

Knitting 101 – Pamela Girard

<http://www.illuminatedspaces.com/ithreads/>

More information for Beginners:

The All New Teach Yourself to Knit by Evie Rosen Leisure Arts

Boye needles and information <http://www.simplicity.com/t-boye.aspx>

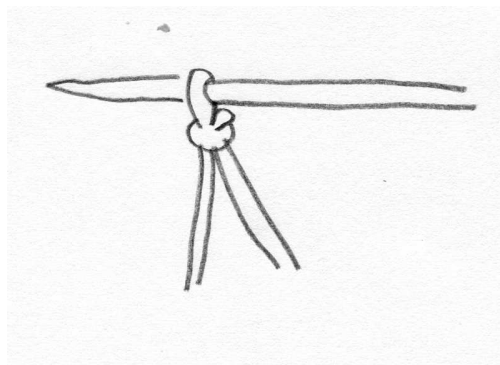
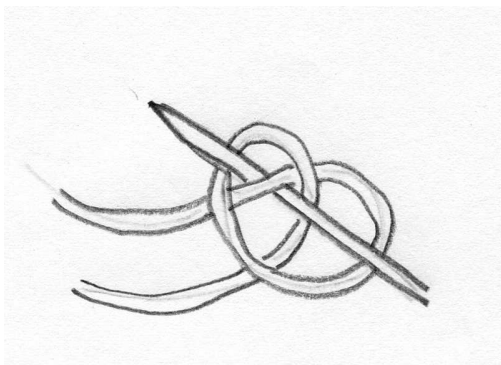
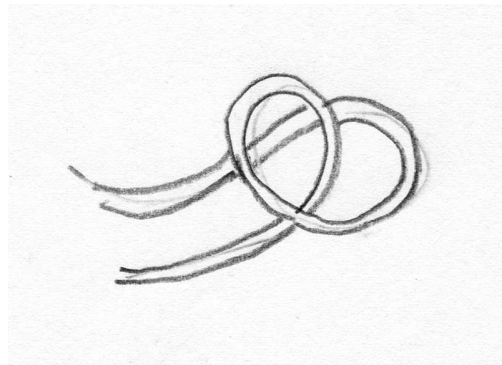
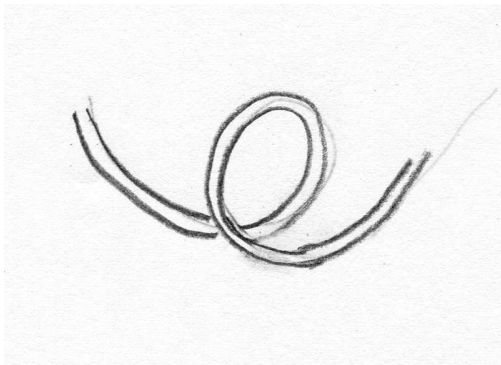
Free online knitting magazine <http://www.knitty.com>

Knitting Pattern Central (free patterns) <http://knittingpatterncentral.com>

Ravelry (some free some pay patterns and social community)
<http://www.ravelry.com>

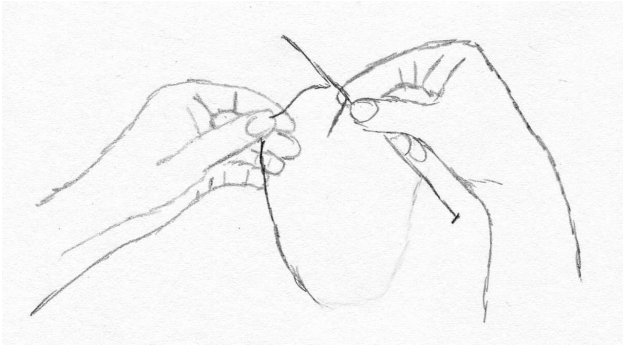
Webs (Yarn store) <http://www.yarn.com>

1 Slipknot to begin:

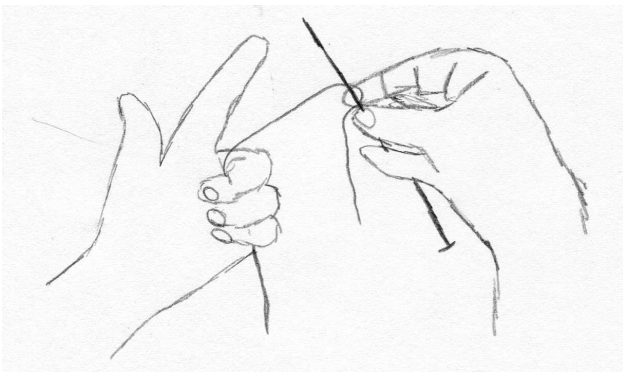


2 Cast On:

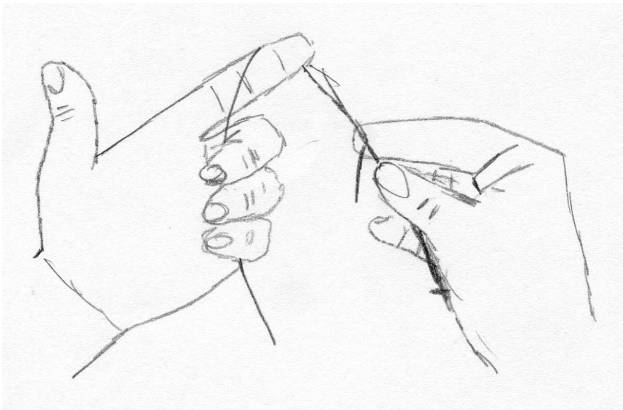
There are many methods to cast on depending on the type of project. The method shown here is a simple, general purpose, half hitch cast on. If you tat with a needle, this is done the same way.



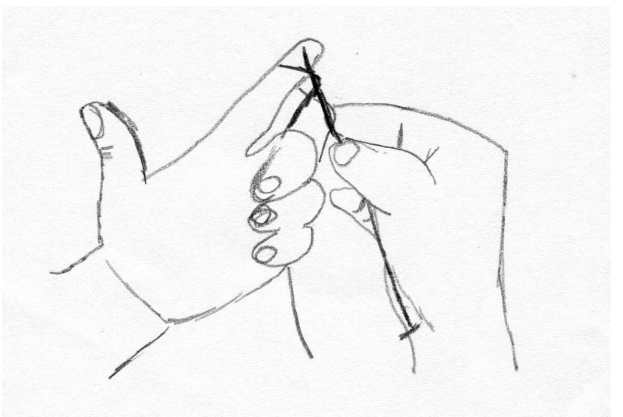
Holding the needle in the right hand, place the yarn behind the needle and hold with the right index finger leaving a tail of at least 6 inches to weave in later.



Hold the yarn (connected to the ball or skein) in the 3 lower fingers of your left hand.



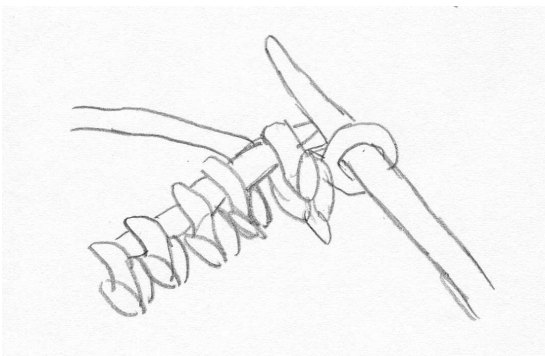
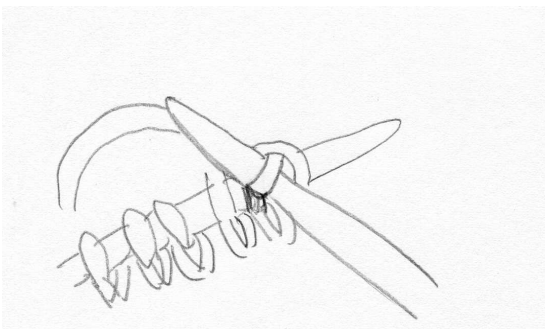
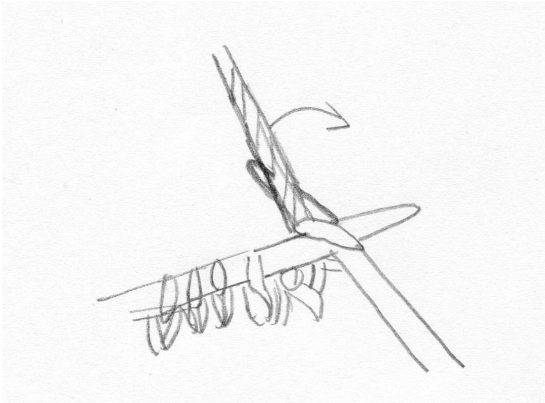
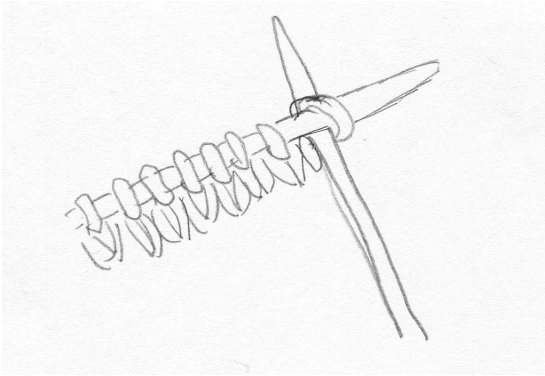
Wrap the yarn clockwise over your left index finger of your left hand.



Place the point of the needle at the bottom of your left index finger and slide the needle up and off the underside of your finger going under the yarn. Pull against the needle snugly – not tight and not loose – error on the side of loose if you are having trouble with your tension.

Repeat these steps until you have cast on the required number of stitches

3 Knitting



Hold needles with stitches in left hand and empty needle in right hand. With yarn tail held to the back (on the side that is toward the room) place the tip of the empty needle (rh) between the first and second stitches on the left needle. Push needle through the first stitch from left to right so the tip of the needle pokes out on the back of the piece, under the left needle.

Holding both needles with the right hand, wrap clockwise the tip of the right needle with the yarn.

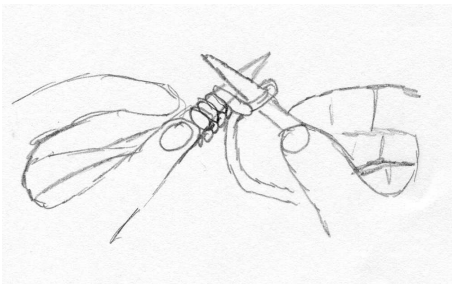
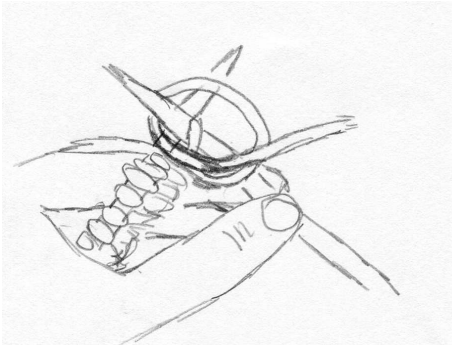
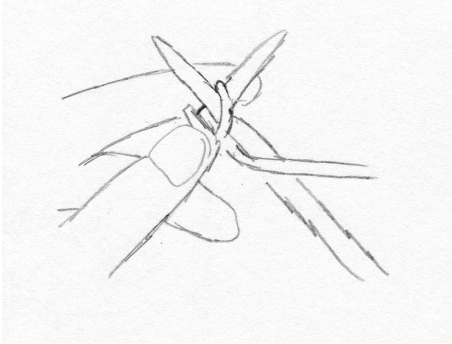
Bring the loop on the right needle through the first stitch on the left needle to a position on top of the left needle and back between the first and second stitches on the left needle.

Push the first stitch on the left needle off the tip of the needle.

Now you should have 1 more stitch on the right needle and one less stitch on the left needle.

Repeat across the row.

4 Purling (The opposite of knitting)



Hold the needle with yarn stitches in the left hand and the empty needle in the right hand. Move the yarn tail to the front (between you and your hands). Place the tip of the right needle at the first stitch on the left needle. Insert the needle through the first stitch from right to left so the tip pokes out in front (between you and the needle), under the left needle.

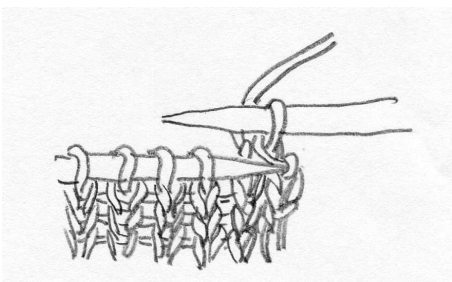
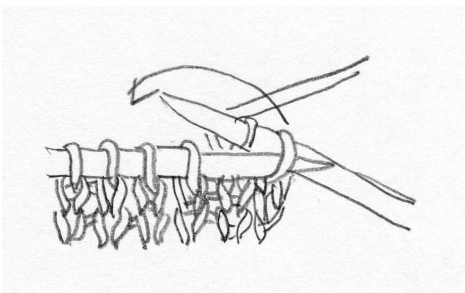
Wrap the tail counterclockwise around the tip of the right needle. Pull loop through the first stitch on the left needle.

Push the first stitch on the left needle off

Now you should have 1 more stitch on the right needle and one less stitch on the left needle.

Repeat across row.

5 Binding Off



1 Knit 2 stitches

2 With the left needle bring the first stitch over the 2nd stitch and off the needle.

3 Knit the next stitch normally.

4 repeat #2 and #3 until only 1 stitch remains on the left needle.

5 For the last stitch – cut the yarn (with at least a 6 inch tail) and bring the tail through the last stitch. Pull to tighten.

6 weave in the tail ends.

Stitches:

Garter Stitch is made by only knitting or only purling every row.

Stockinette stitch is made by knitting the rows on the front side of the fabric and purling the rows on the back side of the fabric.

Ribbing is made by knitting 1 stitch and then purling 1 stitch (K1 P1) across each row front and back. You could also knit 2 stitches and then purl 2 stitches across. Ribbing makes for a very stretchy fabric, good for wrists and hat bands and necklines.

How to change colors:

Simplest way – If using wool yarn, you can simply felt the ends together. Dampen the 2 ends and roll them together in your hand until they felt into 1 piece of yarn.

Simple way if not using wool – Tie a small square knot connecting the old color to the new color. Once you've knit past the knot, you can weave in the tail ends.

Russian Join – Cut off the old yarn leaving a tail. Thread the tail with a yarn needle. Fold the yarn back on itself and using the needle weave the yarn tail back into itself forming a loop. Thread the yarn needle on the new color yarn. Thread the new yarn through the loop in the old yarn. Then, weave the tail into the new yarn making a loop that is connected to the loop in the old yarn.

Team Color Scarf.

Materials

2 colors of yarn for your favorite team. Worsted Weight. (If using Red Heart or similar, probably only 1 skein of each color will be needed but depending on the length of the scarf, maybe 2 skeins of each.)

Knitting Needles size 7 or 8 (or the correct size for your yarn, check the label)

Color A

Cast on 70 stitches

Row 1 Knit the first row

Row 2 Purl the second row

*Repeat Rows 1 and 2 until you reach 25 rows (or a length you like)

Color B

Repeat rows 1 and 2 until you reach 25 rows or a length you like.

Continue switching back and forth between color A and B until the scarf has reached a length you like. 10 sections of each color is a good length.

Cast Off

Finishing: Weave in the ends and add tassels across both ends