

Increases

Bar Increases

Make on the outside or knit side of your fabric or insert into ribbing
Creates 2 new stitches from one and looks like a knit and a purl ("bar")

Left Bar Increase also called **Knit into front and back** or **Kfb**

step one: knit into first stitch on left needle, do not discard old stitch
step two: knit into same stitch on farside; discard.

Right Bar Increase mirrors kfb and is not commonly used

step one: slip next stitch knitwise and replace on left needle
step two: knit into twisted stitch and discard (twists right)
step three: insert left needle tip into that discard stitch from r to l
step four: knit into lifted stitch as if it were normal and discard

Make 1 Left or Right

(M1L or M1 R) also called twisted running thread increase

Can be worked knitwise or purlwise

Leaves only very small hole below new stitch

Is done between stitches so can make counting more straightforward.

Make 1 Left

step one: insert left needle into running thread from front to back
step two: with right needle work farside of lifted strand knitwise or purlwise

Make 1 Right

step one: insert left needle into running thread from back to front
step two: with right needle work nearside of lifted strand knitwise or purlwise

Yarn overs (YO)

Leave eyelet openings unless YO is twisted in following row

Knit to knit: bring yarn forward between needles and carry over top of right needle to knit next stitch

Knit to purl: bring yarn between needles, carry over right needle and bring forward between needles again ready to purl next stitch

Purl to purl: carry yarn over right needle then bring between needles ready to purl next stitch

Purl to knit: proceed to knit next stitch without moving yarn between needles, but carrying it over right needle instead

Double YO (makes 3 out of 1) : Knit or purl next stitch, do not discard, YO, then work stitch again

Decreases

Right slanting

Knit 2 together (K2tog) or Purl 2 together (P2tog): Insert right needle into the next 2 stitches either knitwise or purlwise, wrap once and draw through both stitches and discard normally

Left slanting

SSK or slip, slip knit: slip 2 stitches knitwise one at a time, insert left needle into fronts of slipped stitches and knit together as one.

SSP or slip, slip purl: slip 2 stitches knitwise one at a time, insert left needle into farside of slipped stitches and purl together as one

Sl1k1pssso or slip 1, knit 1 pass slip stitch over: slip one stitch knitwise, knit next stitch, use left needle to pull slipped stitch over knitted stitch

P1Sl1pssso: purl 1 slip 1 knitwise, return both stitches to left needle and use right needle to pull slipped stitch over purled stitch to the right

NB all of the left slanting decreases tend to appear noticeably enlarged compared to right slanting decreases and particularly in solid or smooth fabric, pulling tighter while making them is one remedy or try this instead of slip slip knit or slip1knit1pssso:

Slip 1 st knitwise and return to left needle, knit next 2 stitches together on the far side

Center Double decrease

Knitwise: insert right needle into first 2 stitches on left needle as if to knit and slip together to right needle, knit next stitch, pull each slipped stitch over knitted stitch one at a time or together

Purlwise: slip 2 stitches knitwise one at a time to right needle, insert left needle into slipped stitches from right to left and return them to left needle, insert right needle into these 2 turned stitches and the 3rd stitch along and purl all 3 together.

Short Rows

Short rows are rows or rounds worked only part of the way across, the following row begins where you stop and turn back in the other direction.

Turning back creates a small gap and several different techniques are used to close the gap. The goal is to blend the turning points in to a fabric invisibly.

Wrap and Turn (W&T)

Suitable for stockinette and garter stitch, patterns and working in the round. Stitches are worked to 1 stitch before turning point, then turning stitch is slipped and wrapped with the working yarn, before turning work, on a subsequent row the wrap is worked along with the slipped stitch it wraps.

create

Knit or purl row:

work to one stitch before turning point
slip next stitch purlwise to right needle
bring yarn between needles to the other side (front for knit, back for purl)
slip wrapped stitch back to left needle
turn work and move yarn (front if about to purl, back if about to knit)

resolve

Garter stitch: wraps blend in and do not need to be picked up.

Working in the round: you will encounter 'backwards' wraps that sit to the left, enclosing the stitch on its right, simply insert right needle into both wrap and stitch and work together as one.

Stockinette:

knit row, pick up wrap by inserting the right needle knitwise into wrap itself, and then into wrapped stitch and knit together as one

purl row, insert right needle purlwise into wrap and place it onto left needle to right of slipped stitch and purl wrap and stitch together as one.

Reverse stockinette

knit row: right needle picks up wrap from the farside and places it to the left of the slipped stitch before knitting them together as one

purl row: slip wrapped stitch purlwise to right needle, use left needle to lift wrap over stitch to the right, slip both back to left needle and purl together as one.

Short Rows continued

Yarnover (YO)

Suitable for stockinette, garter and rib, easy to see YO to resolve them, but don't count them as stitches!

At turning point, a backwards yarn over is created with working yarn before the turn. In the next row it will be worked with its neighboring stitch to disguise the turn, either twisted or untwisted to place it correctly.

create

Knit or purl row:

Work to turning point and turn work

move yarn between the needles to the other side (back for knit, front for purl)

carry yarn over the right needle to work next stitch

hold YO in place with your finger if you need to

resolve

Garter or Stockinette

knit row work to YO and insert right needle into farside leg of YO to correct its mount and return to left needle, knit YO together with next stitch.

purl row: work to YO and slip it knitwise (twisting it) to right needle, slip next stitch knitwise to right needle. Purl YO together with the next stitch thru back loops

Reverse stockinette:

knit row work to YO and slip it purlwise to right needle, slip next stitch knitwise, insert left needle into fronts of stitch and YO and knit together thru the back loops

purl row: work to YO and purl it together with next stitch

Working in the round: for YOs worked from opposite direction, to the left of stitch it should be worked with

knit round:, work to stitch before YO and SSK the YO and next stitch

purl round: work to the stitch before YO and slip it purlwise, slip YO purlwise thru the back leg, insert left needle into backs of both and purl together as one.

Short Rows continued

German (DS)

Suitable for stockinette, garter and reverse stockinette
Involves pulling up a stitch from the row before so can cause distortion depending on the yarn used, very easy to work in the round.

create

Knit or purl row:

Work to turning point and turn (bring yarn in front if purling)
slip next stitch purlwise
carry working yarn over right needle to the back and pull upward (both legs of stitch below are pulled up onto right needle = DS)
move yarn if necessary between needles and continue

resolve

Knit or purl row: work to double stitch and knit or purl the two legs together as one.

Twin stitch or shadow wrap

Suitable for stockinette, ribbing or pattern
Stitches are worked to turning point, then a twin or shadow stitch is formed by working into the stitch below the working yarn, before turning the work. The twins are worked together to resolve.

create

Knit row:

Work to turning point
knit into stitch below the stitch on the left needle
place this twin stitch on left needle without twisting
Turn and work, moving yarn as needed

Purl row:

Work to turning point and slip next stitch purlwise onto right needle
Insert left needle tip knitwise into stitch below slipped stitch and purl it
Return slipped stitch to left needle and turn

resolve

Work to twin stitch and either k2tog or p2tog

Short Rows continued

Japanese (turn...sl1 and mark loop)

Suitable for stockinette, garter, and reverse stockinette

Involves marking working yarn with a removable marker or waste yarn at turn
To resolve the marker is used to pull up yarn to create a loop which is worked with next stitch

create

Knit or purl row:

Work to the turning point and turn

Slip next stitch purlwise

place removable marker on the working yarn on the wrong side of the work
(for working in the round or reverse stockinette-move yarn to wrong side, place marker, move yarn back)

Continue to work row

resolve

Stockinette

Knit row: knit to the gap, marker at back. Pull up marker and place untwisted loop on left needle, remove marker, k2tog stitch and loop.

Purl row: Purl to gap, marker in front. Slip next stitch purlwise. Pull up marker and place untwisted on left needle. Return slipped stitch from right needle to left. Remove marker and p2tog stitch and loop

Reverse Stockinette

Knit row: work to the gap, marker in front. Slip next stitch purlwise. Pull up marker and place untwisted loop on left needle. Return slipped stitch from right needle to left. Remove marker and k2tog stitch and loop

Purl row: Work to the gap, marker at back. Pull up marker and place untwisted on left needle, remove marker, p2tog stitch and loop

working in the round marker will sometimes be to the left of the gap

Knit round: Work to one stitch before the gap, slip stitch purlwise, pull up marker and place untwisted loop onto left needle, return slipped stitch to left needle and k2tog.

Purl round: Work to one stitch before the gap, slip the next stitch knitwise, pull up marker and place untwisted loop onto left needle, return slipped stitch to left needle, purl stitch and loop together thru back loops