

BEFORE YOU START

ABBREVIATIONS

K	Knit
P	Purl
St	Stitch
O	Over
Dec.	Decrease
Inc.	Increase
Tog.	Together
Rnd.	Round
P.s.s.o.	Pass slip st over K st
Incl.	Inclusive

GAUGE

Some people knit loosely—some tightly. In order to know whether or not *your* knitting will conform to the directions given for the garment, knit a small sample, using the needles and yarn called for in the directions. Then measure to find out how many stitches and how many rows you need to make one square inch. Then compare this with the number of stitches and number of rows in the directions.

MATERIALS

Both yarns and cottons vary as to size, twist and texture. Use the materials recommended in the directions given. Unless a knitter is very expert, no change in size and type of wool should be made. It is also very advisable to purchase all the material needed at one time as different dye lots frequently have different shades of color.

Knitting Needles are made in various sizes and lengths. Directions give the size and type needle required and it is not advisable to change the size unless one finds it necessary in order to obtain correct gauge.

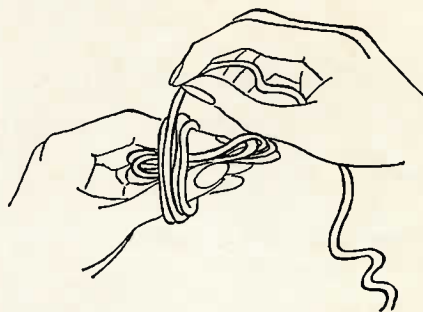
Straight Needles are used when working back and forth in rows. They come in lengths of ten, twelve and fourteen inches, and sizes 0-1-2-3 etc. The larger the number the heavier the needle.

Double Pointed Needles are made in both steel and bone and come in sets of four or five. They are used for socks, mittens and any articles made in rounds. Bone needles have same size numbers as other bone needles. In steel needles the sizes run opposite, the larger the number the smaller the needle.

Circular Needles are used in making skirts or parts of garments when a seam is not desired.

WINDING WOOL

Winding the wool correctly is important. Never wind wool tightly as it stretches it. Wind several strands around fingers, slip these from fingers and over these strands, in opposite direction, wind a few more strands wrapping yarn around fingers and ball, continue in this manner, always winding over fingers and in opposite direction from last winding.



BLOCKING KNITTED AND CROCHETED GARMENTS

No matter how well your garment is knitted it will not have the finished look desired, unless it is properly blocked. Block a new garment before sewing the seams. Place the sweater on a well padded flat surface, right side down. With rust proof pins, pin in position according to correct measurements. Lay a damp cloth over the pieces and press lightly with a hot iron. Be sure the cloth is damp enough to allow the steam to go through the garment. Do not remove garment until dry.

Ribbing should be steamed and pressed very lightly to avoid stretching. If the garment has two identical pieces, they may be blocked together placing the right sides together.

After the seams are sewed, press them on the wrong side.

WASHING WOOL GARMENTS

Using a mild soap, make suds with hot water then add cold water until suds are lukewarm. Place the garment into the suds, squeeze the suds through and press gently until garment is clean. Never rub or twist woolen garments. Rinse thoroughly in several waters (lukewarm, not hot). Place in a bath towel and press gently until some of the moisture is absorbed. Block to measurements placing the right sides of garment together.

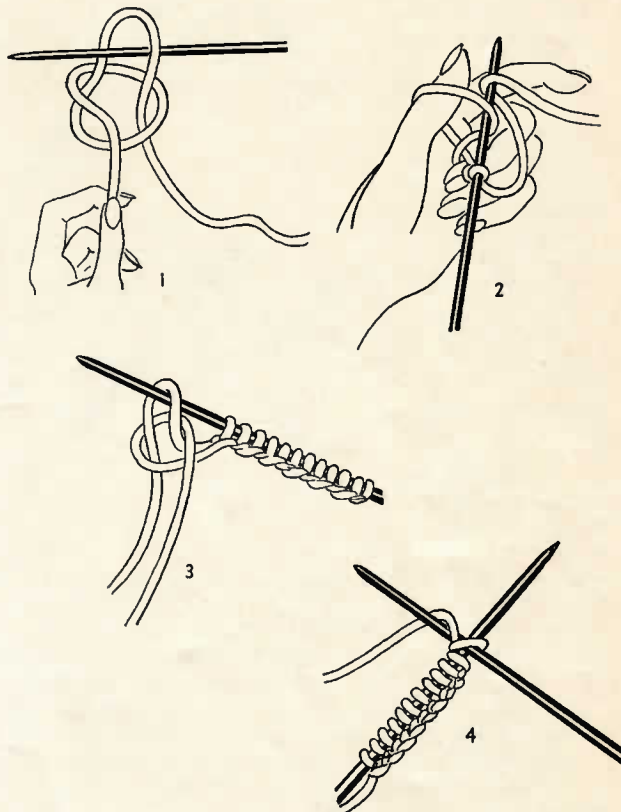
HERE'S THE FIRST STEP

HOW TO CAST ON STITCHES

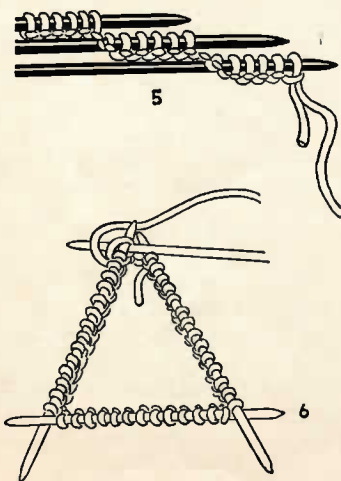
There are two popular methods of casting on.

METHOD No. 1. Make a slip knot, leaving an end long enough to cast on the number of sts required and slip needle into loop. (Ill. No. 1) * With the short end of yarn make a loop on left thumb, insert needle into loop (Ill. No. 2) place the main length of yarn over needle and pull through loop, drop yarn from thumb and gently tighten stitch on needle. Repeat from * until the correct number of sts have been cast on. (Ill. No. 3) This is very often done over two needles, drawing one needle out before starting the first row of knitting, thus producing loose stitches to be worked into and insuring a loose edge with plenty of stretch.

METHOD No. 2. Make a slip knot on the left hand needle, * insert right hand needle into loop from left to right, pass thread around point of right hand needle and draw thread through, thus forming another loop which will be on the right hand needle, slip this on the left hand needle, inserting needle from right to left, and drop it from the right hand needle. Repeat from * until the required number of sts have been cast on. (Ill. No. 4)



CASTING ON WITH FOUR NEEDLES



On one needle (using method No. 1) cast on the given number of sts, or a third of entire amount to be cast on. Place the 2nd needle to the left of the first needle and cast on another third of stitches required. Do the same with 3rd needle. (Ill. No. 5) Arrange needles (Ill. No. 6) and insert fourth needle ready for work. The work now is joined and ready for first row of knitting. The needle with the end is called the 1st needle unless otherwise instructed.

Knitting on three needles unless otherwise instructed is worked in Rounds, one needle at a time.

Some knitters prefer to cast on all the sts on one needle, then dividing the sts on three needles before joining. On a circular needle, cast on the sts same as on straight needles and join.

ALL RIGHT LET'S GO!

PLAIN KNITTING OR GARTER STITCH

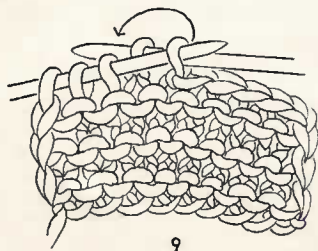
After casting on the required number of sts, hold the needle containing sts in left hand, hold right hand needle between the thumb and index finger (Ill. No. 7), place the yarn in back of work, insert right needle into first stitch on left needle from left to right, pass thread around point of right hand needle (Ill. No. 8) and draw yarn through, thus forming a loop on right needle, slip the stitch off left hand needle and retain it on the right hand needle. Work into next and following stitches in same manner until all sts are on the right hand needle. Count your stitches to make sure you have the same amount as in the cast on row. Second and succeeding rows: Place the needle holding sts in the left hand and the free needle in the right hand, insert right needle in first stitch from left to right and work off each stitch in same manner as in the first row.

Occasionally on a straight edge the first stitch of each row is slipped off the needle without knitting it, this gives a chain edge. Never slip the first stitch when shaping garments. Directions usually specify which method is used.

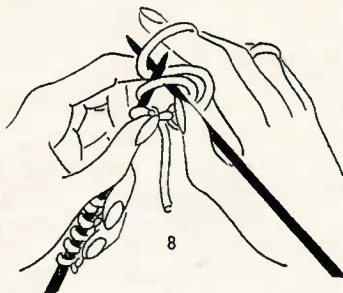
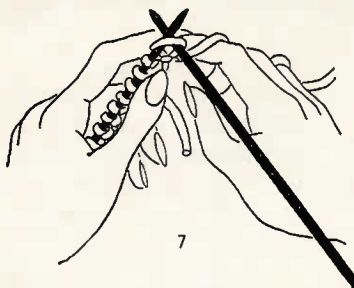
Practice holding the needles, casting on and plain knitting until you are familiar with the stitch then cast on about 15 sts and knit until work is square, slipping the first stitch. Now the stitches have to be bound off.

BINDING OFF

Knit 2 sts, * pass the first st over the second, knit another st again having 2 sts on needle repeat from * until one st remains. Break yarn and draw through remaining loop. Great care should be taken not to bind off too tightly. To prevent this, it is wise for a beginner to use a needle two or three sizes larger in the right hand. (Ill. No. 9)



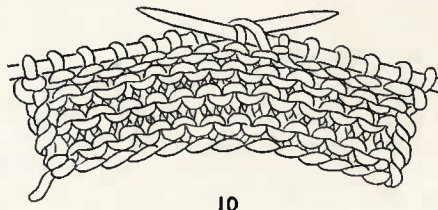
9



PURLING

In Purling the work is held in the same position, the yarn is in front of work and needle is inserted from right to left through the front of stitch, pass the yarn around the back of right needle, draw it over the needle and through the loop backwards, slip stitch off the left needle as in knitting. (Ill. No. 10) Work off all stitches in same manner.

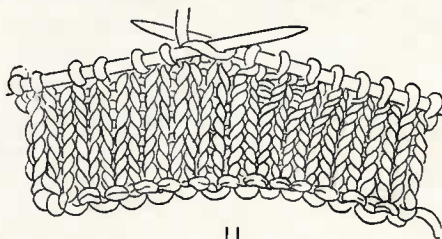
The Purl stitch is never used alone, it is combined with the Knit stitch and makes the stitch called stockinette stitch.



10

STOCKINETTE STITCH

When working with two needles in straight knitting, this stitch is produced by Knitting one row and Purling one row (Ill. No. 11). One side of the work is smooth and the other is rough and purlly. When the smooth side of the work is toward you the row is knitted and when the rough side is toward you the row is purled. Make a sample swatch of about 15 sts in Stockinette st.



11

RIBBING

Ribbing is elastic and is often used on parts of garments which fit snugly as the tops of socks, wristlets, waistband, neck and cuffs of sweaters.

It consists of an alternating number of knit sts and purl stitches. The most popular form of ribbing is knit two, purl two. However, many other combinations are used.

In knit 2, Purl 2 ribbing, the number of sts cast on is usually divisible by four. Knit the first 2 sts, bring the yarn forward and Purl 2 sts, then bring the yarn in back of needle again and knit 2 sts. Continue in same manner to end of row. The last 2 sts should be Purl sts. Turn work and the following row will again start with K 2 sts. In ribbing when the smooth side of sts are toward you, the stitches are to be knitted and when the rough side of stitches are toward you they are to be purled.

Occasionally it is not possible to make the cast on sts divisible by four: in that case the row will end with Knit 2 sts and the following row will have to start with Purl 2 sts.

In binding off, knit the knitted sts and purl the purled sts.

BEGINNER'S PROBLEMS SOLVED

JOINING YARNS

If possible, join the new yarn with a knot at the beginning of row. If this cannot be done, splice the yarn by threading the new yarn and weaving it into the end of old yarn for about three inches, leaving a short end on the wrong side to be cut off after a few rows have been knitted. In wool which cannot be spliced, leave a four inch end of yarn, work next stitch with new yarn leaving a four inch end. Work a few rows and tie the ends firmly and weave them into work.

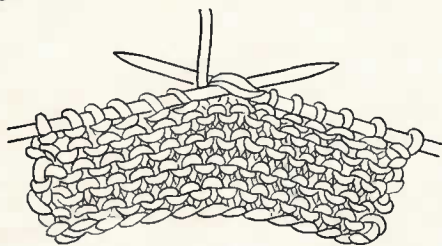
MARKER

This term is used whenever it is important that increases or decreases are made to form a continuous angle. To make a marker of wool use a different color, make a slip knot, leaving about 2 inch length ends, and place it on right needle as directed. Slip the knot off one needle to another in successive rounds.

TO DECREASE OR NARROW

In Knitting, Knit 2 sts together, in purling, Purl 2 sts together. (Ill. No. 12).

ANOTHER METHOD OF DECREASING: Slip 1 st, knit 1 st, pass the slipped st over the knitted stitch. To slip a stitch insert needle into stitch as for purling (unless otherwise stated) and slip st off to other needle without knitting.



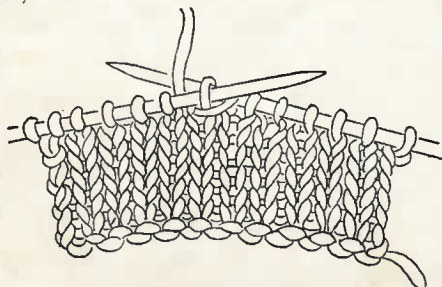
12

TO INCREASE

IN KNITTING: METHOD A—Knit one st but do not slip st off the needle, knit into back of same stitch then slip st off needle as usual. (Ill. No. 13).

METHOD B—Yarn over (bring the thread under and over needle ready to knit the next st). This makes an extra st which is knitted or purled in the following row.

IN PURLING: Purl first into the front of stitch, leave st on needle, Purl in back of stitch and slip st off in usual way.

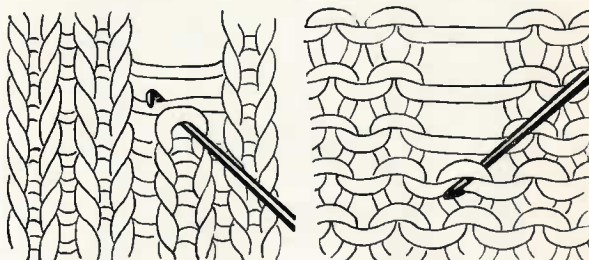


13

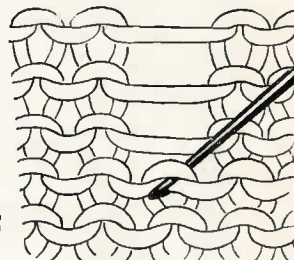
PICKING UP STITCHES

DROPPED: In stockinette stitch pick up the stitch on right side of work. Using a crochet hook, insert hook in dropped stitch, draw yarn to row above through loop forming a new loop. Continue in this manner until you reach the row being worked, being careful not to twist the stitches. (Ill. No. 14).

Purl stitches are picked up as shown in Ill. No. 15. In Garter stitch alternate the two movements.



14



15

AFTER RIPPING: Unravel yarn, work to within the last row, rip the last row stitch at a time, placing each stitch on another needle (Preferably a finer needle) then put these sts on the size needle you are using.

AROUND NECK AND ARMHOLES

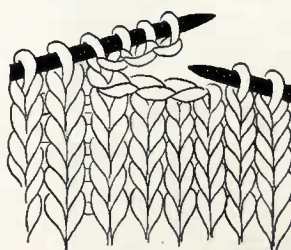
Picking up stitches around neck and armholes is usually done with smaller needles. Hold the work with right side toward you and work from right to left. Insert needle into the first row in from the edge and knit stitches into right hand needle. (Ill. No. 16). When picking up stitches on an irregular edge be sure to pick up a stitch in every row. Always work with the right side toward you.



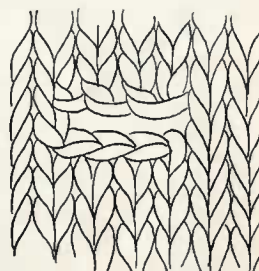
16

BUTTONHOLES

Work to the point specified. Bind off three or more stitches according to directions and work to end of row. In the following row work to the bound off sts and cast on the same number of stitches bound off in previous row and complete row. (Ill. Nos. 17 and 18).



17



18

VARIETY ADDS WINGS TO YOUR NEEDLES AND

PATTERN—No. 1.

A Multiple of 7 Stitches Plus 4.

1st Row. K 4, * P 3, K 4, repeat from * across row.

2nd Row. K 5, P 1, * K 6, P 1, repeat from * across row ending with K 5.



1

PATTERN—No. 2. CABLE STITCH.

A Multiple of 15 Stitches Plus 3.

1st Row. K 3, * P 3, K 6, P 3, K 3, repeat from * across row.

2nd Row. P 3, * K 3, P 6, K 3, P 3, repeat from * across row.

Repeat the 1st and 2nd rows.

5th Row. Cable row, K 3, * P 3, slip the next 3 sts on a double pointed needle and hold in back of work, K the next 3 sts, then K the 3 sts from spare needle, P 3, K 3, repeat from * across row ending with K 3.

Repeat the 2nd row, then repeat the 1st and 2nd rows 4 times and repeat the 5th row.

Work a cable st every 10th row.



2

PATTERN—No. 3.

Cast on an Even Number of Sts.

1st and 2nd Rows. * K 1, P 1, repeat from * across row.

3rd Row. K across row.

4th Row. P across row.

5th and 6th Rows. * P 1, K 1, repeat from * across row.

7th Row. K across row.

8th Row. P across row.



3

PATTERN—No. 4. BASKET WEAVE.

A Multiple of 4 Sts.

1st and 2nd Rows. * K 2, P 2, repeat from * across row.

3rd Row. K across row.

4th and 5th Rows. * P 2, K 2, repeat from * across row.

6th Row. Purl across row.



4

THESE STITCHES ARE SO-O-O EASY TO DO!

PATTERN—No. 5. LACE STITCH PATTERN.

A Multiple of 9 Sts.

1st Row. * K 2 tog, K 2, over, K 1, over, K 2, K 2 tog, repeat from * across row.

2nd Row. Purl across row. These 2 rows form the pattern.



5

PATTERN—No. 6.

A Multiple of 10 Sts.

1st Row. * K 5, P 5, repeat from * across row.

2nd and every alternate row. Purl.

3rd Row. K 6, P 3, * K 7, P 3, repeat from * across row ending with K 1.

5th Row. K 7, P 1, * K 9, P 1, repeat from * across row ending with K 2.

7th Row. * P 5, K 5, repeat from * across row.

9th Row. K 1, P 3, * K 7, P 3, repeat from * across row ending with K 6.

11th Row. K 2, P 1, * K 9, P 1, repeat from * across row ending with K 7.

12th Row. Purl across row. Repeat from beginning.



6

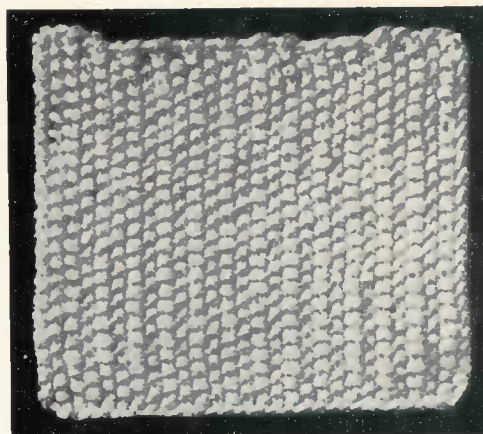
PATTERN—No. 7. SEED STITCH.

When Worked on an Even Number of Stitches.

1st Row. * K 1, P 1, repeat from * across row.

2nd Row. * P 1, K 1, repeat from * across row.

When worked on an uneven number of sts, start each row with K 1 and end each row with K 1.



7

PATTERN—No. 8. PINE CONE.

A Multiple of 12 Stitches Plus 6.

1st and 2nd Rows. K across row.

3rd Row. K 2, P 2, * yarn over, K 1, yarn over, P 2, K 4, K 3 tog, P 2, repeat from * across row ending row with K 2.

4th Row and every alternate row, K 4, P 10, * K 2, P 10, repeat from * across row, K 4.

5th Row. K 2, P 2, * K 1, yarn over, K 1, yarn over, K 1, P 2, K 2, K 3 tog, P 2, repeat from * across row ending with K 2.

7th Row. K 2, P 2, * K 2, yarn over, K 1, yarn over, K 2, P 2, K 3 tog, P 2, repeat from * across row ending with K 2.

9th Row. K 2, P 2, * K 4, K 3 tog, P 2, yarn over, K 1, yarn over, P 2, repeat from * across row ending with K 2.

11th Row. K 2, P 2, * K 2, K 3 tog, P 2, K 2, yarn over, K 1, yarn over, P 2, repeat from * across row ending with K 2.

13th Row. K 2, P 2, * K 3 tog, P 2, K 2, yarn over, K 1, yarn over, K 2, P 2, repeat from * across row ending with K 2.

Repeat the 4th row, then repeat from the 3rd row for length required.

For additional Patterns see page 33



8

9