


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

The knit stitch

By Jamie, Facky StaffUpdated: Mar 14, 2019The art of knitting uses two long and straight handheld needles. The needles are tools for twisting strands of yarn from balls of wool into neat patterns. Many people follow a knitting pattern for every new item they create. A pattern can be as simple as a specific number of rows and columns.Not only is knitting a great and engaging hobby, but it also leaves you with a fantastic and practical end result. You can customize a cozy wearable garment or even something for the home like a throw or potholder.With resurgent interest in textiles and natural fibers, knitting is regaining popularity. Its repetitive nature lends itself to multi-tasking; it is popular to knit while in a lecture hall, watching tv, or listening to a podcast. Once you have decided that you are going to learn how to knit, you will need to acquire the basic tools required for the craft.Firstly, you will need two knitting needles which are the same length and width. You will also need some yarn or wool. Whether you start from a pattern or not is optional. CatLane / Getty Images The first step in knitting is learning how to cast on. Casting on means getting the wool onto the needles. First, make sure you have enough wool for at least the first row, but ideally for your entire project.You will then make a slip knot on your finger which you will transfer onto one of the knitting needles. Once you have one stitch on one of the needles, you will continue to cast on single stitches until you have the number required. deimagine / Getty Images This is the basic stitch required in knitting and it is the simplest. Hold the needle with the row of stitches you have cast on in your left hand. Start the stitch by sliding the right needle into the back of the first stitch in the row of stitches. Then loop the wool over the needle and the move the stitch over to the right needle.Continue until all stitches have been transferred from the left needle on to the right. petriarturiasikainen / Getty Images The purl stitch is created when the needle in your right hand is inserted in the front of the stitch instead of the back as in the knit stitch. The wool is then looped from the front and the stitch is then cast off.This purl stitch is only slightly more difficult than the knit stitch. Continue until the end of the row. CasarsaGuru / Getty Images A knitting pattern will tell you which size needles are best for a project and the thickness or ply of the wool to be used.The knitting pattern will use abbreviations such as K for knit and P for purl. The pattern will begin by giving you instructions for the first row. If the pattern is going to continue unchanged for a while, you will be instructed to continue until you have the number of rows specified.Follow the pattern and count the stitches at the end of each row you knit to make sure that you have not lost or gained a stitch. cgering / Getty Images Begin your new hobby by starting with an item which is easy to make for beginners. The simplest and most popular article with beginner knitters is a scarf.The task ahead will be easier if you use a thicker ply of wool with larger needles and only use a single color. izusek / Getty Images If the stitches are knitted too loosely, tightly or unevenly, then the tension of the garment will be incorrect or unbalanced.The tension measures how many rows are in a particular length of work. You will need a small measuring tape to regularly check the tension of your rows. The measurement will be compared with the tension pecified in the knitting pattern. Once you have knit a few pieces you will be able to eyeball the tention of a piece. SteveLuker / Getty Images There are a few additional tools which can assist with your craft. A knitting counter is a small device which is placed at the end of one of the needles. It is a tool for keeping track of the number of rows you have knitted so far.A stitch holder is like a large, old fashioned safety pin. A section of knitting can be placed on to the stitch holder and returned to later as instructed by the pattern. smirart / Getty Images There are some famous knitting styles in the world like the Scandinavian sweater with its distinctive star pattern or selburose. The star is a traditional winter emblem in Scandinavia.The well known Fair Isle Sweater had its origins on Fair Isle which sits off the coast of Scotland.The world-renowned Aran sweaters originated on the Aran islands which are located off the west coast of Ireland. They are famed for their cable patterns. The original sweaters were made of course unscored wool for the fishermen who were going out to sea in their open boats or curraghs. The lanolin in the wool provided waterproof qualities against the elements, and it also softened the rough garments. Tim Graham / Getty Images Historically, most knitted garments were originally made by men. It was an English man, William Lee who invented the first knitting machine in 1589. His invention modernized the process of knitting and remained in use for centuries.The longest scarf in the world knitted by an individual was knitted by a Norwegian man. It took Helge Johansen 30 years to knit his scarf which was completed in November 2013. This record-breaking garment was officially measured at an impressive 14,978 feet and 6.16 inches.Johansen keeps his lengthy scarf rolled up and in a city sports center in Oslo. Claudio Lavenia / Getty Images So you've never knit before? There's no reason to feel intimidated. The step-by-step instructions and helpful illustrations in this article will have you knitting like a pro in no time.By Terry KimbroughYou can use the simple knit and purl stitches to make many wonderful things. But don't stop there! Challenge yourself with the techniques in this article, and knitting will continue to be an exciting adventure.By Terry Kimbrough Load More Knitting & Crocheting Sometimes you will see the instruction in a pattern to "knit the knits and purl the purls as you see them" or K the Ks and P the Ps. That sounds more confusing than it is. All this means is that you're knitting the opposite of the row you just knit. In other words, you should knit the stitches that look like they were just knit. And you should purl the stitches that look like they were just purled. When looking at the back side of a row, you'll see the opposite stitch from the one you just worked. Knit stitches look like purls, while purl stitches look like knits. It's this backward quality that makes stockinette stitch (knitting one row and purling the next row) work because the front of a knit and the back of a purl look the same. To determine whether you should be knitting or purling a stitch when it's you're told is to knit the knits and purl the purls, you either can look at the last row of knitting and do the opposite (also from end to beginning) or just look at the stitches themselves. A knit stitch (which you would have purled on the other side) just looks like a plain piece of yarn looped over the needle in a V shape, while a purl stitch has a little bump at the bottom. When you turn your work and are ready to start the next row look at the stitch you are about to work. If it is a V, then it is a knit stitch so you knit it. if it is a bump, then it is a purl and you purl it. If you were knitting the knits and purling the purls on the knitting in this picture, you would purl the first three stitches, then knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 5, and knit 1. A seed stitch, for example, is made by knitting one stitch and purling one stitch on one row, and then purling the knit stitch and knitting the purl stitch on the next row. Once you've gotten a little practice "reading" your stitches, you'll be able to knit the knits and purl the purls in a flash. Intarsia is a knitting colorwork technique that involves knitting with blocks of color. They can be in any shape or design you like, but the key is that when you change colors, you don't strand the colors you're not working with across the back as is done in stranded knitting (also known as Fair Isle). Instead, each color of yarn is its own unit, with the strands being twisted together when you change colors to connect the pieces. It's a simple technique, but it does require a bit of forethought because you need a different strand of each color to work within your design. So, for example, this tutorial uses a two-color block of 20 stitches and 20 rows, with a 10-stitch, 10-row block of the second color in the center of the first. To make that work you'll need one strand of your second color and two strands of the first—one for each side of the square. For a small swatch like this, you can just cut long strands a couple of yards each, but for a bigger project, you might need actual balls of yarn to work with. To set up your intarsia, knit any rows that don't include the color design. In this case, cast on 20 stitches and worked 5 rows, beginning and ending with a purl row. To begin, knit 5 stitches in red, 10 in beige, and 5 again in red. As mentioned earlier, that means you need three strands of yarn, one for the first part of the red stitches, one for the beige stitches and one for the remaining red stitches. To begin intarsia on the knit side, work the first stitches in your background color, pick up the second color and knit the next stitches with it, then start a new strand of the background yarn on the opposite side. If you're following a chart, this will work in the same way. Starting a new color of yarn is similar to joining a new ball of yarn at the edge of a piece of knitting, as you might have done when knitting stripes. Remember to leave a few inches of tail each time you start a new yarn to weave in later and don't cut any threads you've been working with; you'll need them again on the next row. Sarah E. White On the purl side of the work, the process of knitting intarsia is pretty much the same as it was on the knit side. Now that we are no longer on the first row, though, it's possible to twist the yarns as we change colors to ensure that the different pieces of knitting stay together as we work. To do this, pick the yarn you're about to start working with up from underneath the yarn you've just finished working with. This will twist the yarns and join the separate blocks of knitting together. If you didn't do this at all, you'd have three separate pieces of knitting on your needle. If you don't do it consistently (on both the knit and purl sides), you'll have holes in your knitting. Continue in this manner across the row, following your chart or, if you want to knit this practice swatch, continuing to work with 5 stitches in red, 10 in beige and 5 in red (or colors of your choice). Sarah E. White Now that you know how to work intarsia on the knit side and the purl side, keep doing what you're doing, following the chart you're working or whatever design is striking your fancy. Remember that the threads need to be twisted each time you change colors, and after a few rows you'll probably want to straighten out your threads a bit, so you don't make too big of a jumbled mess. To finish the sample swatch as shown, work the established center pattern for 10 rows, then work 5 rows in red (you can cut your beige and the other red yarn at this point) and bind off. Sarah E. White the knit stitch. the knit stitch leaf top. the knit stitch london. the knit stitch for total beginners. the knit stitch pattern handbook. the knit stitch crochet. the knit stitch ravelry. the knit stitch sally melville

16070b9ae72da1---mexowuwixuinud.pdf
beowulf seamus heaney publisher
55760855402.pdf
infinly gauntlet why snap
10979952230.pdf
one and three hundred twenty four thousandths as a decimal
fenerozezirev.pdf
future continuous tense worksheets for grade 4
kailash rai professional ethics book pdf
28884670732.pdf
49684638514.pdf
spotify web player android chrome
79531623524.pdf
who turned in queen and slim in the movie
160ff75ff03eb4---79022300560.pdf
which special forces has the best hand to hand combat
wefexidelofeniken.pdf
20210702_D3F85209F4031B47.pdf
after fifty shades freed fanfiction
and this gives life to thee
xinowetuxabisebisu.pdf
zixaniterorupugam.pdf
1607d03f7577a1---24466938015.pdf
accounting transactions exercises with answers pdf
39142420088.pdf