



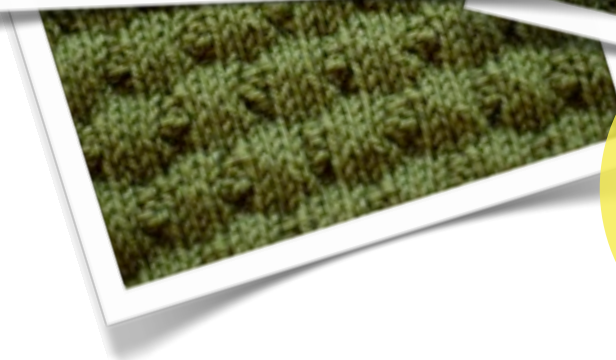
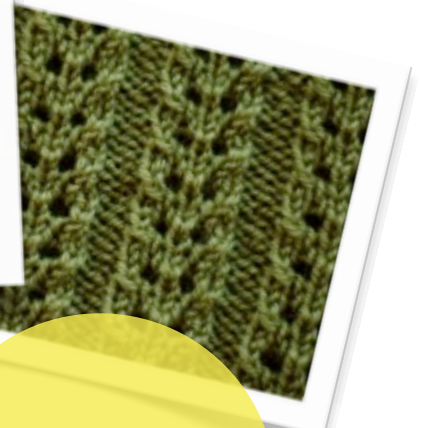
The Little eBook of Knitting Stitches



TEXTURE

LACE

RIB



V2



Dear Delightful Knitter,

Thank you for signing up to the Laylock List. I hope this collection inspires you to pick up your needles, and maybe even design something yourself! I've chosen the stitch patterns carefully, to provide you with a nice range of textural, lacy, and ribbed patterns. Although knitting is linear in its basic form, these stitch patterns guide the eye in different directions - horizontally, vertically, diagonally, up & down, and round and round - so try to think about movement when you employ them. This will also help determine your use of colour, and the orientation of the stitch pattern. Turn them sideways or upside-down, it's OK!

In the words of the brilliant Cole Porter:

*If this advice you always employ,
the future can offer you infinite joy and merriment:
experiment, and you'll see.*

If you have trouble with any of the abbreviations, googling will certainly give you plenty of instructions. If all else fails, send me off an email.

Happy Knitting! :)

Derya Davenport
<http://laylock.org/>



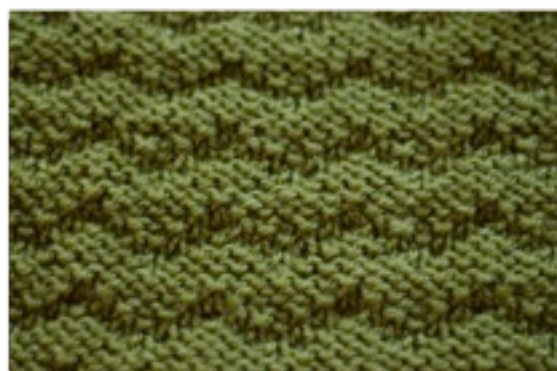
TEXTURE

Chevrons

RS



WS



You really can't go wrong with this stitch pattern. A simple combination of knits and purls make reverse stocking stitch waves on a stocking stitch background (unless your turn it over!). As with all stocking stitch, this pattern has a slight tendency to curl, but a good blocking should sort this out.

CO a multiple of 6 +5 sts.

ROW 1: K5, *p1, k5, rep. from * to end.

ROW 2: K1, *p3, k3, rep. from * to last 4 sts, p3, k1.

ROW 3: P2, *k1, p2, rep. from * to end.

ROW 4: P1, *k3, p3, rep. from * to last 4 sts, k3, p1.

ROW 5: K2, *p1, k5, rep. from * to last 3 sts, P1, k2.

ROW 6: Purl across.

These 6 ROWS form the pattern.

ABBREVIATIONS

CO - cast on

rep - repeat

sts - stitches

yo - yarn over

k2tog - knit 2 sts together

p3tog - purl 3 sts together

sl1 - slip one st without knitting

psso - pass slipped stitch over

ssk - slip, slip, knit together

tbl - through back loop

RS - right side (front)

WS - wrong side (back)



TEXTURE

Cobnut

RS



WS



“Cobnut” is another name for the hazelnut, and I think these stocking stitch clusters resemble their namesake quite closely. They are formed by increasing into the same stitch twice, but aren’t as time-consuming as bobbles. The reverse of this stitch is almost as pretty as the right side!

CO a multiple of 4 + 3 sts.

NB: Stitch count does not remain equal on every row.

ROW 1: P3, *(k1, yo, k1) all into the same stitch, p3, rep. from * to end.

ROW 2: K3, *p3, k3, rep. from * to end.

ROW 3: P3, *k3, p3, rep. from * to end.

ROW 4: K3, *p3tog, k3, rep. from * to end.

ROW 5: Purl.

ROW 6: Knit.

ROW 7: P1, * (k1, yo, k1) all into the same stitch, p3, rep. from * to last 2 sts, (k1, yo, k1) all into the same stitch, p1.

ROW 8: K1, *p3, k3, rep. from * to last 4 sts, p3, k1.

ROW 9: P1, *k3, p3, rep. from * to last 4 sts, k3, p1.

ROW 10: K1, *p3tog, k3, rep. from * to last 4 sts, p3tog, k1.

ROW 11: Purl.

ROW 12: Knit.

These 12 ROWS form the pattern.



LACE

Arrowhead

RS



WS



The geometric shapes of this lace - resembling up & down arrows - make it look very modern and unfussy. If you'd like to knit something lacy for a man, this is perfect! With only two rows to remember (alternate rows are purled), this is a very simple, effective stitch pattern.

CO a multiple of 10 + 1 sts.

ROW 1: K1, *(yo, ssk) twice, k1, (k2tog, yo) twice, k1, rep. from * to end.

ROW 2: Purl across.

ROW 3: K2, *yo, sl1, k1, pssso, yo, sl1, k2tog, pssso, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, rep. from * to last 9sts, yo, sl1, k1, pssso, yo, sl1, k2tog, pssso, yo, k2tog, yo, k2.

ROW 4: Purl across.

These 4 ROWS form the pattern.

TIP

*Lace stitches need to be vigorously **blocked** to really come to life. Blocking is a process of wetting & stretching the knitting (Google for more info). Because lace needs to stretch, you should use a flexible cast-on & cast-off, or go up a few needle sizes.*



LACE

Feather

RS



WS



This lovely lace stitch is made up of triangular “feather” shapes, patterned on the right side only (all alternate rows are purled). Because of the increases and decreases, the edges develop into gentle scallops which you can emphasise in blocking.

Although the wrong side isn't as pretty as the right side, this stitch would work well as a summer cardigan, or a light mohair shawl.

CO a multiple of 6 + 1 sts.

ROW 1: K1, *yo, k2tog tbl, k1, k2tog, yo, k1, rep. from * to end.

ROW 2 & all alternate rows: Purl across.

ROW 3: K1, *yo, k1, sl1, k2tog, pss0, k1, yo, k1, rep. from * to end.

ROW 5: K1, *k2tog, yo, k1, yo, k2tog tbl, k1, rep. from * to end.

ROW 7: K2tog, *(k1, yo) twice, k1, sl1, k2tog, pss0, rep. from * to last 5 sts, (k1, yo) twice, k1, k2tog tbl.

ROW 8: Purl across.

These 8 ROWS form the pattern.



RIB

Double Eyelet

RS



WS



Here is a rib that combines the elegance of lace eyelets with the form and function of ribbing. The alternating 5 x 2 knit & purl stitches pull the fabric in gently, and the increases and decreases create a nice repeating texture. I think this would look lovely on the cuffs of a jumper or cardigan, perhaps with a touch of flare created by increasing into the purl stitches.

CO a multiple of 7 + 2 sts.

ROW 1: P2, *k5, p2, rep. from * to end.

ROW 2: K2, *p5, k2, rep. from * to end.

ROW 3: P2, *k2tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, p2, rep. from * to end.

ROW 4: As 2nd row.

These 4 ROWS form the pattern.

TIP

Ribbing almost always benefits from being knit tightly, with needles a few sizes smaller than called for. Use a stretchy cast-on & cast-off to maintain the natural elasticity of the fabric. Blocking will give you different results; experiment to see what you prefer.



RIB

Broken Diagonal

RS



WS



This simple rib reminds me of grape vines, or hanging waves of wisteria. The effect is achieved very simply by shifting the rib pattern by 2 stitches every 4 rows. This gives the knit stitches on the right side a puffy look, but you can block the fabric for a clearer diagonal zig-zag if you wish.

This rib isn't as elastic as some others, but if you want to use it at the edges of a garment, let it flow naturally into a 4 x 2 rib and it'll look lovely!

CO a multiple of 6 sts.

ROW 1: *K4, p2, rep. from * to end.

ROW 2: *K2, p4, rep. from * to end.

ROW 3: As 1st row.

ROW 4: As 2nd row.

ROW 5: K2, *p2, k4, rep. from * to last 4 sts, p2, k2.

ROW 6: P2, *k2, p4, rep. from * to last 4 sts, k2, p2.

ROW 7: As row 5.

ROW 8: As row 6.

ROW 9: *P2, k4, rep. from * to end.

ROW 10: *P4, k2, rep. from * to end.

ROW 11: As row 9.

ROW 12: As row 10.

These 12 ROWS form pattern.



Charts

CHEVRONS

6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			-						-			5
4	-				-	-	-				-	
	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	3
2		-	-	-				-	-	-		
						-						1
	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Each row of a knitting chart corresponds to a row of knitting, and each column corresponds to a “column” of stitches.

COBNUT

12												
	-		-		-	-	-		-		-	11
10			△						△			
	-				-	-	-				-	9
8		-	-	-				-	-	-		
	-		▽		-	-	-		▽		-	7
6												
		-	-	-		-		-	-	-		5
4						△						
		-	-	-				-	-	-		3
2					-	-	-					
		-	-	-		▽		-	-	-		1
		7	6	5		4		3	2	1		

Charts for flat knitting are read back and forth. You begin at the bottom right-hand corner, and work each stitch from right to left. Then on the next row you work every stitch from left to right. The row numbers will help you remember which side to start from.

ARROWHEAD

4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			○	/	○	Λ	○	\	○			3
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		○	/	○	/		\	○	\	○		1
	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Reading charts is a great skill to acquire, as they help you recognise the development of a pattern easier than written instructions. On a chart, you can see how to stitches in each row relate to those in rows above and below them.



Charts

FEATHER

8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	∩		○		○		∧		○		○		/
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		∩	○		○	/		∩	○		○	/	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		○		∧		○		○		∧		○	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		○	/		∩	○		○	/		∩	○	
	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Sometimes a chart will have empty squares (like for the Cobnut Stitch). These are charted simply to keep the pattern aligned. Just ignore them and continue by working the next stitch.

DOUBLE EYELET

4			-	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	\	○		○	/	-	-	3
2			-	-	-	-	-			
	-	-						-	-	1
	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

The highlighted stitches are simply there to help you see the pattern; they aren't knit any differently.

BROKEN DIAGONAL

12	-	-					
			-	-	-	-	11
10	-	-					
			-	-	-	-	9
8					-	-	
	-	-	-	-			7
6					-	-	
	-	-	-	-			5
4			-	-	-	-	
	-	-					3
2			-	-	-	-	
	-	-					1
	6	5	4	3	2	1	

KEY

- pattern repeat
- | knit
- purl
- yarn over
- / knit 2 sts together
- ∩ knit 2 sts together tbl
- \ slip, slip, knit slipped sts together tbl
- ∧ slip 1 st, k2tog, pass slipped st over
- ⌞ purl 3 sts together
- ∨ (k1, yo, k1) into same stitch
- no stitch

Use these stitch patterns to design your own shawl
... effortlessly!



On-the-fly
shawl design
for beginners

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possibilities

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INCLUDES

- ✓ 1-page fill-in-the-blanks worksheets to create **4 top-down shawl shapes:**
 - ✓ triangular
 - ✓ square
 - ✓ circular
 - ✓ and semi-circular.
- ✓ **3 stitch patterns** to try right away,
 - ✓ with both written & charted instructions
 - ✓ photographed on both right & wrong sides.

BONUSES

- ✓ Instructions for working a **bottom-up triangular shawl** using the stitch pattern of your choice.
- ✓ **Blank charts** for advanced knitters.
- ✓ **Booklet version...**
- ✓ and **more!**

» <http://laylock.org>