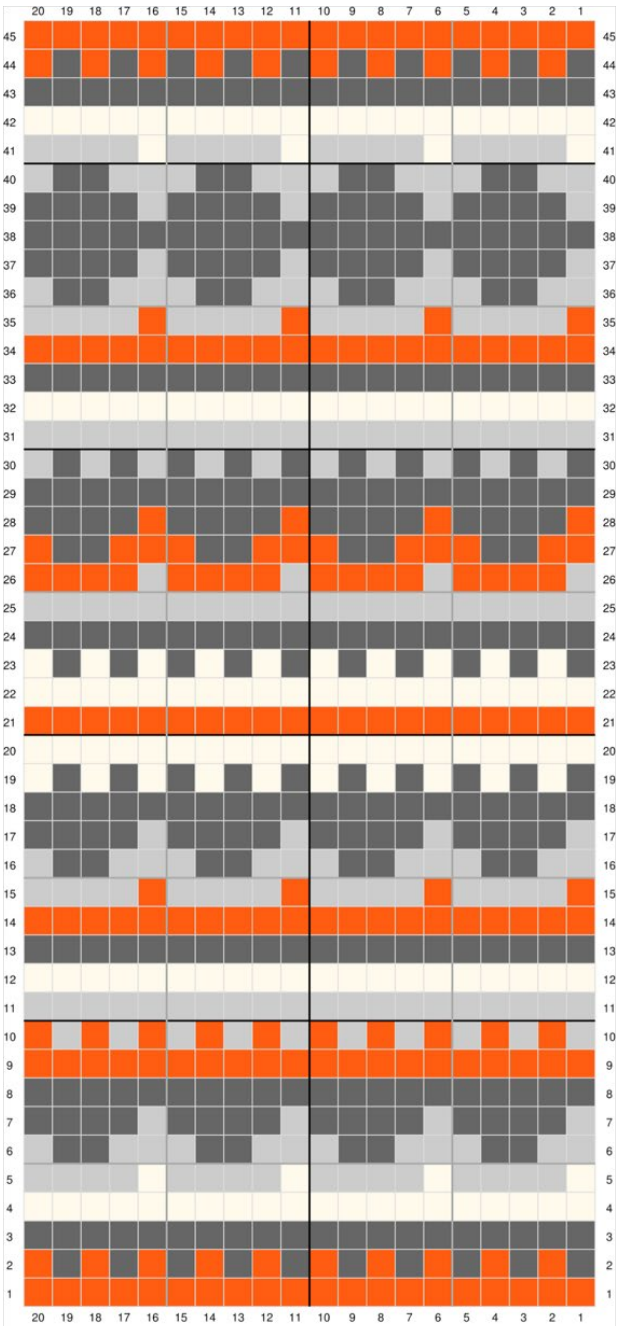
### LEG CHART 1



## LEG CHART 2



## FOOT CHART



(for instep). 30 sts

Both socks:

Begin working in rows back and forth with these 30 sts only.

**Row 2 (RS):** S1wyib, K until 1 last st, w&t.

**Row 3 (WS):** P to last st, w&t.

**Row 4:** K to last st before the wrapped st, w&t.

**Row 5:** P to last st before the wrapped st, w&t.

Repeat Rows 4-5 until there are 10 unwrapped sts left in the middle.

### HEEL TURN

**Row 1 (RS):** K to first wrapped st, pick up the wrapped loop and K tog with the stitch it was wrapped around, turn.

**Row 2 (WS):** S1 wyif, P until first wrapped st, pick up the wrapped loop and P tog with the stitch it was wrapped around, turn.

**Row 3 (RS):** S1 wyib, K until first wrapped st, pick up the wrapped loop and K tog with the stitch it was wrapped around, turn.

Repeat Rows 2-3 until all stitches of heel have been worked.

### FOOT TRANSITION

Return the 30 sts for the instep back on the working needles. 60sts

Beg knitting in the round again.

**Rnd 1:** K30 sts of the heel; K30 sts of the instep.

**Rnd 2:** As Rnd 1.

**Rnd 3:** K15 sts of the heel. Leave the yarn here. PM to mark the beginning of the round.

This places the transition column of Fair Isle stitches to the sole, making it invisible from the top.



Rearrange sts evenly across needles.

## FOOT

**Rnds 1-45:** Work 45 rnds of Foot Chart, or to 5cm (2in) less than required length of foot.

Note: If you want to adjust the length of the foot, repeat or omit rnds before finishing with Rnds 43-45.

## SHAPE TOE

Toe is worked with col 1 only. Break off the strands of all other colors leaving tails long enough for weaving in.

**Rnd 1:** K15, PM, K30, PM, K15.

**Rnd 2:** (K to 2 sts before next M, k2tog, SM, ssk) twice, K to end.

**Rnds 3-4:** K 2 rows.

Rep rows 2-4 once more

**Rnd 8:** As Rnd 2.

**Rnd 9:** Knit.

Repeat Rnds 8-9 until 40 sts rem.

Next continue making decreases (as Rnd 2) on every rnd until 20 sts rem. (10 sts for the sole and 10 sts for the instep)

Cast off all sts and sew closed as a horizontal seam, OR use kitchener stitch to graft the sts of toe closed.

## FINISHING

Weave in ends. Wash the socks in luke-warm water and block until dry.





## KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cosy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern color palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit.
www.lifeiscozy.com

# COSY JUNE CUSHION

The design for this cushion cover was inspired by ancient Celtic ornaments. Knitted in a bright color of the sea and summer sky, such stylish cushion will add a bit of summer to your home

DIFFICULTY

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WHAT YOU NEED

- 5.5mm (US 9) needles
- Cable needle
- Yarn Needle
- Scissors
- 4 x buttons
- 16"x16"/40x40cm pillow insertthe Andes,
- In this project we have used YarnArt Jeans, 159m/174yds per 50g ball; 55% cotton, 45% acrylic, with 3 strands held together. You will need to use DK weight yarn, in your chosen colour as follows: Colour: Turquoise; 6 balls

MEASUREMENTS

Approx 38cm x 38cm (15in x 15in) laid flat, unstretched.

Fits 40.5cm x 40.5cm (16 x 16in) insert with negative ease for a snug fit.

TENSION

13 stitches and 20 rows = 10cm (4in) over stocking stitch with 5.5mm needles, or size to obtain correct tension, after blocking.

## Pattern

### BACK (BEGINS WITH RIBBED BUTTON BAND)

With 3 strands held together, cast on 58 sts.

**Row 1 (WS):** S1 wyif, P1, *K2, P2; rep from* to end.

**Row 2 (RS):** S1 wyib, K1, *P2, K2; rep from* to end.

**Rows 3-6:** Rep Rows 1-2 twice more (total of 6 rows of ribbing).

**Row 7 (WS):** S1 wyif, P to end.

**Row 8 (RS):** S1 wyib, K to end.

Rows 7 and 8 set st st pattern with slipped stitch edges.

Continue in st st as set for a further 73 rows or until work measures 38cm (15in), ending with a WS row.

### FRONT (CABLE PATTERN PANEL)

Referring to EITHER the chart OR the written instructions below, work Rows 1-16.

Repeat Rows 1-16 a further 4 times.

**Row 1 (RS):** S1 wyif, P1, K1 tbl, P1, C2B; P3, K2, P1, K2, P3; K2, (P1, K1 tbl) 3 times, P1; C4B, K2; (P1, K1 tbl) 3 times, P1, K2; P3, K2, P1, K2, P3; C2F, P1, K1 tbl, P2.

**Row 2 (WS):** S1 wyib, K1, P1 tbl, K1, P2; K3, P2, K1, P2, K3; P2, (K1, P1 tbl) 3 times, K1; P6; (K1, P1 tbl) 3 times, K1, P2; K3, P2, K1, P2, K3; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K2.

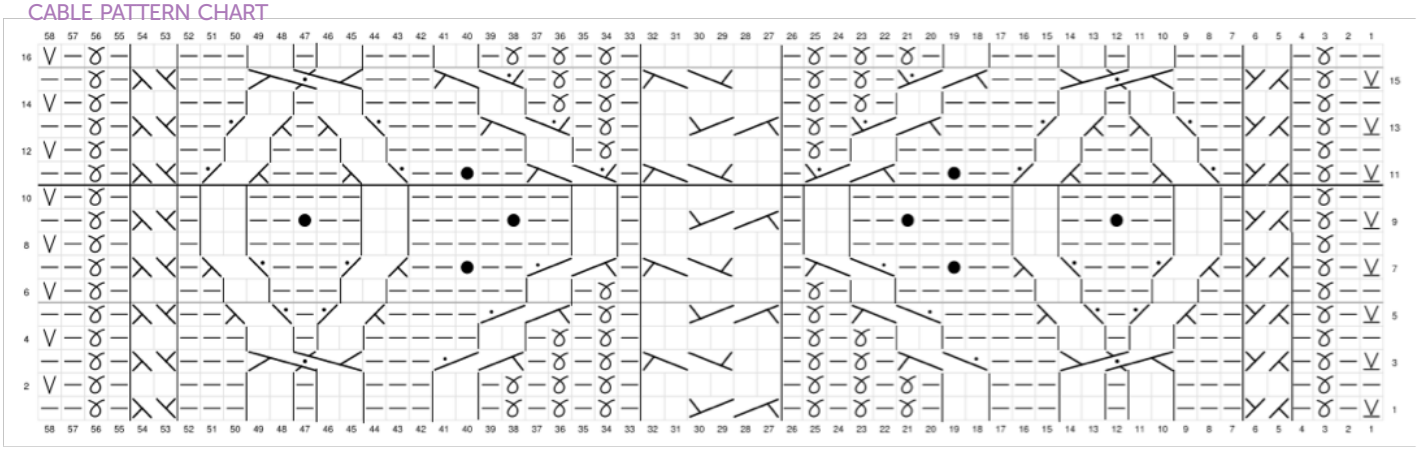
**Row 3:** S1 wyif, P1, K1 tbl, P1, C2B; P3, T5BP, P3; T4F, (P1, K1 tbl) twice, P1; K2, C4F; (P1, K1 tbl) twice, P1, T4B; P3, T5FP, P3;



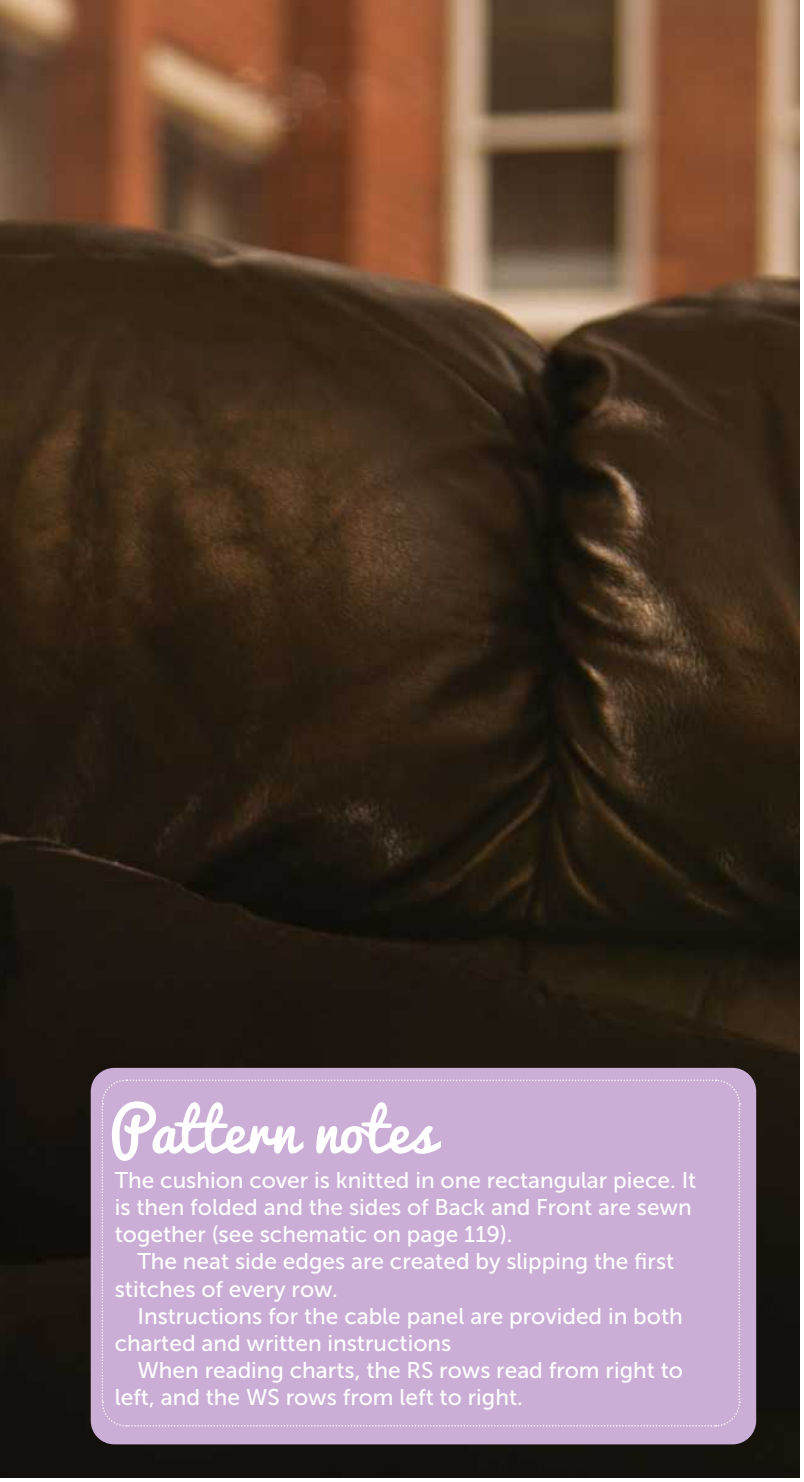

SPECIAL STITCHES

**s1wyib:** Slip 1st as if to knit holding yarn at back of work
**s1wyif:** Slip 1st as if to purl holding yarn at front of work
**MB:** Make bobble: K into the front, back, front, of next st, turn and P3, turn and sssk
**sssk:** slip, slip, slip, knit: s3 sts as if to knit one by one, K the 3 sts together tbl
**C2B:** Cable 2 backwards: s1 st onto CN and hold at back, K1 from LH needle, K1 from CN
**C2F:** Cable 2 forwards: s1 st onto CN and hold at front, K1 from LH needle, K1 from CN
**C4B:** Cable 4 backwards: s2 sts onto CN and hold at back, K2 from LH needle, K2 from CN
**C4F:** Cable 4 forwards: s2 sts onto CN and hold at front, K2 from LH needle, K2 from CN
**T3B:** Twist 3 backwards: s1 st onto CN and hold at back, K2 from LH needle, P1 from CN
**T3F:** Twist 3 forwards: s2 sts onto CN and hold at front, P1 from LH needle, K2 from CN
**T4B:** Twist 4 backwards: s2 sts onto CN and hold at back, K2 from LH needle, P2 from CN
**T4F:** Twist 4 forwards: s2 sts onto CN and hold at front, P2 from LH needle, then K2 from CN
**T4BP:**Twist 4 backwards purl: s2 sts onto CN and hold at back, K2 from LH needle, (P1, K1) from CN
**T4FP:** Twist 4 forwards purl: s2 sts onto CN and hold at front, (K1, P1) from LH needle, k2 from CN
**T5BP:** Twist 5 backwards purl: s3 sts onto CN and hold at back, K2 from LH needle, (P1, K2) from CN
**T5FP:** Twist 5 forwards purl: s2 sts onto CN and hold at front, (K2, P1) from LH needle, K2 from CN

CABLE PATTERN CHART



# Cosy June cushion



## Pattern notes

The cushion cover is knitted in one rectangular piece. It is then folded and the sides of Back and Front are sewn together (see schematic on page 119).

The neat side edges are created by slipping the first stitches of every row.

Instructions for the cable panel are provided in both charted and written instructions

When reading charts, the RS rows read from right to left, and the WS rows from left to right.



**Row 8:** S1 wyib, K, P1 tbl, K1, P2; K1, P2, K5, P2, K7; P2, K1; P6; K1, P2; K7, P2, k5, P2, K1; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K2.

**Row 9:** S1 wyif, P1, K1 tbl, P1, C2B; P1, K2, P2, MB, P2, K2, P4; MB, P2, K2, P1; C4B, K2; P1, K2, P2, MB; P4, K2, P2, MB, P2, K2, P1; C2F, P1, K1 tbl, P2.

**Row 10:** S1 wyib, K1, P1 tbl, K1, P2; K1, P2, K5, P2, K7; P2, K1; P6; K1, P2; K7, P2, K5, P2, K1; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K2.

**Row 11:** S1 wyif, P1, K1 tbl, P1, C2B; P1, T3F, P3, T3B, P2; MB, P2, T4BP, P1; K2, C4F; P1, T4FP, P2, MB, P2, T3F, P3, T3B, P1; C2F, P1, K1 tbl, P2.

**Row 12:** S1 wyib, K1, P1 tbl, K1, P2; K2, P2, K3, P2, K6; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K1; P6; K1, P1 tbl, K1, P2; K6, P2, K3, P2, K2; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K2.

**Row 13:** S1 wyif, P1, K1 tbl, P1, C2B; P2, T3F, P1, T3B, P4; T4BP, P1, K1 tbl, P1; C4B, K2; P1, K1 tbl, P1, T4FP; P4, T3F, P1, T3B, P2; C2F, P1, K1 tbl, P2.

**Row 14:** S1 wyib, K1, P1 tbl, K1,P2; K3, P2, K1, P2, K5; P2, (K1, P1 tbl) twice, K1; P6; (K1, P1 tbl) twice, K1, P2; K5, P2, K1, P2, K3; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K2.

**Row 15:** S1 wyif, P1, K1 tbl, P1, C2B; P3, T5BP, P3; T4BP, (P1, K1 tbl) twice, P1; K2, C4F; (P1, K1 tbl) twice, P1, T4FP; P3, T5FP, P3; C2F, P1, K1 tbl, P2.

**Row 16:** S1 wyib, K1, P1 tbl, K1, P2; K3, P2, K1, P2, K3; P2, (K1, P1 tbl) 3 times, K1; P6; (K1, P1 tbl) 3 times, K1, P2; K3, P2, K1, P2, K3; P2, K1, P1 tbl, K2.

### FLAP

**Row 1 (RS):** S1 wyib, K to end.

**Row 2 (WS):** S1 wyif, P to end.

**Rows 3-10:** Rep Rows 1-2 a further 4 times (total of 10 rows worked).

Buttonhole band

**Row 11 (RS):** S1 wyib, K1, *P2, K2; rep from* to end.

**Row 12 (WS):** S1 wyif, P1, *K2, P2; rep from* to end.

**Row 13 ( buttonhole row 1):** S1 wyib, K1, P2, K2; ssk, slip st back to LH needle, k2tog; K1, (P2, K2) 3 times; ssk, slip st back to LH needle, k2tog; K1, (P2, K2) twice; ssk, slip st back to LH needle, k2tog; K1, (P2, K2) 3 times; ssk, slip st back to LH needle, k2tog; K1, P2, K2.

**Row 14 (buttonhole row 2):** S1 wyif, P1, K2, P2; yo twice; (P2, K2) 3 times, P2; yo twice, (p2, K2) twice, P2; yo twice; (p2, K2) 3 times, P2; yo twice; P2, K2, P2.

**Row 15:** S1 wyib, K1, *P2, K2; rep from* to end.

**Row 16:** S1 wyif, P1, *K2, P2; rep from* to end.

**Cast off:** K1, *slip st back to LH needle, k2tog; rep from * to end.

### FINISHING

Weave in ends and block gently.

Fold the cushion cover so the Back and Front pieces are aligned and Flap folds over over the Back.

Sew the sides of Back and Front together, leaving the Flap free.

Sew buttons onto back button band to correspond with buttonholes. Insert cushion pad.

## Top tip

Repeat the pattern width ways and length ways to create a bigger floor cushion . Cast on 116 stitches to begin, repeating each row twice, and continue for double the amount of rows.



## SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
www.sianbrown.co.uk

# FLOWER FAIRISLE BAG

Apply your Fair Isle skills and make this cute bag: the perfect spring accessory

DIFFICULTY

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 4.5mm (US 7) needles.
- Fabric for Lining
- Wadding
- 1 button
- 1 press stud
- In this project we have used Rooster Almerino Aran, 94m/102yds per 50g ball; 50% Alpaca, 50% Merino wool. You will need to use Aran weight yarn, in your chosen colour(s) as follows:
  Colour 1: Cornish; 188m/204yds
  Colour 2: Beach; 94m/102yds
  Colour 3: Gooseberry; 94m/102yds
  Colour 4: Custard; oddment

**MEASUREMENTS**

Measures 25cm (10in) wide x 30cm (11¾) deep, laid flat.

**TENSION**

19 stitches and 23 rows = 10cm (4in) in stocking stitch using 4.5mm needles, or size required to obtain tension.

## Pattern

### BAG

Make 2 pieces

With col 1, cast on 50 sts.

K one row.

Work 3 rows stocking stitch.

### BEGIN FAIR ISLE

**Row 1:** P2 with col 1, (P15 sts of row 1 from chart 1) 3 times, then 1st st once more, P2 with col 1.

**Row 2:** K2 with col 1, (K15 sts of row 2 from chart 1) 3 times, then 1st st once more, K2 with col 1.

Continue until 7 rows of the chart have been worked, working K2/ P2 with col 1 at the beginning and end of each row as set.

Work 2 rows st st with col 1 only.

### RESUME FAIR ISLE

**Row 1:** K1 with col 1, (K16 sts of row 1 from chart 2) 3 times, K1 with col 1.

**Row 2:** P1 with col 1, (P16 sts of row 2 from chart 2) 3 times, P1 with col 1.

Continue until 9 rows of the chart have been worked, working K1/P1 with col 1 at the beginning and end of each row as set.

Work 2 rows st st with col 1 only.

Continue working each chart as set, with 2 rows st st using col 1 between each Fair Isle section, until 3 lots of each chart have been worked (6 Fair Isle sections).

Work 2 rows stocking st with col 1 only.

### BORDER

Continue with col 1.

**Row 1:** K2, *P2, K2; rep from * to end.

**Row 2:** P2, *K2, K2; rep from * to end.

These 2 rows form 2x2 rib.

Repeat these 2 rows a further 4 times until 6 rows of 2 x 2 rib have been worked.

Change to col 4 and cast off.

### STRAPS (MAKE 2)

With col 1, cast on 8 sts.

**Row 1:** K2, P2 to end.

Repeat this row until straps measure 40cm (15¾in).

Cast off.

### TAB

With col 1, cast on 8 sts.

**Row 1:** K2, P2 to end.

Repeat until tab measures 5cm (2in).

Change to col 4 and cast off.

### FINISHING

Sew in ends on wrong side.

Block and press under a damp cloth.

Embroider centres of flowers using French knots with col 4.

Pin and sew bottom seam.

Pin side seams and sew using a mattress seam.

Pin and sew straps.

Pin and sew tab to centre of the back inside the bag, and fold over to the front with the cast off row with RS facing to the front.

Sew the press stud and button onto the tab.

### LINING

Cut out the lining and wadding pieces large enough when folded in half to fit the bag with a little extra for a seam allowance).

Pin the lining to the wadding.

Fold over the top edge and machine sew it in place.

Put the lining into the bag and pin the other top edge, so that the lining finishes just under the cast off edge of the bag.

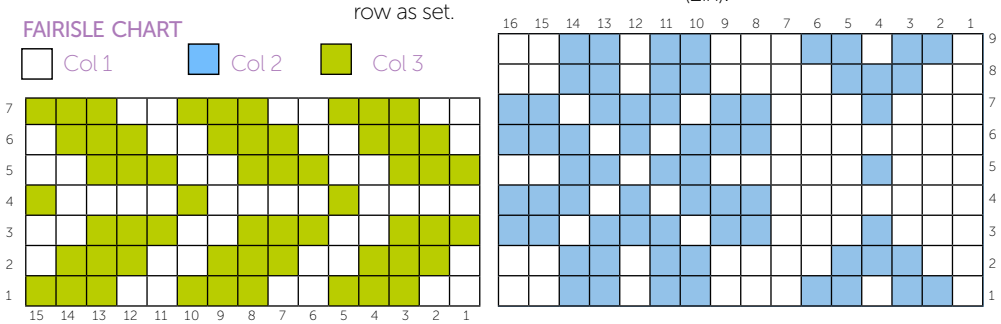
Pin and sew one of the side seams.

Put the lining into the bag and pin the other side seam. It is better if the lining is smaller than the bag, and is eased into place.

Sew the second side seam.

Place the lining into the bag and hand sew in place.

### FAIRISLE CHART







## SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/ Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
www.sianbrown.co.uk

# FINGERLESS GLOVES

Use basic lace techniques to create these fun hand warmers

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 4mm (US 8)
  4.5mm (US 7)
  4.5mm circular needle (optional)
- 2 Stitch markers
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used Debbie Bliss Donegal Luxury Tweed Aran , 88m (96yds) per 50g ball; 90% Wool, 10% Angora. You will need to use Aran weight yarn in your chosen colour as follows:
  Colour: Aqua, sh 360048; 50g/88m

**MEASUREMENTS**

Circumference around palm measures measures 18.5cm (7¼in)

Use a smaller needle size for tighter gloves

**TENSION**

19 stitches and 24 rows = 10cm (4in)over stocking stitch using 4.5mm needles, or size required to obtain tension

**SPECIAL STITCHES**

**M1L:** Make one left: insert LH needle from front to back under strand of yarn between sts, knit tbl

**M1R:** Make one right: insert LH needle from back to front under strand of yarn between sts, knit

## Pattern

### LACE PANEL

**Row 1:** K13.

**Row 2** and all WS rows: P13.

**Row 3:** K4, k2tog, yo, K1, yo, ssk, K4.

**Row 5:** K3, k2tog, yo, K3, yo, ssk, K3.

**Row 7:** K2, (k2tog, yo) twice, K1, (yo, ssk) twice, K2.

**Row 9:** K1, (k2tog, yo) twice, K3, (yo, ssk) twice, K1.

**Row 11:** (K2tog, yo) 3 times, K1, (yo, ssk) 3 times.

**Row 13:** K13.

**Row 14:** P13.

### RIGHT MITT

Using 4mm needles cast on 37 sts.

Work 6 rows in garter st.

Change to 4.5mm needles

Work 4 rows in st st starting with a knit row.

**Row 11:** K3, work row one of lace panel, K to end.

**Row 12:** Purl.

**Row 13:** K3, work row three of lace panel, K to end.

**Row 14:** Purl.

These rows set position of lace panel. Work two more rows as set.

**Row 17 (inc):** K3, work lace panel, K2, place marker, m1R, K1, m1L, place marker, K to end. 39 sts

**Row 18:** P to end slipping markers.

**Row 19 (inc):** K3, work lace panel, K2, sm, m1R, K to marker, m1L, place marker, K to end. 41 sts

**Row 20:** P to end slipping markers.

Rep rows 19 and 20 until there are 51 sts.

**Row 31:** K3, work lace panel, K1, s1, remove marker, place next 15 sts on holder, remove marker, slip st back to LH needle, K into 2nd st and then 1st stitch on left needle, drop both stitches off LH needle, K to end. 36 sts

**Row 32:** Purl.

Cont straight until 2 whole repeats of lace panel have been completed.

Change to 4mm needles and K 4 rows.

**Next row (dec):** K17, k2tog, K to end. 35 sts

**Cast off:** Cast off 2 sts, *slip st to LH needle, cast on 2 sts, cast off 4 sts; rep from * to end.

### THUMB

Place 15 thumb sts on 4.5mm needles (you may find it easier to use circular needle. Pick up and K1 st from gap above thumb sts, ssk, K11, k2tog, pick up and K 1 st from gap. 15 sts

**Row 1 (WS):** Purl.

**Row 2 (dec):** K1, ssk, k9, k2tog, K1. 13 sts

Work two rows in stocking st starting with a P row.

Change to 4mm needles, K 3 rows. Cast off.

### LEFT MITT

Using 4mm needles cast on 37 sts and work as right mitt to Row 10.

**Row 11:** K21, work row one of lace panel, K to end.

**Row 12:** Purl.

**Row 13:** K21, work row three of lace panel, K to end.

**Row 14:** Purl.

These rows set position of lace panel. Work two more rows as set.

**Row 17 (inc):** K18, place marker, m1R, K1, m1L, place marker, K2, work lace panel, K to end. 39 sts

**Row 18:** P to end slipping markers.

Complete to match right mitt keeping lace panel correct.

### FINISHING

Join side and thumb seams using mattress stitch. Weave in ends.







## KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cosy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern color palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit.
**lifeiscozy.com**

# FOREVER APRIL SWEATER

This off-the-shoulder sweater has the spirit of April shaped into a knitted garment. It is soft, stylish, and oh-so-cosy, ideal for long spring walks and romantic evenings

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 2.25mm (US 1) circular needles, 80cm (32in) long
- 3.25mm (US 3) circular needles, 80cm (32in) long
- 3.25mm (US 3) set of 5 DPNS for the sleeves, or circular needles, 80cm (32in) long for magic loop method if preferred.
- Stitch holders or waste yarn
- 6 x Stitch markers
- Yarn needle
- In this project we have used Debbie Bliss Baby Cashmerino, 125m (137yds) per 50g ball; 55% merino, 33% microfiber, 12% cashmere. You will need to use sport weight/5ply yarn in your chosen colour(s) as follows: Colour: Light Pink; 500[500 : 550] g/1225[1225 : 1375]m

**MEASUREMENTS**

See boxout

**TENSION**

23 stitches and 34 rnds =10cm (4in) over stocking stitch, blocked

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BRM: Beginning of round marker

M#: Marker

SRM#: Short row marker

## Pattern

### NECK BAND

With 2.25mm circular needle, cast on 172[188 : 204]sts. Taking care not to twist cast on edge place BRM marker and work in rounds.

### RIBBING

**Rnds 1-14:** *K2, P2; rep from * to end.

**Rnd 15:** Remove BRM, K1, reposition BRM marker; K28[32: 36], PM1 - right sleeve; K60[4 : 68], PM2 - front; K28[32 : 36], PM3 - left sleeve; K56[60: 64] to end - back.

### NECK SHAPING

Switch to 3.25mm needles. Prepare several stitch markers.

The next 6 rows are worked using short row shaping (see ppXX for tutorial on short row shaping) with only a part a row being worked. This makes the back neck of the sweater a bit higher for more comfortable fit. Raglan increases in these rows are made on WS.

**Row 1 (RS):** K1, m1L, K1, w&t, place SRM1.

**Row 2 (WS):** Place SRM1, P4, m1R (making a P stitch), slip BRM, P to 1 stitch before next M, m1L (making a P stitch), P1, SM, P1, m1R (making a P stitch), P1, w&t, place SRM2.

**Row 3 (RS):** K to BRM; SM, K1, m1L, K to SRM1 and remove it, pick up the wrapped loop and K tog with the stitch it was wrapped around; K6, w&t, reposition SRM1.

**Row 4 (WS):** P to BRM; SM, P1, m1R (making a P stitch), P to 1 stitch before next M, m1L (making a P stitch), P1, SM, P1, m1R (making a purl stitch), P to SRM2 and remove it, pick up the wrapped loop and P tog with the stitch it was wrapped around; P6, w&t, reposition SRM2.

**Row 5 (RS):** as Row 3.

**Row 6 (WS):** as Row 4.

Beg knitting in the round again.

**Rnd 7 (RS):** K to BRM; SM, K1, m1L, K to SRM1 and remove it, pick up the wrapped loop and K tog with the stitch it was wrapped around; (K to 1 stitch before next M, m1R, K1, SM, K1, m1L) twice; K to SRM2 and remove it, pick up the wrapped loop and ssk with the stitch it was wrapped around; K to 1 stitch before next M, m1R, K1, SM, K1, m1L; K to last st, m1R, K1.

Current stitch distribution: BRM, 33[37 : 41]sts of right sleeve, M1, 62[66 : 70]sts of front, M2, 33[37 : 41]sts of left sleeve, M3, 64[68 : 72]sts of back. Total number of stitches: 192[208 : 224].

### SHAPE RAGLAN

**Next rnd:** Knit.

| Size | S | M | L |
|---|---|---|---|
| To fit bust | 76-81 | 86-92 | 97-102 cm |
| | 30-32 | 34-36 | 38-40 in |
| Bust | 82.5 | 92 | 102 cm |
| | 32½ | 36 | 40 in |
| Waist | 70 | 78.5 | 88.5 cm |
| | 27½ | 31 | 34¾ in |
| Hip | 84.5 | 93.5 | 103.5 cm |
| | 33¼ | 36¾ | 40¾ in |
| Length back | 56 | 59.5 | 64 cm |
| | 22 | 23½ | 25 ¼ in |
| Sleeve seam | 47 | 49.5 | 51 cm |
| | 18 ½ | 19 ½ | 20 in |
| Sleeve width | 28 | 31.5 | 35.5 cm |
| | 11 | 12½ | 14 in |

**Next rnd (inc):** K1, (m1L, K to 1 stitch before next M, m1R, K1, SM, K1) 3 times, m1L, K to last st, m1R, K1.

Repeat these two rows a further 14 (17, 19) times.

**Next row:** Knit.

Current stitch distribution: BRM, 63[73 : 81]sts of right sleeve, M1, 92[102 : 110]sts of front, M2, 63[73 : 81]sts of left sleeve, M3, 94[104 : 112]sts - back. Total number of stitches: 312[ 352 : 384]

## SEPARATE THE SLEEVES

Prepare 2 stitch holders or 2 pieces of waste yarn, each approx 40cm (16in) long.

Remove BRM, slip first 63[73 : 81]sts onto holder/waste yarn (for right sleeve), remove M1, cast on 1[1 : 2]sts, reposition BRM marker, cast on 1[2 : 2] sts, K92[102 : 110]sts (for front), remove M2, slip next 63[73 : 81]sts onto holder/waste yarn (left sleeve), remove M3, cast on 2[3 : 4]sts, K94[104 : 112]sts (for back).

Current stitch distribution: 63[73 : 81]sts for each sleeve; 190[212 : 230]sts for body.

## BODY

Work straight for 12[14 : 20] rnds.

## WAIST SHAPING

This can be adjusted for more a comfortable fit. You can add/subtract an equal number of dec and inc rounds to make the waist more/less emphasized.

**Next Rnd:** K24[27 : 29], PM, K47[52 : 57], PM, K45[51 : 55], PM, K53[58 : 63], PM, K21[24 : 26] to BRM.

**Next rnd (dec):** (K to next M, SM, ssk, K to 2sts before next M, k2tog, SM) twice, K to end.

K 4 rows.

Rep last 5 rows a further 5[6 : 5]times, then work one more dec rnd. 162[180 : 202] sts.

Work straight for 11[13 : 19] rows.

**Next rnd (inc):** (K to next M, SM, m1L, K to next M, m1R, SM) twice, K to end.

K 4 rows.

Rep these 5 rows a further 6[7 : 6]times, then work one more inc rnd. 194 [16 : 234]sts

Work straight for 18[20 : 22] rows or until 5cm (2in) from length desired.

## RIBBING

Switch to 2.25mm needles.

Size M only:

**Rnd 1:** Knit. 216 sts

Sizes S & L only:

**Rnd 1:** M1L, K97[117], m1R, k97[117] to end. 196[236]sts.

All sizes:

**Rnds 2-19:** *K2, P2; rep from * to end.

Cast off: K2, slip these 2 sts back to LH needle, k2tog tbl; *(P1, slip the last st from the right needle over) twice, (K1, slip the last st back on LH needle, k2tog tbl) twice; rep from * to end.

Fasten off.



## SLEEVES

Transfer 63 (73, 81)sts to 3.25mm 4 DPNs (or circular needle if using magic loop technique).

Rejoin yarn and pick up and K4[5 : 6]sts under arm (Note - these are the 2[3 : 4]sts that were cast on for the body plus 1st on either side to avoid the holes). 67[78 : 87]sts

Distribute sts evenly on the needles and place BRM.

**Rnd 1 (dec):** K1[2 : 2], k2tog, K to last 3[3 : 4]sts, ssk, K1[1: 2]. 65[76 : 85]sts

**Rnd 2:** Knit

Cont straight until sleeves reach approx 42[44.5 : 45.5] cm (16½[17½ : 18]in), or 5cm (2in) shorter than the desired length from the underarm. The sleeves shown in photo are 49.5cm (19½in) long including the cuff.

## RIBBING

Switch to 2.25mm needles.

**Rnd 1:** Knit. 216 sts

Size S & M only

**Rnd 2:** *K1, k2tog 2[3]times, K1, k2tog 2[3]times, K1, k2tog 1[3]times; rep from * to end. 40[44]sts

Size L only:

**Rnd 2:** (K1, k2tog 3 times, K1, k2tog 4 times, K1, k2tog) 3 times, K1, k2tog 3 times, K1, k2tog 4 times. 48 sts

All sizes:

**Rnds 3-20:** *K2, P2; rep from * to end.
Cast off as previously for body.

## FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block by washing gently in lukewarm water and laying flat to dry.



## Top tip

Use colour coded stitch markers - for example, red for BRM, blue for M1, 2 & 3, and green for SRM1 & 2



## Top tip

To ensure cuffs are not too tight, use the larger needle to cast on and cast off (remembering to switch to the smaller needle as soon as you have cast on).

# FAIRY TALE LEGWARMERS

These legwarmers make ideal companions both for long walks in the woods and for warm evenings in a cosy nook with a book and cup of hot chocolate

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 4 mm (US 6) set of 5 DPNs (or circular needle and magic loop technique if preferred)
- Yarn needle
- Stitch markers
- Pompom maker (optional)
- In this project we have used Rowan Pure Wool Worsted, 200m (218yds) per 100g ball; 100% superwash wool. You will need to use aran weight yarn in your chosen colours as follows: Colour 1: dark red; 1 ball Colour 2: cream; 1 ball

**MEASUREMENTS**

18cm (7in) wide x 13cm (5in) deep

**TENSION**

One size to fit calf up to 15in with negative ease

Circumference around leg measures 28cm (11in)

Circumference around ankle measures 20cm (8in)

28cm (11in) long, laid flat

## Pattern

### LEGWARMERS (MAKE 2)

With col 1, cast on 80 sts loosely. Taking care not to twist cast on edge, arrange sts evenly over 4 DPNs, place maker and work in rounds.

### TOP CUFF

**Rnd 1:** *K1, P1; rep from * to end.

Rnd 1 forms 1x1 rib. Work a further 11 rnds in 1x1 rib (Work a few more rnds if you prefer a deeper cuff.

### FAIR ISLE

**Rnds 1-17:** K40 sts of the chart (right) twice.

**Rnd 18 (dec):** (K8 as per chart, k2tog) 8 times. 72 sts

**Rnds 19-44:** K36 sts of chart twice.

**Rnd 45 (dec):** (K7 as per chart, k2tog) 8 times. 64 sts

**Rnds 46-65:** K32 sts of chart twice.

### BOTTOM CUFF

Work in 1x1 rib for 12 rnds.

Work a few more rnds if you prefer a deeper cuff.

Cast off loosely in rib.

### FINISHING

Weave in ends.

Wash the legwarmers gently in luke-warm water and block them.

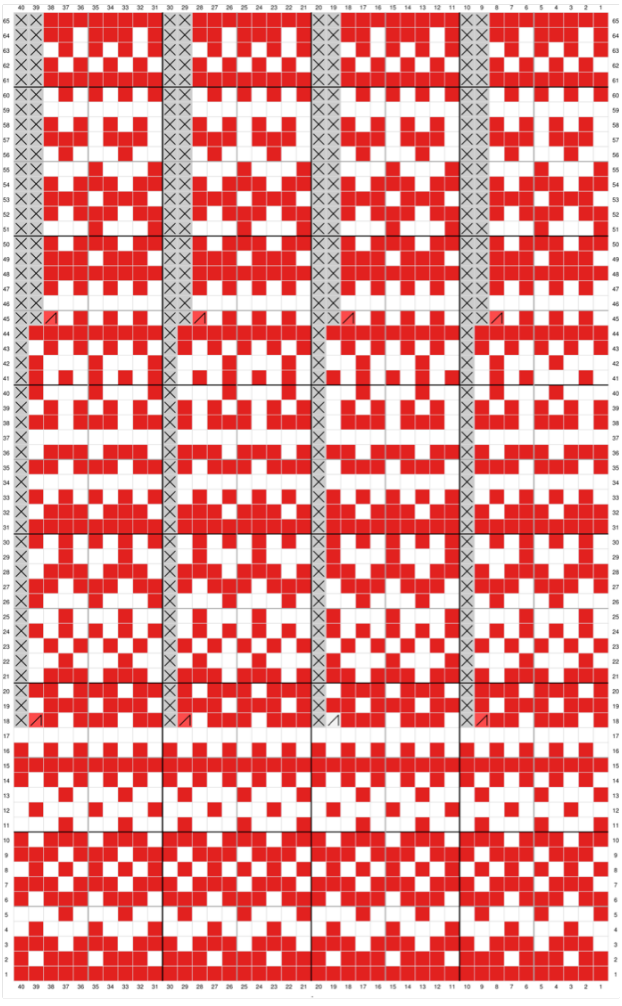
### OPTIONAL POMPOMS

Make 2 pompoms approx 3.5cm (1¼in) in diameter. Take 3 lengths of yarn approx 50cm (20in) long and twist to make a braid.

Secure a pompoms to each end of the braid, then sew the middle of the braid to the upper part of a legwarmer (at the border of the ribbing and the fair isle).

Make a bow and pull it tight. Secure the bow with another stitch or two at its middle.

Repeat for the second legwarmer.






## KSENIA NAIDYON

Ksenia designs cosy knitwear and home decor that are a pleasure both to knit and to use. Her patterns feature modern color palettes, interesting textures, and comfortable fit. **www.lifeiscozy.com**



# STRANDED CHRISTMAS STOCKING

This is a festive stocking that pairs traditional and contemporary stranded motifs perfect for handing on the fireplace

DIFFICULTY

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WHAT YOU NEED

- 4mm, set of 2 x 40cm (16in) Circular Needles – or size needed to obtain gauge. A second circular needle is used for toe decreases
- Stitch marker
- Yarn Needle
- In this project we have used Knit Picks Wool of the Andes, (50g/100m). You will need to use worsted weight yarn, in your chosen colours. You will need approximately 252m in total.
  Colour 1: White; 2 balls
  Colour 2: Sapphire Heather; 1 ball

MEASUREMENTS

Approximately 50.75cm (20in) long (cuff to toe) and approximately 33cm (13in) in circumference.

TENSION

Work 22 sts and ?? rows in stocking stitch to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 4mm (US 6) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.

## Pattern

### RIM

Using col 2, and 4mm circular needles, cast on 72 sts, place marker, and join for knitting in the round, taking care not to twist the stitches.

### RIBBING

**Rnd 1:** *K2, P2; rep from * to end.

Rep Row 1 another 9 times, slipping the marker as you come to it for the remainder of the stocking.

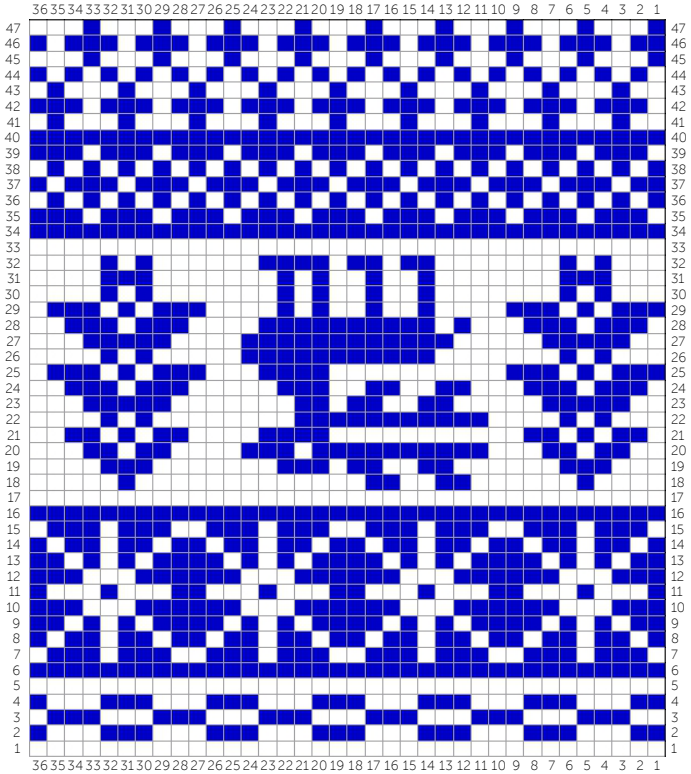
**Next Round:** Knit.

### LEG

Attach col 1 and knit according to the Stranded Leg Chart (left) for Rounds 1-47.

Note: the chart shows half of the total number of stitches – each row of the chart is knitted twice to complete 1 full round of the stocking. Each square of the chart represents one stitch to be knitted in the colour indicated.

### STRANDED LEG CHART



Break off col 2, leaving approximately 12.5cm (5in) for weaving in later.

Next, using only col 1, knit 5 rounds.

### HEEL

The heel for this stocking uses German Short Rows as we have detailed here. For other short row methods check out page 49.

### PART 1: 'WRAPPING' THE STITCHES.

**Set-up row:** K18, turn.

**Row 1:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work. To 'wrap' the first stitch, slip the first stitch purl-wise and bring the yarn up and to the back of that stitch and then back around to the front of the work (similar to making a yarn over) so you can begin to purl; this gives the slipped stitch 2 'legs'. Purl to the marker, slip marker, P18, turn.

**Row 2**: Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and around to the back of the needle. Knit to marker, slip marker, K17, turn.

**Row 3:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and to




## ERICA LUEDER

Erica lives in Iowa with her family and works as a nurse. She spends almost all of her free time knitting, making things with yarn/fibre, and creating new patterns. **www.hanlone79.etsy.com**



**Top tip**

In this pattern, one colour will show more than the other. Use both hands when stranding yarn and hold the dominant colour in your left hand and the background colour in your right.

the back of that stitch and then back around to the front of the work. Purl to the marker, slip marker, P17, turn.

Row 4: Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and around to the back of the needle. Knit to marker, slip marker, K16, turn.

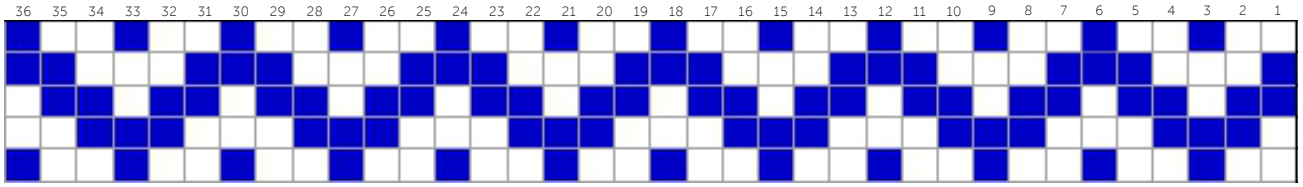
Row 5: Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working the yarn up and to the back of that stitch and then back around to the front of the work. Purl to the marker, slip marker, P16, turn.

Continue to knit in this fashion, adding one 'wrapped' stitch to either side until you finish Row 23 of the heel. At this point, the RS of the work should be facing you and you should be ready to wrap the last stitch on the right side of the heel flap. Looking at your heel left to right with the RS facing you, you will see there are 12 'wrapped' sts on the left side of the heel, 6 unwrapped stitches, the marker, 7 unwrapped stitches, and 11 'wrapped' stitches on the right side of the heel.

### PART 2: KNITTING THE 'WRAPS'

Note: the 'wrapped' sts will have what appears to be 2

# Stranded Christmas stocking




legs instead of 1. For the remainder of the heel section only: when the pattern says to 'k2tog', knit both legs of the 'wrapped' stitch together. The same follows for WS rows – when the pattern says to 'p2tog', purl both legs of the 'wrapped' stitch together. Do not knit (or purl) 2 separate stitches together.

**Set up row:** We are 'wrapping' the 12th stitch on the right side of the heel and knitting the first 'wrapped stitch' from Part 1 of the heel section – knit this row as follows:

Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and around to the back of the needle. Knit to marker, slip marker, K6, K2tog, K2tog, turn.

**Row 1:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working the yarn up and to the back of that stitch and then back around to the front of the work. Purl to the marker, slip marker, P6, P2tog, P2tog, turn.

**Row 2:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and around to the back of the needle. Knit to marker, slip marker, K7, K2tog, K2tog, turn.

**Row 3:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working the yarn up and to the back of that stitch and then back around to the front of the work. Purl to the marker, slip marker, P7, P2tog, P2tog, turn.

Repeat Rows 2-3 until all stitches of heel have been worked.

**Row 4:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and around to the back of the needle. Knit to marker, slip marker, K8, K2tog, K2tog, turn.

**Row 5:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working the yarn up and to the back of that stitch and then back around to the front of the work. P to the marker, slip marker, P8, P2tog, P2tog, turn.

Continue to knit in this fashion, knitting 2 'wrapped' stitches and adding one 'wrapped' stitch to either side of the heel until you have 1 wrapped stitch on the left side of the heel (if you're looking at the RS) and you are getting ready to 'wrap' the final stitch on the right side of the heel

Finish the heel portion of the stocking by knitting the next two rows as follows:

**Row 1:** Bring the yarn to the front of the work and slip the first stitch as if to purl. 'Wrap' the slipped stitch by bringing the working yarn up and around to the back of the needle. Knit to marker, slip marker, K17, K2tog, M1 (to close the gap), knit around until you reach the gap just before the last 'wrapped stitch', M1 (to close the gap), K2tog, knit to marker.

Note: For the remainder of the sock, K2tog (and P2tog) means to knit 2 individual stitches together, as standard decreases

**Row 2:** K17, K2tog (to remove extra stitch), knit to 19 sts before marker, K2tog (to remove extra stitch), knit to marker.

## INSTEP

Continue to knit using only col 1 and knit 13 rows.

Attach col 2 and knit according to the following chart for a total of 1 pattern repeat ending with Row 5 of the chart.

## STRANDED STOCKING TOE CHART (above)

Next, knit 1 row using col 1.

Break col 1, leaving approximately 12.5cm (5in) for weaving in at the end and knit the next row using only col 2 as follows:

Knit 54 sts, knit the next 36 sts onto the second circular needle, removing the stitch marker as you come to it, because the start of the round will move.

At this point there are 36 sts on both circular needles and the beginning of the round is now at the side of the work. Continue to knit the toe, using only col 2.

## TOE

Decrease rounds are knit on each needle as follows:

K1, ssk, knit to last 3 sts, K2tog, K1.

**Rnd 1:** Decrease. (34 sts per needle).

**Rnd 2:** Knit.

**Rnd 3:** Decrease. (32 sts per needle).

**Rnd 4:** Knit.

**Rnd 5:** Decrease. (30 sts per needle).

**Rnd 6:** Knit.

**Rnd 7:** Decrease.(28 sts per needle).

**Rnd 8:** Knit.

**Rnd 9:** Decrease.(26 sts per needle).

**Rnd 10:** Knit.

**Rnd 11:** Decrease.(24 sts per needle).

**Rnd 12:** Knit.

**Rnd 13:** Decrease.(22 sts per needle).

**Rnd 14:** Knit.

**Rnd 15:** Decrease.(20 sts per needle).

**Rnd 16:** Knit.

**Rnd 17:** Decrease.(18 sts per needle).

**Rnd 18:** Decrease.(16 sts per needle).

**Rnd 19:** Decrease.(14 sts per needle).

**Rnd 20:** Decrease.(12 sts per needle).

## FINISHING

Cut yarn leaving 50cm (20in) tail and weave through remaining sts using the Kitchener technique.

Weave in all ends. Wash and block as desired.



## Top tip

You can change the order of the cables, or chose to only do one type of cabling to make your own individual cushions or a mismatched set.

# CABLE & BOBBLE CUSHION COVER

Creating texture with cable knitting is a great way to turn your old cushion pads into modern and chic accessories. Use natural colours for a rustic effect

DIFFICULTY

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 5mm needles
- 5mm cable needle
- Yarn Needle
- 6 x medium sized buttons
- In this project we have used Debbie Bliss Sita, 50g/115m (45% silk, 40% cotton, 15% polyamide). You will need to use Aran weight yarn in your chosen colours. Colour 1: Buttermilk (shade 4); 4 x balls

**MEASUREMENTS**

To fit 40x40cm/16x16in cushion pad.

**TENSION**

Work 20 sts and 18 rows in stocking stitch to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 5mm (US 8) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.




SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.
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## Pattern

### CABLE 1 PATTERN (CABLE AND BOBBLE OVER 9 STS)

Row 1: (RS): P2, T5R, P2.

Row 2: K2, P2, K1, P2, K2.

Row 3: P1, T3B, P1, T3F, P1.

Row 4: K1, P2, K3, P2, K1.

Row 5: T3B, P3, T3F.

Row 6: P2, K5, P2.

Row 7: K2, P2, MB, P2, K2.

Row 8: As Row 6.

Row 9: T3F, P3, T3B.

Row 10: As Row 4.

Row 11: P1, T3F, P1, T3B, P1.

Row 12: As Row 2.

These 12 rows form cable.

### CABLE 2 PATTERN (BRAIDED CABLE OVER 9 STS)

Row 1: T3F, T3B, T3F.

Row 2: P2, K2, P4, K1.

Row 3: P1, C4B, P2, K2.

Row 4: As Row 2.

Row 5; T3B, T3F, T3B.

Row 6; K1, P4, K2, P2.

Row 7; K2, P2, C4F, P1.

Row 8: As Row 6.

These 8 rows form the pattern.

### CUSHION BACK

Make in one piece, starting at back.

Using 5mm needles, cast on 80 sts.

Row 1: *K1, P1; rep from * to the end.

Row 2: *P1, K1; rep from * to the end.

Rows 1-2 form Moss stitch.

Rows 3-5: Repeat Rows 1-2 once more, then rep Row 1.

Work in st-st until back measures 30cm from cast on edge, ending after a knit row.

Next row (foldline): Knit to mark the foldline, and inc 5 sts evenly across the row. (85 sts).

### CUSHION FRONT

Row 1 (RS): P8, *work Row 1 of Cable 1 pattern, P6, work Row 1 of Cable 2 pattern, P6; rep from * once more, work Row 1 of Cable 1 pattern, P8.

Row 2: K8, *work Row 2 of Cable 1 pattern, K6, work Row 2 of Cable 2 pattern, P6; rep from * once more, work Row 2 of Cable 1 pattern, K8.

These 2 rows set the pattern. Continue until front measures 40cm (16in).

Next row (foldline): Purl to mark the foldline and dec 5 sts evenly across the row. (80 sts)

Work 10cm in st-st.

Note: the end of this piece should sit at the top of the cast on edge of the back, if it does not, adjust piece so that it does.

### BUTTONHOLE BAND

Row 1: *K1, P1; rep from * to the end.

Row 2: *P1, K1; rep from * to the end.

Buttonhole row: K6, *K2tog, yrn, K11; rep from * a further 4 times, K2tog, yrn, K7.

Rep Row 2.

Rep Row 1.

Cast off.

### FINISHING

Block and press edges of the front, and the back. Sew side seams. Sew on buttons to correspond with the buttonholes.

### SPECIAL STITCHES

**Twist 3 front (T3F):** slip next 2 sts onto a cable needle and hold at front of work, purl next st from left needle, then knit sts from cable needle.

**Twist 3 back (T3B):** slip next st onto a cable needle and hold at back of work, knit next 2 sts from left hand needle, then purl st from cable needle.

**Twist 5 right (T5R):** slip next 3 sts onto cable needle and hold at back of work, knit next 2 sts from left hand needle, then work P1, K2 from cable needle.

**Cable 4 front (C4F):** slip next 2 sts onto a cable needle and hold at front of work, knit next 3 sts from left hand needle, then knit sts from cable needle.

**Cable 4 back (C4B):** slip next 2 sts onto a cable needle and hold at back of work, knit next 3 sts from left hand needle, then knit sts from cable needle.

**Make bobble (MB):** knit into front, back and front of next st, turn, K3, turn, sl 1, K2tog, psso.



## Top tip

Use different colour yarns for the stripes and fish to add more pizazz to your finished blanket.

# FISH & STRIPES COT BLANKET

Combine techniques to create this fun baby blanket perfect for the children's cot

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 4mm (US 6) needle
- Yarn Needle
- Yarn bobbins (for intarsia)
- In this project we have used Rooster Almerino DK, 113m (124yds) per 50g ball; 50% Baby Alpaca, 50% Merino. You will need to use DK yarn, in your chosen colour(s) as follows:
  Colour 1: Cornish; 3 balls
  Colour 2: Beach; 50g/113m
  Colour 3: Gooseberry; 100g/226m

**MEASUREMENTS**

Measures 61cm (24in) wide and 74cm (29in) long

**TENSION**

21 stitches and 28 rows = 10cm (4in) over stocking stitch using 4mm needles, or size required to obtain tension.



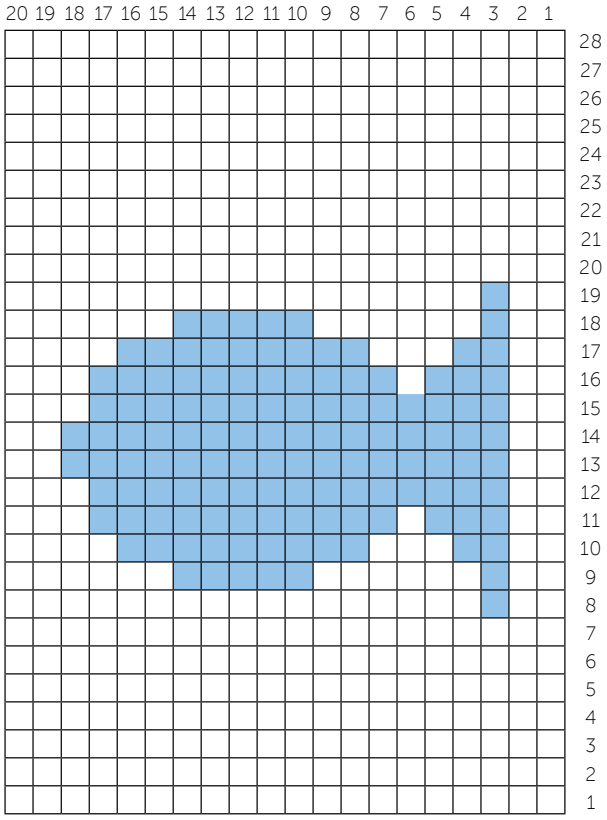

## SIAN BROWN

After doing a Fashion/Textiles BA Sian worked supplying to high street retailers on machine knits. She became interested in handknits and have designed these since, working for magazines, publishers and yarn companies.

www.sianbrown.co.uk


## Pattern

### SQUARE 1 (INTARSIA)




### SQUARE 2

Worked in stocking stitch, the first row of these squares will start with a RS row. There are two rows of each colour over 20 sts and 28 rows.

First row square;

Row 1 (RS): K20 with col 3.

Row 2: P20 with col 3.

Row 3: K20 with col 1.

Row 4: P20 with col 1.

Repeat these 4 rows a further 6 times, until 28 rows in total have been worked.

### MAKE BLANKET

With col 2, cast on 128 sts.

K 6 rows.

Row 1 (RS): K4 col 2, *K20 sts of row 1 from square 1, K20 sts of row 1 from square 2; rep from * to last 4 sts, K4 col 2. (6 squares worked)

Row 2: K4 col 2, *P20 sts of row 2 from square 2, P20 sts of row 2 from square 1; rep from * to last 4 sts, K4 col 2.

Continue working squares as set until 28 rows of squares have been worked, working K4 col 2 at the beginning and end of each row.

Row 29 (RS): K4 col 2, *K20 sts of row 1 from square 2, K20 sts of row 1 from square 1; rep from * to last 4 sts, K4 col 2. (6 squares worked)

Row 30: K4 col 2, *P20 sts of row 2 from square 1, P20 sts of row 2 from square 2; rep from * to last 4 sts, K4 col 2.

Continue working squares until 28 rows of squares have been worked, working K4 col 2 at the beginning and end of each row.

These 56 rows set squares sequence. Continue working until 7 strips of squares have been worked.

Change to col 2.

K 6 rows.

Cast off.

### FINISHING

Sew in ends.

Embroider eyes onto fish with col 1 using French knots.

Block and press according to yarn band instructions.



## Pattern notes

Elongated Rib Stitch Pattern
Rounds 1-6: *P2, K2*; rep from * to end of round.
Rounds 7-12: *K2, P2*; rep from * to end of round.

**Garter Stitch Edged Eye of Partridge Heel**
Round 1: K3, purl to end.
Round 2: P3, *K1, sl 1; rep from * to last 3 sts, K3.
Round 3: K3, purl to end.
Round 4: P3, *sl 1, K1; rep from * to last 3 sts, K3.

# WEASLEY HOMESTEAD SOCKS

Ribbed for a comfy fit, this pair of socks features 3 sizes and is a step beyond the basic vanilla sock.

**DIFFICULTY**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Approx 16-20 hours per pair

**WHAT YOU NEED**

- 2.5mm (US 1 or US 2, set of 2 Circular Needles, or size needed to obtain gauge.
- Stitch marker
- Yarn Needles
- In this project we have used Dreams in Fiber Merino/Nylon Superwash Sock (4oz/460 yds. You will need to use any fingering weight yarn in your chosen colours. You will need approximately 350-450 yds or 1 skein of Merino/Nylon Superwash Sock yarn

Colour 1: Rusty Nail

**MEASUREMENTS**

Child L(Adult S, Adult L)

**TENSION**

Work 36 sts and ?? rows in ?? pattern to measure 10x10cm/4x4in using 2.5mm (US 1 or US 2) needles, or size required to obtain correct tension.



ERICA LUEDER

Erica lives in Iowa with her family and works as a nurse. She spends almost all of her free time knitting, making things with yarn/fibre, and creating new patterns.
www.hanlone79.etsy.com

## Pattern

### CUFF

Using col 1, cast on 56(64, 72) sts, divide evenly over 2 circular needles with 28(32, 36) sts each needle. Join for knitting in the round.

**Round 1:** *K2, P2; rep from * to end of round.

Knit another 19 rounds of ribbing:

### LEG

Begin Elongated Rib Stitch Pattern for a total of 4.5 pattern repeats (or until you have reached your desired length) ending with Row 6 of the pattern.

### HEEL FLAP

Note: the heel flap begins with a WS row

The heel flap is worked using Needle 2 (Needle 1 is holding the instep sts). Knit the Garter-Stitch Edged Eye of Partridge Heel Pattern (see special stitches) for a total of 8 (9, 9) pattern repeats - 32(36, 36) total rows, ending with Round 4 of the pattern. This leaves 16(18, 18) edge sts for picking up, after the heel is turned.

### HEEL TURN

With WS facing you, sl 1, P14(16, 18), P2tog, P1, turn.

**Next row:** Sl 1, K3, ssk, K1, turn.

**Next row:** Sl 1, P4, P2tog, P1, turn.

**Next row:** Sl 1, K5, ssk, K1, turn.

**Next row:** Sl 1, P6, P2tog, P1, turn.

**Next row:** Sl 1, K7, ssk, K1, turn.

Continue in this manner until all sts are have been knit – there should be 16(18, 20) heel sts on the needle at this point.

Pick up the heel flap sts.

**Using the needle holding the heel sts (now referred to as Needle 1):** pick up and knit 16(18, 18) sts along the heel flap, pick up and knit 1 extra stitch between the heel flap and the instep (to close the gap), place marker, knit across half of the instep sts - 14(16, 18) sts in pattern. Switch to the other needle (now referred to as Needle 2).

**Using Needle 2:** continue across second half of the instep sts - 14(16, 18) sts in pattern, place marker, pick up and knit 1 extra st between instep and heel flap (to close gap), pick up and knit 16(18, 18) heel flap sts, continue to knit across half of the heel sts - 8(9, 10) sts.

At this point there should be 39(44, 47) sts on each needle.



# Patterns

## GUSSET

Set up round:

Needle 1: Knit across the heel and heel flap sts until you reach 2 sts before the marker, ssk, slip marker, continue to knit across the instep sts in pattern.

Needle 2: Knit across the instep sts in pattern, slip marker, K2tog, K to end.

Now we're ready to get going on the gusset.

Round 1:

Needle 1: K to 3 sts before marker, K2tog, K1, slip marker, knit instep sts in pattern.

Needle 2: Knit across instep sts in pattern, slip marker, K1, ssk, Knit to end.

Round 2:

Needle 1: Knit to marker, slip marker, continue across instep sts in pattern

Needle 2: Knit across instep sts in pattern, slip marker, Knit to end.

Repeat the last 2 rounds until there are 28(32, 36) sts left on each needle - 19(21, 19) gusset rows in total, not including the set-up row.

Re-distribute the stitches so Needle 1 carries the instep stitches and Needle 2 carries the sole sts.

## INSTEP

Continue knitting in pattern (on Needle 1: the Elongated Rib Stitch Leg Pattern, o n Needle 2: st st) until you have reached your desired length of foot (excluding toe) ending with Round 6 or 12 of the Elongated Rib Stitch Leg Pattern.

Note

For Child size: Leave approximately 3.25cm (1¼in) for the toe

For Small Adult size: Leave approximately 3.75cm (1½in) in for the toe.

For Large Adult size: Leave approximately 5cm (2in) for the toe.

## TOE

Decrease rounds are worked on each needle as follows:

*K1, ssk, Knit to the last 3 sts, K2tog, K1*

For all sizes:

Round 1: Decrease. (26(30, 34) sts per needle).

Rounds 2 & 3: Knit.

Round 4: Decrease. (24(28, 32) sts per needle).

Rounds 5 & 6: Knit.

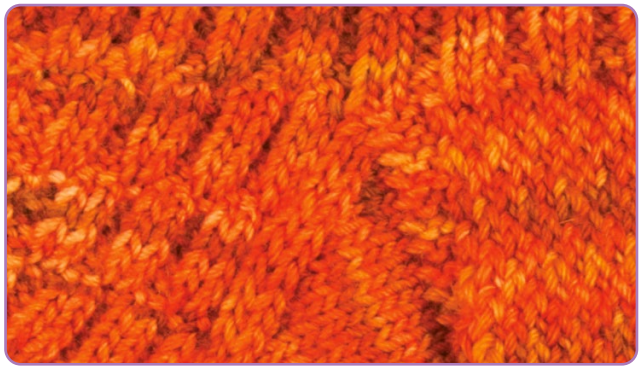
Round 7: Decreas. (22(26, 30) sts per needle).

Rounds 8 & 9: Knit.

Round 10: Decrease. (20(24, 28) sts per needle).

Round 11: Knit.

Round 12: Decrease. (18(22, 26) sts per needle).



For Child size only:

Row 13: Decrease. (16 sts per needle).

Row 14: Decrease. (14 sts per needle).

Row 15: Decrease. (12 sts per needle).

For Small Adult size only:

Round 13: Knit.

Round 14: Decrease. (20 sts per needle).

Round 15: Knit.

Round 16: Decrease. (18 sts per needle).

Round 17: Decrease. (16 sts per needle).

Round 18: Decrease. (14 sts per needle).

Round 19: Decrease. (12 sts per needle).

For Large Adult size only

Round 13: Knit.

Round 14: Decrease. (24 sts per needle).

Round 15: Knit.

Round 16: Decrease. (22 sts per needle).

Round 17: Knit.

Round 18: Decrease. (20 sts per needle).

Round 19: Knit.

Round 20: Decrease. (18 sts per needle).

Round 21: Decrease. (16 sts per needle).

Round 22: Decrease. (14 sts per needle).

Round 23: Decrease. (12 sts per needle).

## FINISHING

Cut yarn leaving a 25cm (10in) tail and weave through remaining sts using the Kitchener technique. Weave in all ends.





## Top tip

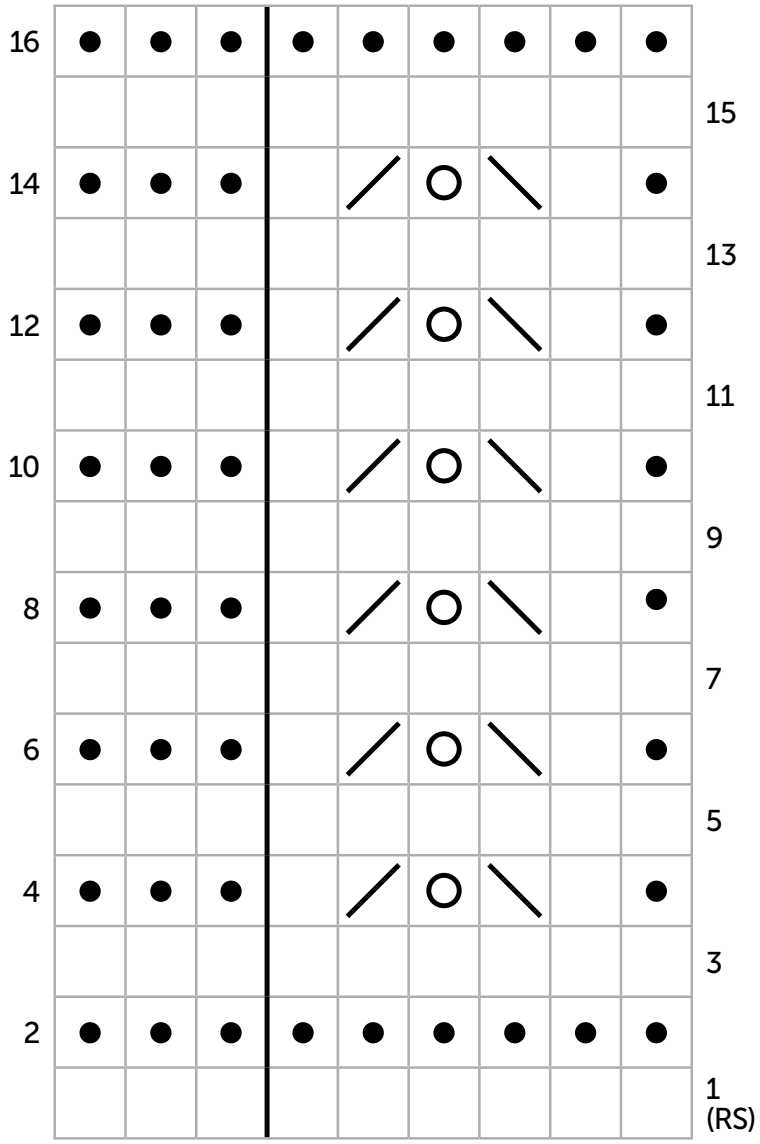
This pattern features 3 sizes so, to make things easier as you knit, reading through the pattern beforehand and circling or highlighting the appropriate numbers/instructions for your chosen size.



# REFERENCE


146 Yarn labels
147 Choosing yarn colours
148 Knitting Abbreviations
149 Stitch chart symbols
150 stitch pattern gallery
155 glossary


149






155

147





146

A

DYE LOT NO 313

SHADE/ COLOUR 520

50G

Nett at standard condition in accordance with BS984

30C

3

4.5mm (UK 7/US7)

150



# YARN LABELS

Everything you need to know about the yarn you're using can be found on the label, from weight and thickness to washing instructions

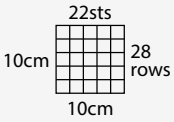
**When you buy yarn, it will almost always come with a label around it.** This label, which is sometimes also called a ball band, tells you everything you need to know about the yarn, from what size needles to use with it to washing and care instructions. If you think your project will need to use more than one ball of yarn, don't throw this label away, as it will help you ensure you get the exact matching yarn to continue working with.

## Symbols

Most yarn manufacturers will use symbols to indicate the properties of yarn and give further details about it. These will often include care instructions and tension (gauge). It will also include the dye lot. When using more than one ball of yarn in the same colour in a single project, ensure that all balls of yarn have the same dye lot. This way, there will be no variation in colour when you switch yarns.



Yarn weight



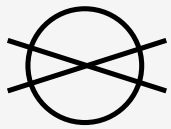
Tension (gauge) over a 10cm (4in) test square

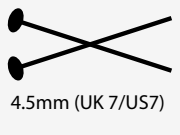


Dye lot number



Hand-wash cold


Do not dry clean



Required needle size



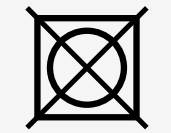
Shade/colour number



Weight and length of yarn in ball



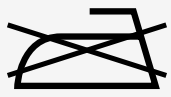
Hand-wash warm

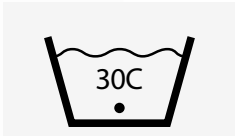

Do not tumble dry



Fibre content


Do not bleach

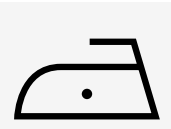

Do not iron



Machine-wash cold



Dry-cleanable in any solvent


Iron on a low heat



Machine-wash cold, gentle cycle



Dry-cleanable in certain solvents


Iron on a medium heat



**Top tip**

If you're making a garment with more than one ball of wool in the same colour, check that all the balls have the same dye lot (DL), which can be found on the label. This will ensure there won't be any colour variation.

# CHOOSING YARN COLOURS

You can find yarn in almost any colour you can think of, but how do you choose which one to use?

**You've finally picked the garment you want to make and a pattern that you like, so the next step is choosing your yarn.** Patterns will suggest yarn weight and maybe even fibre, but rarely colour. This decision is up to you. When choosing a yarn colour for your project, you may want to think about more than just what it will look like. For example, as a knitting beginner, you may find black and other darker colours difficult to work with as you won't be able to spot mistakes as easily or see what stitch you just worked.

When you're using more than one colour to create a pattern, it is also important to choose colours that complement each other as well as stand out to make the pattern distinctive. A good place to start for choosing colours is to look at a colour wheel.

## USING A COLOUR WHEEL

This is used to see how colours work together. Each segment shows the hue, shade, tone and tint (the colour mixed with white) of a colour. Blue, red and yellow are primary colours; green, orange and purple are secondary colours; and all the others are tertiary colours. Colours that are side-by-side harmonise with each other and those that are opposite on the wheel complement each other, and provide bold contrast.



## BLACK AND WHITE

These are not included on the colour wheel as they are not classified as colours. When using black yarn to knit with, remember that your work will be more difficult to see and any complex details like cabling will not show up as well in the finished piece. When using white yarn, although every stitch will be clear to see, remember that this is not the most practical colour for wearable garments as any stains or dirt will easily show up.

## WARM SHADES

Consisting of mainly red and yellow tones, the colours at the warm end of the spectrum can be used to bring depth to a garment. Browns, oranges and purple are also a part of this group. A blend of warm shades can create a flattering garment.



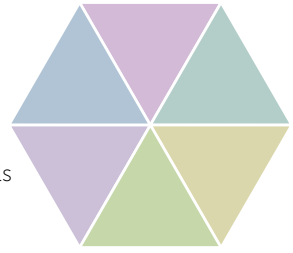
## COOL SHADES

At the cool end are blue, green and violet. Generally darker in tone than warm colours, their impact is lessened when mixed with these. If you need to balance a warm mixture in a project, you will need more cool colours than warm ones to do so.



## PASTELS

These very pale colours are extremely popular for babies' and small children. You will find a high proportion of soft yarns for babies are available in these colours. Pastels also feature strongly in spring/summer knitting patterns for adults.



## BRIGHTS

Vivid and fluorescent shades can really liven up a piece, especially one that so far consists of muted shades. These colours make eye-catching accessories and intarsia motifs, and also look great when used to add a bright edging or set of buttons.



# KNITTING ABBREVIATIONS

Here is a list of the most frequently used knitting abbreviations. Any special abbreviation will be explained within a pattern



**alt**
Alternate

**beg**
Begin(ning)

**cm**
Centimetre(s)

**cont**
Continu(e)(ing)

**dec**
Decreas(e)(ing)

**foll**
Follow(s)(ing)

**g**
Gram(s)

**g st**
Garter stitch

**in**
Inch(es)

**inc**
Increase(e)(ing)

**K**
Knit

**K1 tbl**
Knit 1 stitch through the back of the loop

**k2tog (or dec 1)**
Knit next 2 stitches together (see page 42)

**kfb (o inc 1)**
Knit into front and back of next stitch (see page 38)

**LH**
Left hand

**M1 (or M1k)**
make one stitch (see page 39)

**mm**
millimetre(s)

**oz**
ounce(s)

**p**
purl

**p2tog (or dec 1)**
purl next two stitches together (see page 42)

**patt**
pattern, or work in pattern

**pfb (or inc 1)**
purl into front and back of next stitch

**psso**
pass slipped stitch over

**rem**
remain(s)(ing)

**rep**
repeat(ing)

**rev st st**
reverse stocking stitch

**RH**
Right hand

**RS**
Right side (of work)

**Sk k1 psso (skp)**
Slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over (see page 50)

**s1 k2tog psso (sk2p)**
Slip 1, knit 2 stitches together, pass slipped stitch over

**ssk**
Slip slip knit (see page 51)

**S**
Slip stitch

**s2 K1 p2sso**
Slip 2, knit 1, pass slipped stitches over

**st(s)**
Stitch(es)

**st st**
Stocking stitch

**tbl**
Through back of loop(s)

**tog**
Together

**WS**
Wrong side (of work)

**yd**
Yard(s)

**yo (yfwd)**
Yarn over

**wyib**
With yarn in back

**wyif**
With yarn in front

**[ ] ***
Repeat instructions between brackets, or after or between asterisks, as many times as instructed

**Top tip**

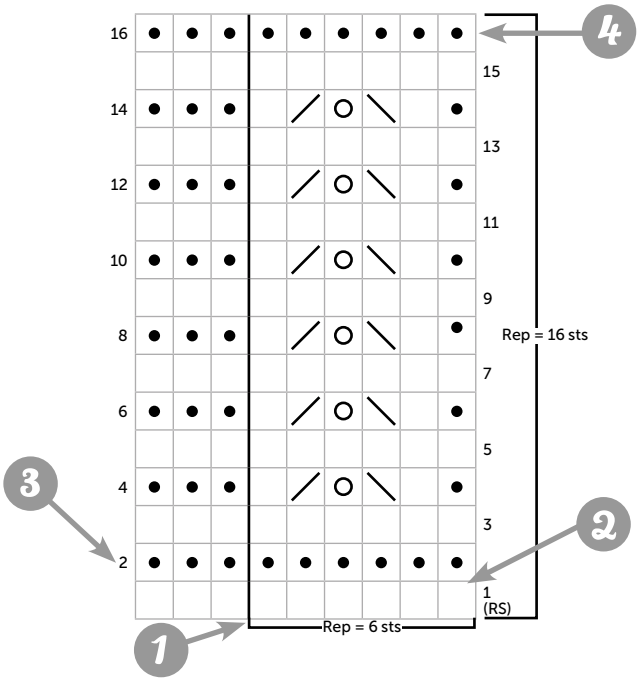
Although it might look like complicated code now, you'll soon pick it up with a bit of practice.

# STITCH SYMBOL CHARTS

Sometimes knitting patterns are given as a stitch symbol chart instead of a written pattern. Don't panic. These are easy to follow if you know what you're looking at

**Stitch symbol charts provide a knitting pattern in much the same way as a written pattern – each symbol represents a stitch, and you follow it to make the pattern.** Some knitters prefer them to written patterns, as they offer a visual representation of what a pattern should look like when it's knitted up and can be easier to memorise. When you come across a charted pattern, the amount of stitches to cast (bind) on will normally be provided, however, if it is not, you can easily work it out from the number of stitches in the pattern 'repeat'. Cast (bind) on a multiple of this number and any extras for edge stitches outside the repeat and you're ready to go.

In a stitch symbol chart, each square represents a stitch and each horizontal line of squares represents a row. After casting (binding) on, work from the bottom of the chart upwards, reading odd-numbered rows, which are usually RS rows, from right to left and even-numbered rows from left to right. After knitting any edge stitches, work the stitches inside the repeat as many times as required. When you have worked all the rows on the chart, start again at the bottom of the chart.




## Stitch symbols

These are some of the most commonly used stitch symbols. However, different pattern providers may use different symbols, so always follow the explanations given in a pattern.

= k on RS rows, p on WS rows

= p on RS rows, k on WS rows

= yo

= k2tog

= ssk

= sk2p

= s2k k1 p2sso

**Top tip**

Some symbols mean one thing on an RS row and another on a WS row. For example, a blank square often means knit on an RS row and purl on a WS row.

## 01 Cast (bind) on

The number of stitches you cast on must be a multiple of this repeat plus any edge stitches.

## 02 Right to left

Read row 1 and all other odd-numbered rows from right to left.

## 03 Left to right

Read row 2 and all other even-numbered rows from left to right.

## 04 Repeat

When you have finished the last row of the stitch symbol chart, begin again at row 1. Repeat the pattern until you reach the desired length.

# STITCH PATTERN GALLERY

Follow this fantastic guide to the different stitches that are available to you, and use them in your amazing creations

**After learning the basic techniques of knitting, you now have the ability to create a large variety of stitches.** These can be used to start making your own original designs and adapting other patterns to suit your tastes. You may recognise some of the more common stitches, such as moss (seed) and single rib, but there are a wide variety that will enable you to create any number of attractive items. There are just a few examples showcased in this chapter, so take a look through to see which appeal to you most.

"Start making your own designs and adapting patterns to suit your tastes"

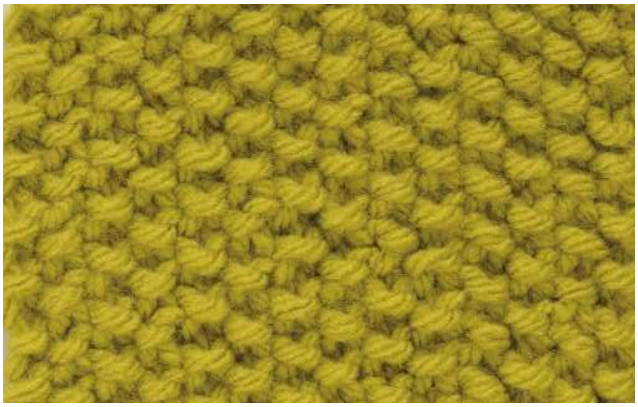


## Top tip

If you lose your place while following a stitch pattern, start by looking at the tail of your work. If it is towards the bottom of your needle, you are about to knit an odd row (3, 5, 7 etc); if it is towards the top, you are about to knit an even row (4, 6, 8 etc).

## Knit and purl stitch patterns

There are many stitches that you can create using just these two techniques, and most are simple to work and easy to remember. Although the majority of these will create a pattern that looks the same on both sides, those with a right side (RS) will have the pictured stitch on the front and a different texture on the back. These simple stitches are ideal for making scarves and blankets.



### Moss (seed) stitch

For an even number of sts:
Row 1: *K1, P1, rep from *
Row 2: *P1, K1, rep from *
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern

For an odd number of sts:
Row 1: *K1, P1, rep from * to last st, K1
Rep row 1 to form pattern



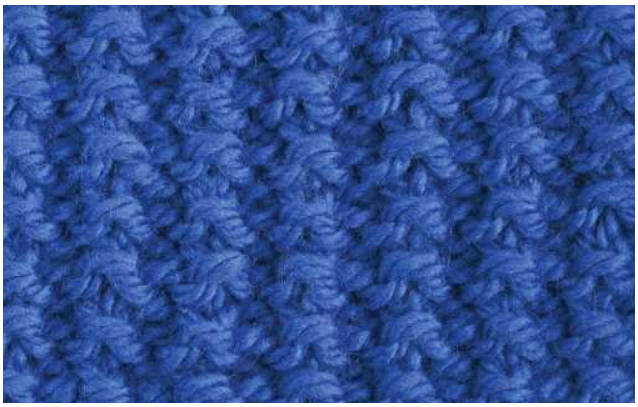
### Half moss (seed) stitch

Cast (bind) on an odd number of sts
Row 1(RS): *P1, K1, rep from * to last st, K1
Row 2: K
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



### Double moss (seed) stitch

Cast (bind) on an odd number of sts
Row 1(RS): *K1, P1, rep from *to last st, K1
Row 2: *P1, K1, rep from * to last st, K1
Row 3: As row 2
Row 4: As row 1
Rep rows 1-4 to form pattern



### Broken moss (seed) stitch

Cast (bind) on an odd number of sts
Row 1(RS): K
Row 2: *P1, K1, rep from * to last st, K1
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern

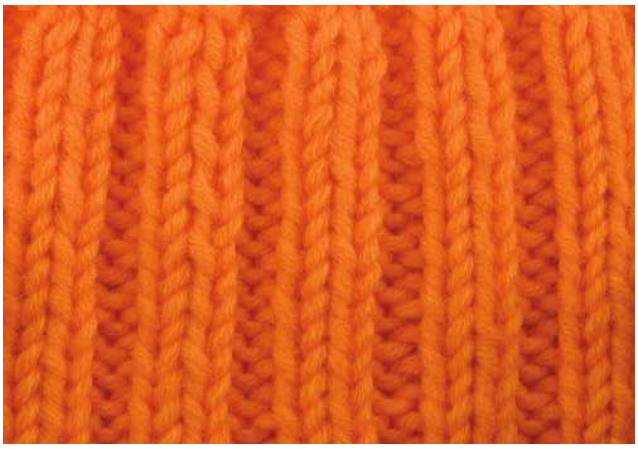
# References



## Single rib

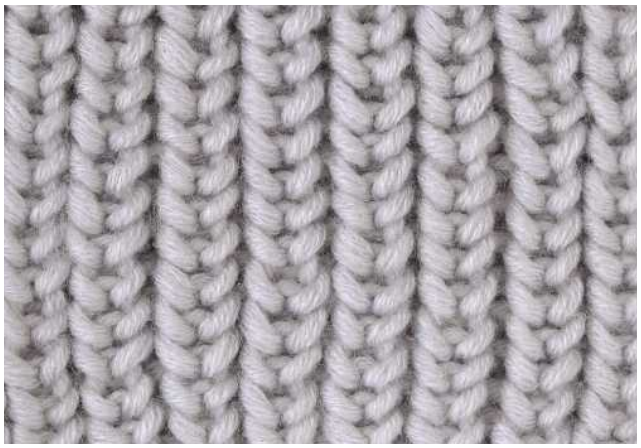
For an even number of sts:
Row 1: *K1, P1, rep from *
Rep row 1 to form pattern

For an odd number of sts:
Row 1: *K1, P1, rep from * to last st, K1
Row 2: *P1, K1, rep from * to last st, P1
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



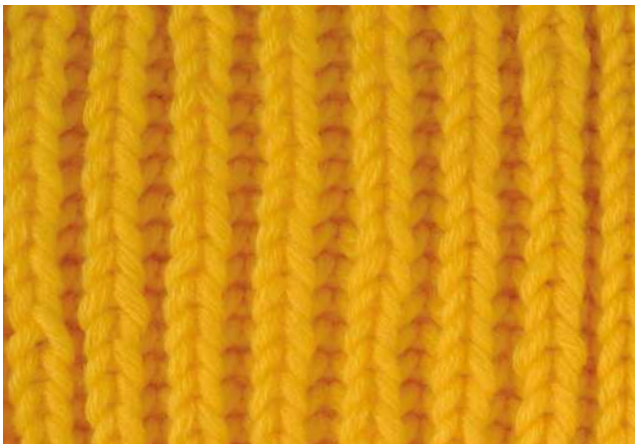
## Double rib

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 4 sts
Row 1: *K2, P2, rep from *
Rep row 1 to form pattern



## English rib

Cast (bind) on an odd number of sts
Row 1: s1, *P1, K1, rep from *
Row 2: s1 *K1b, P1, rep from *
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



## Fisherman's rib

Cast (bind) on an odd number of sts and knit 1 row
Row 1 (RS): s1, *K1b, P1, rep from *
Row 2: s1, *P1, K1b, rep from * to last 2 sts, P1, K1
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



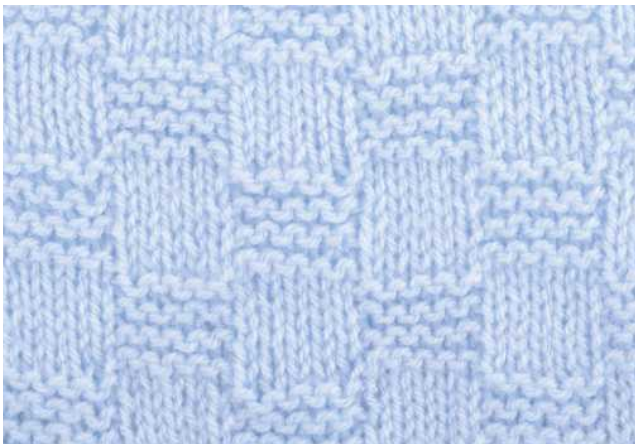
## Garter rib

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 8 sts + 4
Row 1 (RS): K4, *P4, K4, rep from *
Row 2: Purl.
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



## Basketweave stitch

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 8 sts
Rows 1-5: *K4, P4, rep from *
Rows 6-10: *P4, K4, rep from *
Rep rows 1-10 to form pattern



## Little check stitch

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 10 sts + 5
Row 1: K5, *P5, K5, rep from *
Row 2: Purl.
Rep 1-2 twice more, then row 1 again
Row 8: K5, *P5, K5, rep from *
Row 9: Knit.
Rep rows 8-9 twice more, then row 8 again
Rep rows 1-14 to form pattern



## Little ladder stitch

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 6 sts + 2
Row 1 (RS): K
Row 2: K2, *P4, K2, rep from *
Row 3: Knit.
Row 4: P3, *K2, P4, rep from * to last 3 sts, P3
Rep rows 1-4 to form pattern

## Increasing and decreasing

Using slightly more advanced techniques such as yarn over (yo) and knit/purl two together (k2tog/p2tog), you can create stitches with even greater detail and texture. These form more intricate designs that look great on their own or when combined with other stitches in larger pieces.



### Basic chevron

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 12 sts
Row 1(RS): *k2tog, K3, [inc in next st] twice, K3, s1 K1 psso, rep from *
Row 2: Purl.
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



### Herringbone stitch

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 3 sts + 1
Row 1(RS): K1, *yo, s1wyib K2 psso 2 sts, rep from *
Row 2: P1, *yo, s1wyif P2 psso 2 sts, rep from *
Rep rows 1-2 to form pattern



### Diagonal rib

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 2 sts
Row 1: *K1, P1, rep from *
Row 2: s1 P1 psso, *K1, P1, rep from *
Row 3: *P1, K1, rep from * to last 2 sts, P2
Row 4: s1 K1 psso, *P1, K1 rep from * to last 2 sts, P1, [K1 P1] into next stitch
Rep rows 1-4 to form pattern



### Blackberry stitch

Cast (bind) on a multiple of 4 sts + 2
Row 1(RS): Purl.
Row 2: K1, *[K1 P1 K1] into next st, p3tog, rep from * to last st, K1
Row 3: Purl.
Row 4: K1, *p3tog, [K1 P1 K1] into next st, rep from * to last st, K1
Rep rows 1-4 to form pattern

# GLOSSARY

All of the key terminology you need to learn to follow patterns and get to grips with the skills and techniques you need for knitting

## As established, as set

An instruction in knitting patterns that means to continue working as previously established after an interruption in the texture or shaping. For example, an established pattern might be interrupted to work a buttonhole and then continue 'as set'

## Bar increase

See knit front and back (kfb)

## Blanket stitch

A decorative sewing technique worked along the edge of fabric

## Block

A finishing technique in which the knitted piece is set with steam or water. Blocking smooths stitches and straightens edges

## Blocking wire

A long, straight wire used for anchoring the edge of knitting during blocking, most often for lace

## Cable

A texture in knitting that resembles knitted rope, made by crossing stitches

## Cable cast (bind) on

A firm cast (bind)-on edge made by putting the tip of the needle between the first two stitches on the left needle, working a stitch and placing it on the left needle. Although called cable, it is not related to making cables

## Cable needle (cn)

A short knitting needle with a point at each end used to temporarily hold a small number of stitches while you make cables. Cable needles are often curved or bent to prevent stitches from sliding off

## Cast (bind) on (co)

To put the first row of stitches on the needles. This row is simply called the cast (bind)-on edge

## Cast (bind) off (bo)

Secure the final row of stitches and remove them from your knitting needles

## Circular knitting

When you knit fabric in a tube by working the stitches in a spiral. Unlike flat knitting, which is worked back and forth

## Circular needle

A needle with a point at each end and a flexible cable in between. Circulars can be used in circular or flat knitting

## Decrease

To decrease the number of stitches in a row

## Dropped stitch

A stitch that has fallen off the needle and is not secured. A column of dropped stitches is called a ladder

## Double-pointed needles (dpns)

A knitting needle with a point at each end, usually used in a set of four or five to work in the round

## Duplicate stitch

Made by running a strand of yarn along the same path as existing knitted stitches. Duplicate stitch can be used on the wrong side to conceal yarn ends or on the right side as a decorative element

## Ease

The difference between the garment's measurements and wearer's measurements. A garment with larger measurements has positive ease and one with smaller measurements has negative ease

## Eyelet

A single hole in knitted fabric, usually made with a yarn over increase

## Fair Isle

Refers to both the motifs and the technique derived from the colour knitting from the Shetland Islands and Fair Isle, north of Scotland. Generally, in Fair Isle knitting, two colours are used in each row, with the colour not being used carried along the wrong side of the work. Sometimes it can be used to refer to stranded colourwork in general



# References

## Felt
Made from finished knitting by agitating animal fibre to lock the strands together

## Finishing
At the end of a knitted project, when final details are added, such as weaving in ends, sewing pieces together and adding buttons. Can also include blocking

## Flat knitting
When you knit fabric as a flat piece by working the stitches back and forth (unlike circular knitting, which is worked in a spiral)

## Garter stitch
A reversible, ridged pattern made of alternating knit and purl rows. In flat knitting, garter stitch is made by knitting every row; in circular knitting, it is made by alternating knit and purl rounds

## Gauge (tension)
The size of a stitch, so how many stitches and rows fit in to make a certain size of knitting, usually ten centimetres

## Half-hitch cast (bind) on
A simple single-strand cast (bind) on. Stitches are made by twisting the yarn into a loop and placing them on a needle

## I-cord
Short for idiot cord, an i-cord is a narrow tube made by knitting every row on a double-pointed needle (DPN) without turning the work

## Increase (inc)
To increase the number of stitches in a row

## Intarsia
A technique used for working blocks of colour. The yarn is not carried across the back as in stranded colourwork

## Join
Either adding a new ball of yarn, turning a flat row into a tubular round or sewing pieces of knitting together

## Knit (k, K)
Specifically, to make a new stitch by working with the yarn at the back and inserting the right needle from left to right under the front loop and through the centre of the next stitch of the left needle

## Knit two stitches together (k2tog)
Putting the needle through two stitches and knitting together to decrease by one stitch

## Knit three stitches together (k3tog)
Putting the needle through three stitches and knitting them together to decrease by two stitches

## Knit front and back (kfb)
Knit first into the front and then into the back of one stitch to increase by one stitch. Also called a bar increase

## Knitted cast (bind) on
A cast (bind)-on edge made by working a stitch into the first stitch on the left-hand needle and placing it back on the left needle

## Knitwise (kwise)
As if to knit – with the yarn in the back and the right needle going into the front of the stitch

## Lace
Knitted fabric with an arrangement of holes

## Long tail cast (bind) on
A strong cast (bind) on made by using two strands of yarn: the working yarn and the tail

## Marker, stitch marker
A small ring or other tool placed on the needle to mark a location or stitch.

## Mattress stitch
A method of sewing knitting together that creates a barely visible seam

## Multiple (mult)
The number of stitches or rows that



# Glossary

are repeated in a stitch pattern

## Needle gauge
A tool used to determine the size of unmarked needles

## Pick up and knit
Draw loops through the edge of the knitting and place them on a needle

## Place marker (pm)
An instruction to place a stitch marker on your needle

## Plain knitting
Knitting without adding texture or colour, often in garter or stocking (stockinette) stitch

## Purl (p, P)
To make a new stitch by working with the yarn at the front and inserting the right needle from right to left through the centre of the next stitch of the left needle

## Purlwise (pwise)
As if to purl – with the yarn in the front and the right needle going through the centre of the stitch from left to right

## Raglan
A style of sleeve where the upper arm and shoulder are diagonally shaped from the underarm to neck

## Repeat (rep)
Repeat all steps between indicated points, usually marked by "rep from * to end")

## Reverse stocking (stockinette) stitch (rev st st)
Stocking (stockinette) stitch fabric with the purl side used as the right side

## Reversible
A fabric with no right side

## Right side (RS)
The side of the work that will be displayed when finished

## Round (rnd)
In circular knitting, one horizontal line of stitches

## Row
In flat knitting, one horizontal line of stitches

## Selvedge, selvage
A decorative or functional edge. For example, a selvedge can be made by knitting the first and last stitch of every row, making them neater and more visible

## Set-in sleeve
A style of sleeve where the upper arm and shoulder are curved to fit around the shoulder and sewn into the armhole

## Slip slip knit together (ssk)
The mirror of k2tog: slip two stitches, one at a time, knitwise, and knit them together to decrease by one stitch

## Slip (sl)
Transfer the next stitch to be worked on the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle. Always done purlwise unless stated

## Stitch
A loop, either on a needle or in the fabric – the basic unit of knitting

## Stitch holder
A tool used to hold stitches that will be worked at a later date. Often shaped like a large safety pin

## Stocking (stockinette) stitch (st st)
A smooth pattern made of knit stitches. In flat knitting, stocking (stockinette) stitch is made by alternating knit and purl rows; in circular knitting, it is made by knitting every round

## Straight needle
A knitting needle with a point at one end and a stopper at the other

## Stranded
A type of colourwork where all the strands are carried on the wrong side of the work

## Swatch
A square or rectangle of knitting used to measure tension (gauge) or test stitch patterns

## Tail
The short end of yarn that's not being used

## Tapestry needle
See yarn needle

## Through back loop (tbl)
When making a stitch, put the needle through the back of the loop instead

## Twisted stitch
A type of stitch that's worked through the back loop

## Weave in
To hide and secure loose ends and the tail on the finished product

## Weight
When referring to yarn, weight is the thickness of the yarn rather than the weight of the ball

## Working yarn
The yarn that's coming from the ball of yarn and being used to make new stitches

## Wrong side (WS)
The side of the work that will be hidden when finished

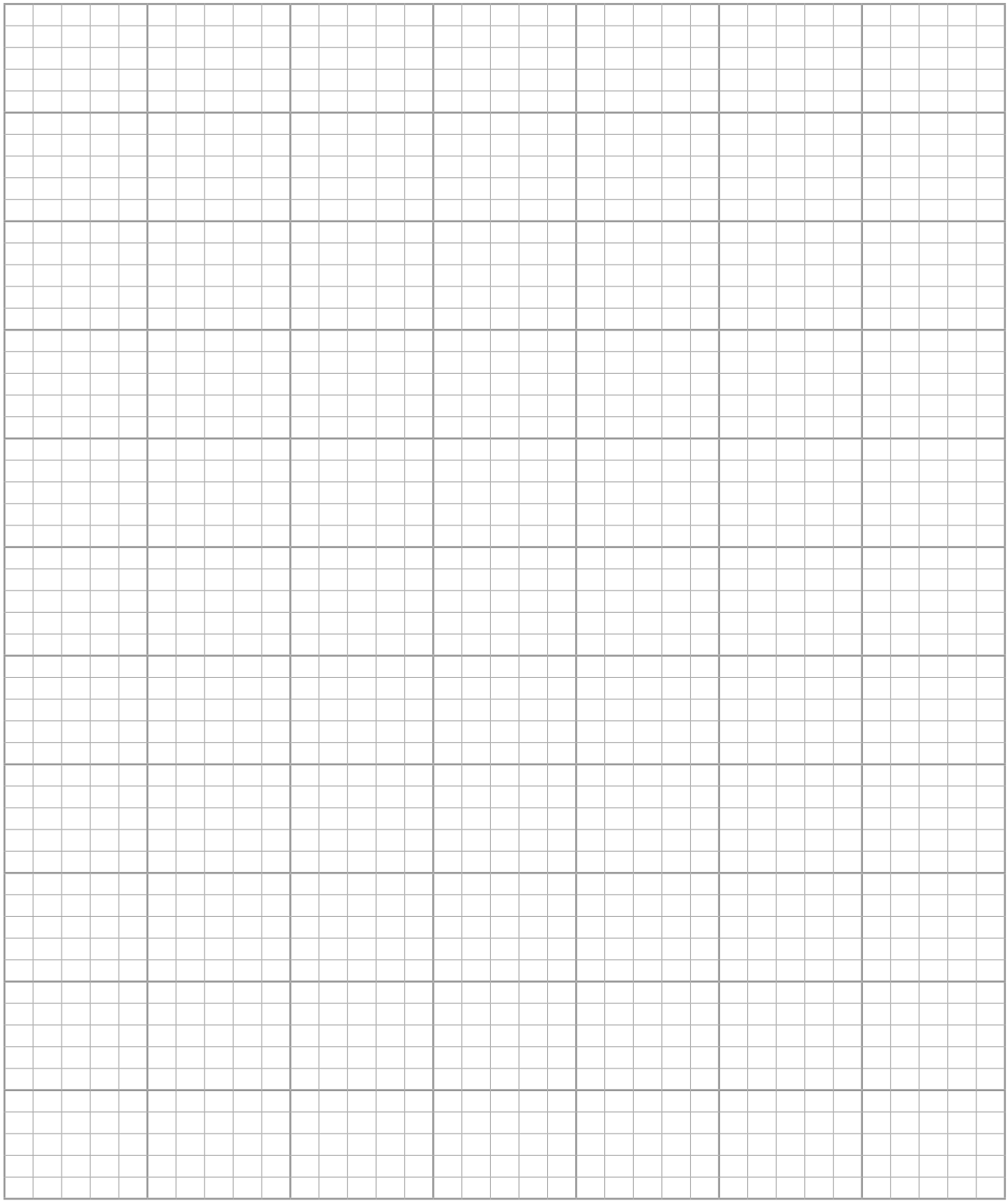
## Yarn needle
A thick, blunt needle with a large eye that's used for darning yarn. It's also called a tapestry needle

## Yarn over (yo)
A strand of yarn placed over the left-hand needle to create a new stitch

## Top tip

Planning your own shapes? Knitting graph paper helps you figure out how many stitches you need and which colours.

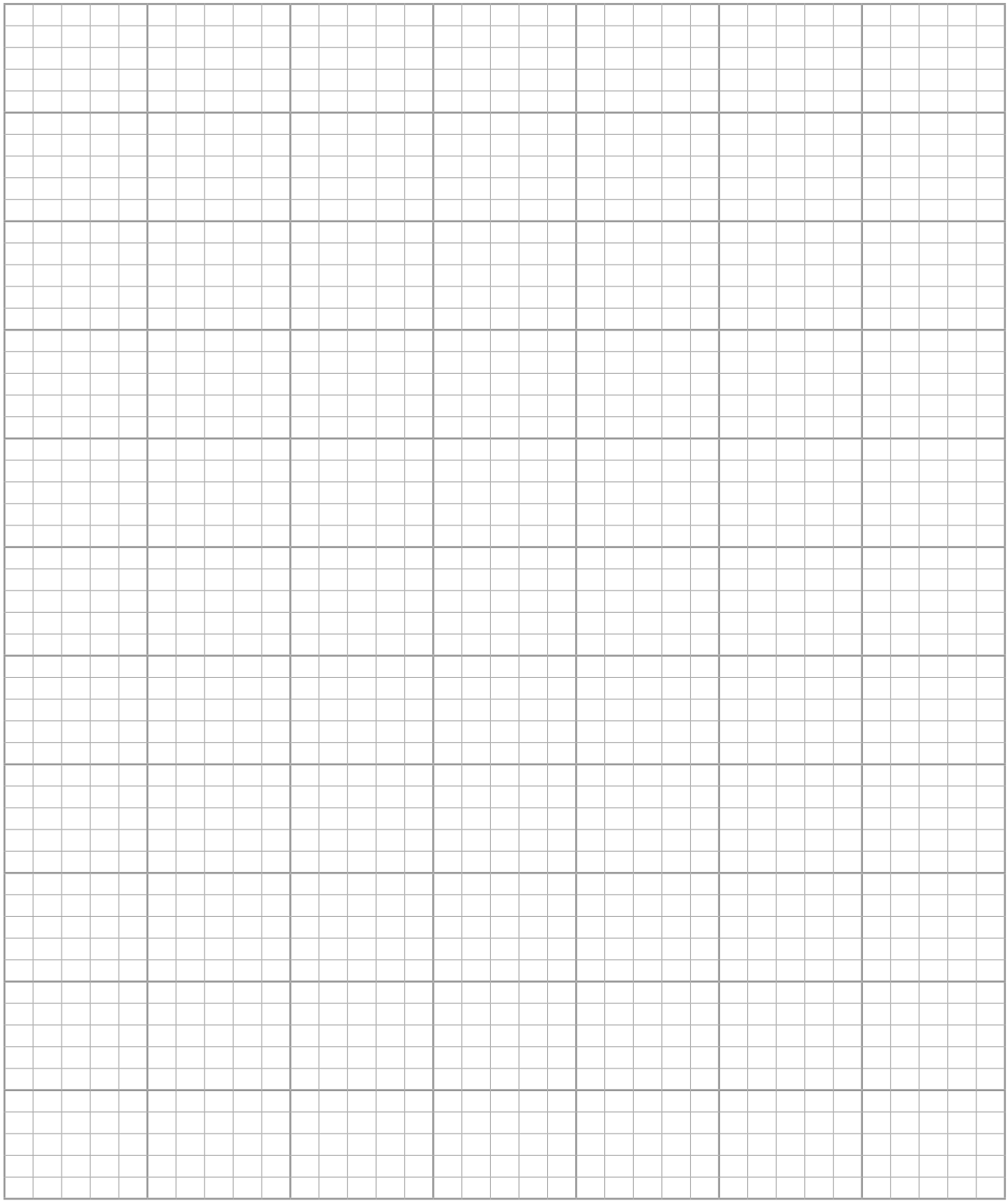
# Graph paper



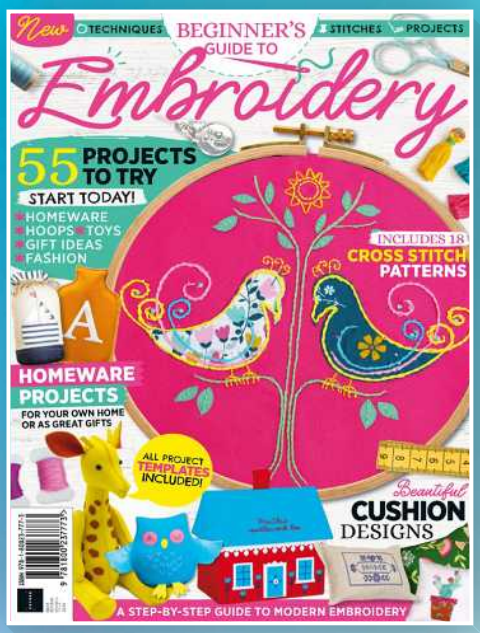


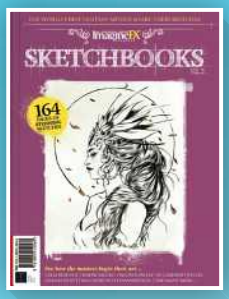
# References

# Graph paper


















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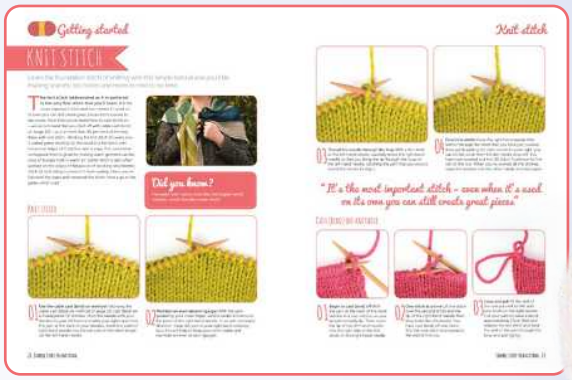
# Simple Steps to Knitting

**Everything you need to know as easy as 1, 2, 3**




## Get started with knitting

Gather all the tools and materials you need to learn how to knit your first project




## Learn the best techniques

Everything you need to know from your first cast on through to weaving in yarn ends




## Add details to your knitwear

Use combination stitches, add buttons and finish off your creations with a flourish




## Complete your first projects

Follow all the steps to finish your very first knitting pattern, from toys to clothes and more

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