BASIC KNITTING STITCH DIAGRAM

1. CAST ON (Abbreviated 'co')

It's the first step in knitting, and it starts with a slip knot.

Slip knot

Hold the yarn and to make a loop, grab the yarn that's attached to the ball and bring it behind the loop, pull the strand of yarn through the loop. This little loop is called a slip knot.

Cast on

1. Place a slip knot on the ring knitting needle and pull yarn tails to tighten. (Fig. 4-5)
2. Hook the yarn onto your thumb, and pull the loop on your thumb over the needle. Pull down the yarn tail to tighten the new stitch! (Note: Repeat this step until you cast on the required number of stitches, keep those stitches as even and uniform as possible.) (Fig. 6-9)

2. Knit Stitch (Abbreviated 'k')

The knit stitch is the most basic stitch. Insert the right needle into the coil of the left needle from top to bottom, wrap the thread around the right needle from bottom to top, and pull out the right needle with the thread from back to front to form a new coil. Remove the old coil of the left needle from the needle.

Note:

1. When knitting, the working yarn wraps from the back of the right needle to the front. (Fig. 1)
2. While knitting, the working yarn wraps from the back of the right needle to the front. (Fig. 2)

3. Purl Stitch (Abbreviated 'p')

The purl stitch is a foundational building block of knitting, and the purl is the exact opposite of the knit stitch. Insert the right needle into the coil of the left needle from bottom to top, wrap the thread around the right needle from bottom to top, pull out the right needle with the thread from front to back to form a new coil, and drench the old coil of the left needle from the needle.

Note:

1. When purling, the needle enters from the top to the bottom and the working yarn is in front of the left needle. It always stays in the front. (Fig. 1)
2. When purling, the working yarn wraps from the front of the right needle to the back. (pic 2)

4. Rib Stitch Knitting (Abbreviated 'rib')

All rib stitch knitting patterns have one thing in common: They alternate purl and knit stitches one way or another and are almost all reversible. The most simple and common version is the 1x1 Rib stitch.

To knit it, you repeat one purl stitch and one knit stitch over and over again.

Note: The pattern will be slightly different with an even and an odd number of stitches.

1. 1x1 Rib stitch with odd number of stitches

Row 1: (Knit 1, Purl 1) across the full row.

Row 2: (Purl 1, Knit 1) across the full row.

Repeat rows 1+2 until you reached the desired length.

2. 1x1 Rib stitch with even number of stitches

Row 1: (K1, P1)

This is a one-row repeat. So, each and every row you follow the start with the exact same pattern.

5. Add New Colour Lines

At one point or another, you may run out of yarn or change another color. Here's how to do that. Tie a simple knot around the tail of the old yarn using the new yarn. Again, leave a little tail. Slide the knot all the way to the base of the first stitch. Pick up the new yarn/colour and continue knitting as before.

6. Stockinette Stitch Knitting (Abbreviated 'st-st')

Stockinette stitch has a "right" side and a "wrong" side. The "right" side is meant to be seen. It faces out and is made up of knit stitches that look like little V-shapes. The "wrong" side is the fabric that does not face out. It's made up of purl stitches that look like little bumps.

1. Stockinette Stitch Knit Flat

To knit stockinette stitch on two flat needles, cast on any number of stitches.

Row 1 (right side): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (wrong side): Purl all stitches.

Repeat these two rows until the knitting measures the length you like.

2. Stockinette Stitch in the Round

Stockinette stitch in the round is even easier than knit flat. Because there is no "wrong" side when knitting in the round, all the knitting happens on the "right" side of the work. The "right" side of stockinette stitch is made up entirely of knit stitches. To knit stockinette stitch in the round, cast on any number of stitches and join in the round, making sure not to twist the stitches.

Round 1 (right side): knit all stitches.

Repeat round 1 until piece measures the length you like.

"right" side | "wrong" side | stitch in the round

7. Knit 2 Together (Abbreviated 'k2tog')

It's a simple way to decrease the number of stitches on your needle, and it produces a nice, neat right-leaning stitch. K2tog, is a common knitting decrease that you will see in all sorts of knitting patterns. It's one of the easiest knitting decreases to work, working a k2tog is almost the same as working a regular knit stitch. The difference is that you'll be knitting two stitches together simultaneously.

Insert your right needle into the next two stitches on your left needle as if you were going to knit them together. Wrap your yarn around the right needle, knit the two stitches together.

8. Knitting In The Round

Knitting in the round is essential for going beyond the basics. When knitting in the round, you're always knitting on the front of the work. You never "turn" the needle to knit on the wrong side. Not needing to turn the work means knitting in the round is much faster than knitting flat. Knitting in the round produces a seamless tube-like fabric. One of the circular weaving methods: Temporarily remove the first needle on the left needle, knit it into the first needle on the right needle with the left needle, and then knit it into the first needle just removed from the left needle with the right needle. Once completed, start normal knitting, starting with Knit or Purl.

9. Bind Off (Abbreviated 'bo')

Knit two stitches as normal, then, insert your left needle into the second stitch on your right needle from left to right. Lift that second stitch over the first one. And drop it off the needle. The first stitch stays on the right needle. Knit one more stitch. Lift the new second stitch over the first one and drop it off the needle. Repeat steps, until there is only one stitch remaining. Break the yarn, and pull out the last stitch using your knitting needle. Pull on the tail to tighten up.

10. Tibetan Line

Thread the tail on a needle, and go right through the legs of the knit stitches in between. Pull the tail all the way through, stretch out your knitting, and cut the tail.

STITCHES USED

k	knit stitch	**bo**	bind off
p	purl stitch	***...***	repeat
co	cast on	**st(s)**	stitch(es)
k2tog	Knit 2 Together		

MAKE A KNITTING BEANIE

Beanie

Cast on 112 stitches. (Please use the pink yarns)

Row 1: Knit across one preparation row in the 1x1 rib stitch pattern like this: (k1, p1)

Repeat the Row 1 32 times to complete the first part.

Row 37-67: (Please use the pink yarns) knit all stitches.

Row 68-84: (Please use the orange yarns) knit all stitches.

Row 85: left k2tog: x 8 times.

Row 86: knit all stitches.

Repeat Row 85 and Row 86 3 times.

Then, without breaking off, cut the yarn leaving a 30cm tail, pull it through the remaining sts with needle, tighten up.

Finally, go right through the legs of the knit stitches in between. Pull the tail all the way through the knot, stretch out your knitting, and cut the tail.

Pom pom ball

Wrap the thread around the hand, the more times it is wound, the denser the yarn. Take another thread, pass it through the middle of the wound thread and the hand, tie a knot, remove the hand, cut the folded thread with scissors, comb the thread ball with a comb, trim it to a spherical shape with scissors, and complete the production of the wool ball. Use a needle to thread the two additional ropes of the hair ball through the top of the hat, tie the knot inside the hat until it is completely fixed, then thread the thread back into the hair ball, cut off the excess thread, and complete the hat production.

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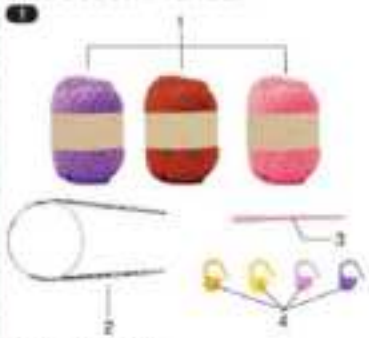
Knitting Beanie Kit
Instruction Manual

14+ years



WHAT'S IN THE BOX

1. Colour Wool x 3
2. Ring knitting needle x 1
3. Wool needle x 1
4. Ring stitch marker x 4

EXTRA ITEMS YOUR WILL NEED

- Scissor
- Comb