

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

K—Knit.

P—Purl.

St—Stitch. Sts—stitches.

K2 tog—Knit two stitches together as one stitch.

P2 tog—Purl two stitches together as one stitch.

B—Work through the back loop of the stitch. “K1-b” means: knit one stitch through its back loop, inserting the needle into the stitch from the right-hand side. “P1-b” means: purl one stitch through its back loop, turning the work over slightly toward the knitter, inserting the needle into the back of the stitch from the left-hand side, and wrapping the yarn around the needle in front to complete a purl stitch in the usual way.

K2 tog-b—Insert the needle into the back loops of two stitches and knit them together as one stitch; the same action as “k1-b” performed on two stitches at once.

P2 tog-b—Turn the work over slightly and insert the needle from the left-hand side into the back loops of the second and the first stitches, in that order, then wrap the yarn around the needle in front to complete the purl stitch. Same action as “p1-b” performed on two stitches at once.

Sl—Slip. To pass a stitch or stitches from the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle without working them. The right-hand needle is always inserted into a stitch that is to be slipped *as if to purl* (i.e., from the right-hand side) unless directions specify “as if to knit” or “knitwise” (i.e., from the left-hand side).

Sl-st—Slip-stitch. A stitch that has been slipped.

Pssso—Pass slipped stitch over. Insert the tip of left-hand needle into a stitch that has been slipped, and draw the slipped stitch to the left over the stitch just knitted, over the tip of right-hand needle, and off needle.

Ssk—Slip, slip, knit. In this book the abbreviation “ssk” is used instead of the usual decrease “sl 1, kl, pssso”, because it is shorter, less easily confused with “sl 1, k2 tog, pssso”, and when done as directed makes a neater-looking decrease than the usual one. Instead of “sl 1, kl, pssso”, work “ssk” as follows: slip the first and second stitches *knitwise*, one at a time, then insert the tip of left-hand needle into the *fronts* of these two stitches from the left, and knit them together from this position.

Sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso—A double decrease sometimes used instead of the usual “sl 1—k2 tog—pssso”, when it is more desirable to have the central stitch of the three more prominent. It is done as follows: inserting the needle into the fronts of the second and first stitches, in that order, slip them both together as if to knit; then knit the next stitch, then insert the left-hand needle into the two slipped stitches at once and draw them together over the knitted stitch and off needle, as in “pssso”.

Wyib—With yarn in back. Used with slip-stitches, it means that the yarn is carried across behind the stitch, i.e., on the side of the needles away from the knitter, as the stitch is slipped. When working on a right-side row, a slip-stitch is always slipped with yarn in back unless otherwise specified.

Wyif—With yarn in front. When a stitch is slipped, the yarn is carried across in front of the stitch, i.e., on the side of the needles toward the knitter.



Simple Knit-Purl Combinations

A large number of very attractive designs can be worked with no more knowledge of knitting than how to form knit stitches and purl stitches. In such designs one type of stitch is played against the other to make embossed patterns on the surface of the fabric.

It is a basic principle of such combinations that knit stitches, worked vertically, will tend to stand up away from purl stitches (forming ribs) and that purl stitches, worked horizontally, will tend to stand up away from knit stitches (forming ridges or welts). Thus one type of stitch is often used as a background for the other. Cables, being worked usually with knit stitches against a purled background, constitute another illustration of this principle.

In the purely embossed type of knit-purl pattern, the two types of stitches are scattered or grouped more or less evenly over the surface of the fabric, so that a subtle design is formed which neither "takes in" like ribbing nor "takes up" like welting. This kind of pattern is usually interchangeable with stockinette stitch as far as gauge is concerned, and may be used in any garment calling for "plain knitting" with delightful effect.

Knit-purl combinations should be worked with solid colors. They are not suitable for yarns dyed in variegated color, as the alteration in color detracts from the pattern. Nor are they usually suitable for stripes of contrasting colors, since the color-change rows give a "wrong side" appearance to those stitches which are purled on the right side.

Many of the patterns in this section do not have specified right and wrong sides. This means either that they look the same on both sides, or that it does not matter which side is shown as the right side and this is left to the option of the knitter.

Two Basic Stitches: *Stockinette Stitch and Garter Stitch*

1. STOCKINETTE STITCH

This is the “plain sweater” stitch. All stitches on the right side are knitted, all stitches on the wrong side purled. When Stockinette Stitch is worked on a circular needle or a set of double-pointed needles in rounds, all stitches are knitted.

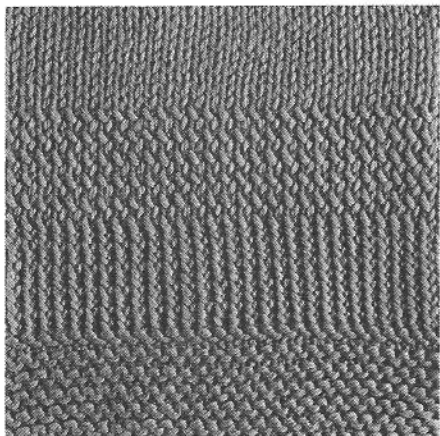
When worked in flat, rather than circular, knitting, Stockinette Stitch has a tendency to curl. Thus it usually requires blocking to make the fabric lie flat.

Two interesting variations on Stockinette Stitch are Crossed Stockinette and Twisted Stockinette. In the Crossed version, all the stitches on the right side of the fabric are knitted through the back loops, which causes the strands to cross at the base of each stitch. On the wrong side, all stitches are purled in the usual way. In the Twisted version, the right-side stitches are knitted through the back loops, *and* the wrong-side stitches are purled through the back loops. This twists each little column of stitches and gives a firm texture to the fabric. Both Crossed and Twisted Stockinette derive from ancient Arabic methods of knitting, and either one may be used in place of plain Stockinette for a somewhat more decorative effect.

2. GARTER STITCH

Garter Stitch is “plain knitting”—every stitch on every row, both right and wrong sides, being knitted when the piece is being worked from both sides. In circular knitting, however, Garter Stitch is made by alternating one round of knit stitches and one round of purl stitches.

Garter Stitch looks the same on both sides: a series of purl-stitch ridges and knit-stitch troughs. It is a flat, firm fabric, having no tendency to curl, and thus is often used for borders, buttonhole bands, and edgings for articles made in lace or some other delicate pattern. It has more lateral spread than Stockinette Stitch, and less vertical spread. Indeed it was used to make garters, or the tops of stockings where the most horizontal elasticity was required, whereas Stockinette Stitch was used for the stockings themselves; in England the latter is still called Stocking Stitch.



UPPER BAND: *Stockinette Stitch, plain*
SECOND BAND: *Stockinette Stitch, Crossed*
THIRD BAND: *Stockinette Stitch, Twisted*
LOWER BAND: *Garter Stitch*

Seed Stitch

This stitch is very frequently used for borders and for a texture effect, as it lies flat, looks the same on both sides, and tends to make a slightly tighter fabric than stockinette stitch. It is sometimes called Rice Stitch or Moss Stitch, although it is different from true Moss Stitch. Seed Stitch is really a k1, p1 ribbing broken on every row, so that every knit stitch is placed above a purl stitch and every purl stitch is placed above a knit stitch.

Even number of sts.

Row 1—* K1, p1; rep from *.

Row 2—* P1, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Moss Stitch

Moss stitch is probably the most popular of the broken-rib-texture patterns, being used very often to point up cable patterns, and giving a pleasing nubby effect when used in large areas. It should not be confused with Seed Stitch, as the latter changes from knit to purl stitches on every row whereas Moss Stitch changes every other row.

Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 2—* K1, p1; rep from *.

Rows 3 and 4—* P1, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Double Seed Stitch

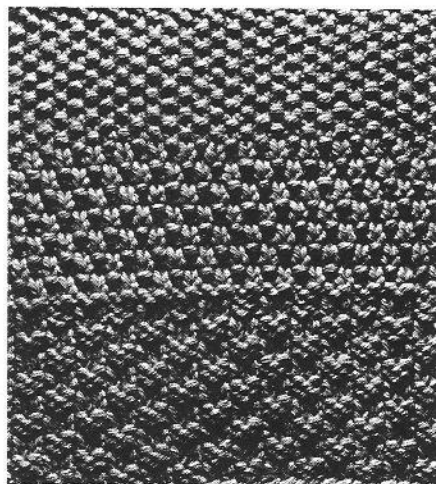
Double Seed Stitch probably should be called “double moss stitch”, since like Moss Stitch it requires four rows to complete the pattern. It consists of a k2, p2 ribbing broken every other row. For all its simplicity it gives a very beautiful texture, and may be used in place of plain stockinette for almost any type of garment. It resists curling out of shape, looks the same on both sides, and seldom requires any extensive blocking.

Multiple of 4 sts.

Rows 1 and 2—* K2, p2; rep from *.

Rows 3 and 4—* P2, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



UPPER BAND: *Seed Stitch*

CENTER BAND: *Moss Stitch*

LOWER BAND: *Double Seed Stitch*

Sand Stitch

Sand Stitch is a handsome, nubby purl fabric that is very good for sport wear and sweaters for men and boys. The reverse side, which shows isolated bumps of purl stitches, is called Dot Stitch or Spot Stitch.

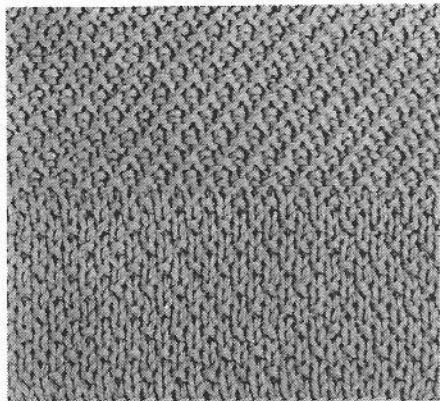
Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Knit.

Row 2—* K1, p1; rep from *.

Row 4—* P1, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



ABOVE: *Sand Stitch*

BELOW: *Dot Stitch or Spot Stitch*

Broken Rib Pattern

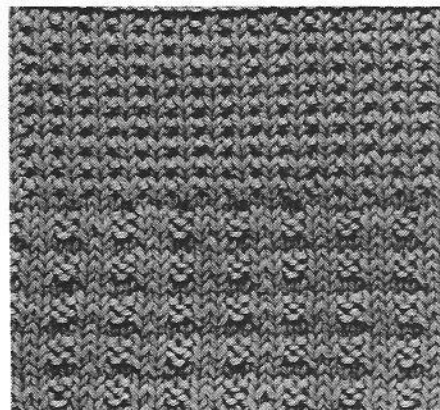
This is a very popular pattern for sport sweaters and jackets. It resembles ribbing but does not have the elasticity of a true ribbing. When a Broken Rib forms the fabric of a sweater, it should be used as a continuation of Knit-One Purl-One Ribbing—the knit stitches of the pattern falling directly above the knit stitches of the ribbing. Double Broken Rib is used in the same manner as a continuation of Knit-Two Purl-Two Ribbing. Both of these patterns show an interesting texture on the wrong side, for anyone in search of a rough, nubby fabric that is easy to work.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * p1, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



ABOVE: *Broken Rib*

BELOW: *Double Broken Rib*

VARIATION: *DOUBLE BROKEN RIB*

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—Knit.

Row 3—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Roman Stitch

This is a very simple pattern consisting of seed-stitch stripes across a stockinette fabric.

Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Knit.

Rows 2 and 4—Purl.

Row 5—* K1, p1; rep from *.

Row 6—* P1, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–6.

VARIATION: *ROMAN RIB STITCH*

In this variation the knits and purls are still alternated as in Roman Stitch, but in different stripes. The result is a pleasing texture of horizontal corrugations.

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

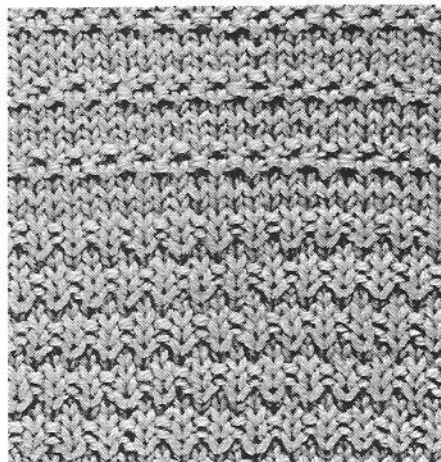
Rows 3 and 4—* K1, p1; rep from *.

Row 5—Knit.

Row 6—Purl.

Rows 7 and 8—* P1, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–8.



ABOVE: *Roman Stitch*

BELOW: *Roman Rib Stitch*

Ripple Stitch

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6.

Row 1 (Right side)—K6, * p2, k6; rep from *.

Row 2—K1, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p4, k1.

Row 3—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P1, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k4, p1.

Row 5—K2, * p2, k6; rep from *, end p2, k2.

Row 6—P6, * k2, p6; rep from *.

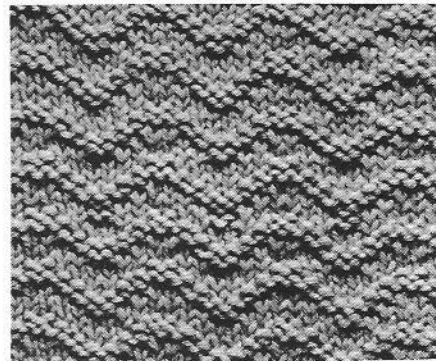
Row 7—P1, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k4, p1.

Row 8—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

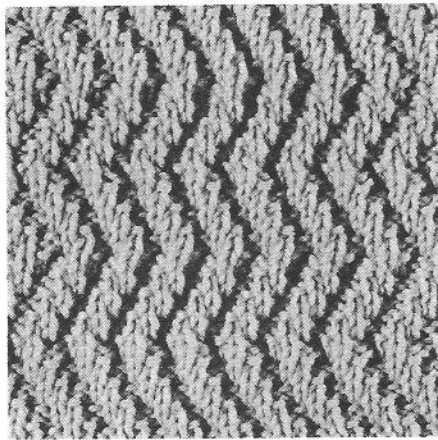
Row 9—K1, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p4, k1.

Row 10—P2, * k2, p6; rep from *, end k2, p2.

Repeat Rows 1–10.



Ripple Stitch



Ripple Rib Stitch

Ripple Rib Stitch

This pattern consists of Knit-Two Purl-Two ribs, broken, one stitch at a time, to form alternating diagonals.

Multiple of 4 sts.

- Rows 1 and 2—* P2, k2; rep from *.
 Row 3—P1, * k2, p2; rep from *, end k2, p1.
 Row 4—K1, * p2, k2; rep from *, end p2, k1.
 Rows 5 and 6—* K2, p2; rep from *.
 Row 7—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 8—Repeat Row 3.
 Rows 9 and 10—Repeat Row 1.
 Row 11—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 12—Repeat Row 3.
 Rows 13 and 14—Repeat Row 5.
 Row 15—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 16—Repeat Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

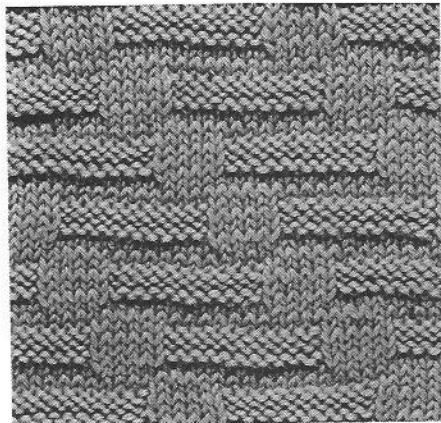
Escalator Pattern

This pattern shows an interesting use of purl-stitch welts.

Multiple of 32 sts.

- Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—* K5, p11; rep from *.
 Row 2—* K11, p5; rep from *.
 Rows 4 and 6—Purl.
 Row 5—Knit.
 Rows 7 and 9—P4, * k5, p11; rep from *, end k5, p7.
 Row 8—K7, * p5, k11; rep from *, end p5, k4.
 Rows 10 and 12—Purl.
 Row 11—Knit.
 Rows 13 and 15—P8, * k5, p11; rep from *, end k5, p3.
 Row 14—K3, * p5, k11; rep from *, end p5, k8.
 Rows 16 and 18—Purl.
 Row 17—Knit.
 Rows 19 and 21—K1, p11, * k5, p11; rep from *, end k4.
 Row 20—P4, * k11, p5; rep from *, end k11, p1.
 Row 22—Purl.
 Row 23—Knit.
 Row 24—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-24.



Escalator Pattern

Waving Rib Pattern

Though the ribs are knitted straight, a hint of a wave is imparted to them by the purl stitches, which draw them slightly left and right. The reverse side of this pattern is a most attractive little block stitch arranged in basketweave fashion.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

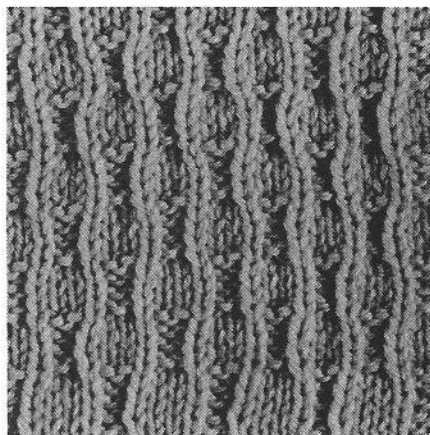
Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—P2, * k4, p2; rep from *.

Rows 2 and 4—K2, * p4, k2; rep from *.

Rows 5 and 7—K3, p2, * k4, p2; rep from *, end k3.

Rows 6 and 8—P3, k2, * p4, k2; rep from *, end p3.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Waving Rib Pattern

Quaker Ridging

Quaker Ridging is only one example of an almost limitless number of possible combinations in knit-purl stripes. Any knitter, even the least experienced, can vary this pattern at will, simply by establishing purled stripes of any desired width across a stockinette fabric at any desired intervals. If the purled ridges are to be more than five rows in width it is a good idea to work them in Garter Stitch so that the fabric does not draw up too much. For instance: if the broader stripe, in the pattern as given, were to be worked in Garter Stitch, then Row 13 would be knitted instead of purled.

For a simple single-row stripe, repeat Rows 1-6 only.

Any number of sts.

Rows 1, 3, and 5—(Right side)—Knit.

Rows 2 and 4—Purl.

Row 6—Knit.

Rows 7, 9, and 11—Knit.

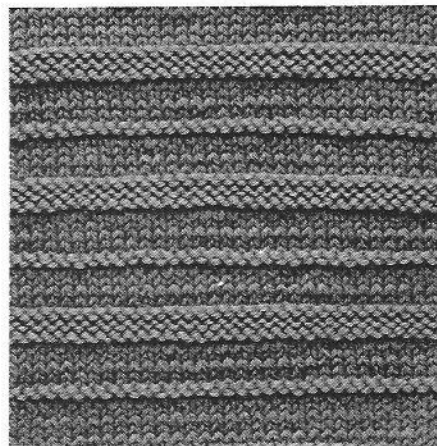
Rows 8 and 10—Purl.

Row 12—Knit.

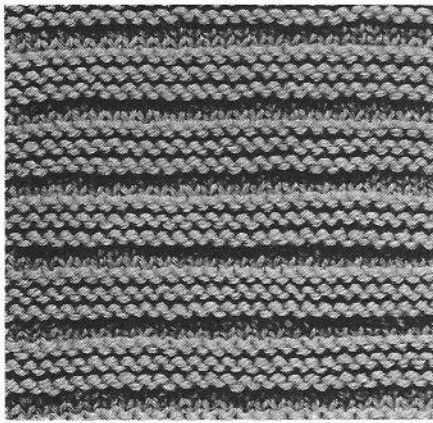
Row 13—Purl.

Row 14—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-14.



Quaker Ridging



Wager Welt or All Fools' Welt

Wager Welt or All Fools' Welt

This type of ridging owes its fame to an amusing little sidelight in the history of knitting. The "wager" was concerned with the question, out of eight pattern rows, how many rows are purled? From the appearance of the pattern it is very hard to guess, and so the French called it Puzzle Stitch and the Germans called it Dispute Stitch; but the English, who seemed to believe that only a fool could be stumped by the problem, called it All Fools' Welt. The answer, of course, is "one."

Any number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Rows 3 through 8—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Banded Insertion Pattern

Banded Insertion Pattern

When worked in fine yarn, this pattern has a soft, lacy effect which is probably the easiest approach to lace in all knitting.

Any number of sts.

NOTE: Two pairs of needles are used, one pair 4 to 5 sizes larger than the other. Odd-numbered rows are right-side rows.

Rows 1-4—Using small needles, knit.

Row 5—Using large needle, knit.

Row 6—Using large needles, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

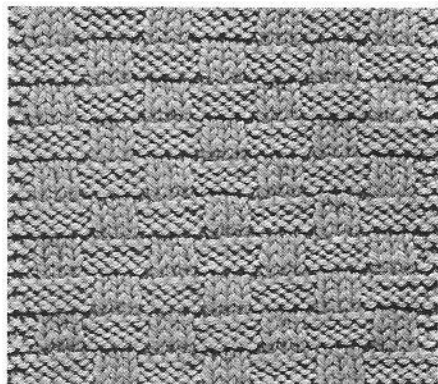
Basketweave

This famous pattern is notable for its ease of working and handsome appearance. It is often done with 7 purl sts across the horizontal bars, instead of 5 as given here; but the shorter 5-stitch span is preferable. Basketweave is not to be confused with Basket Stitch.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 5.

- Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.
Row 2—K5, * p3, k5; rep from *.
Row 3—P5, * k3, p5; rep from *.
Row 4—Repeat Row 2.
Row 5—Knit.
Row 6—K1, * p3, k5; rep from *, end last rep k1 instead of k5.
Row 7—P1, * k3, p5; rep from *, end last rep p1 instead of p5.
Row 8—Repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1–8.



Basketweave

Basket Rib and Basket Welt Patterns

Here are two variations on Basketweave, which together illustrate very plainly how knit and purl stitches are played each against a background of the other. Though Basket Rib consists mostly of purl, or horizontal, stitches, its effect is vertical, like a ribbing. And though Basket Welt consists mostly of knit, or vertical stitches, its quality is definitely horizontal.

BASKET RIB

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * p1, k1; rep from *.
Row 2—K2, * p1, k3; rep from *, end p1, k2.
Row 3—P2, * k1, p3; rep from *, end k1, p2.
Row 4—P1, * k1, p1; rep from *.
Row 5—K1, * p3, k1; rep from *.
Row 6—P1, * k3, p1; rep from *.

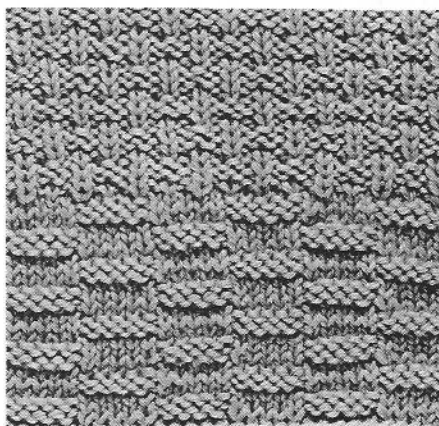
Repeat Rows 1–6.

BASKET WELT

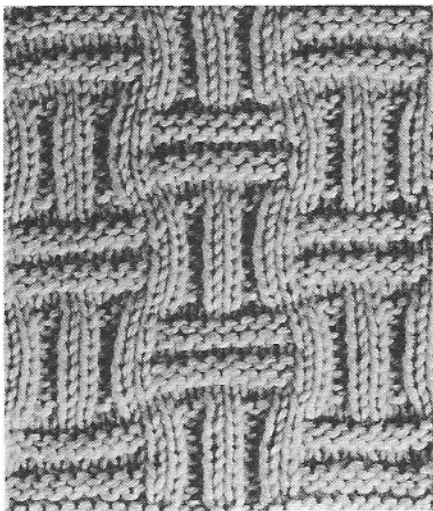
Multiple of 10 sts. Odd-numbered rows are right-side rows.

- Rows 1 and 2—* K5, p5; rep from *.
Row 3—Knit.
Rows 4 and 5—* P5, k5; rep from *.
Row 6—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1–6.



ABOVE: *Basket Rib Pattern*
BELOW: *Basket Welt Pattern*



Double Basket Pattern

Double Basket Pattern

This pattern has nearly as much lateral stretch as a ribbing. It is quite fascinating when left entirely unblocked, so that the vertical ribs can close up together except where they are pushed apart by the purled welts. This produces a series of highly embossed waves that look almost as if they were done with the aid of a cable needle.

Multiple of 18 sts plus 10.

Row 1 (Right side)—* K11, p2, k2, p2, k1; rep from *, end k10.

Row 2—P1, k8, p1, * p1, (k2, p2) twice, k8, p1; rep from *.

Row 3—* K1, p8, (k2, p2) twice, k1; rep from *, end k1, p8, k1.

Row 4—P10, * p1, k2, p2, k2, p11; rep from *.

Rows 5, 6, 7, and 8—Repeat Rows 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Row 9—Knit.

Row 10—(P2, k2) twice, p2, * p 10, (k2, p2) twice; rep from *.

Row 11—* (K2, p2) twice, k2, p8; rep from *, end (k2, p2) twice, k2.

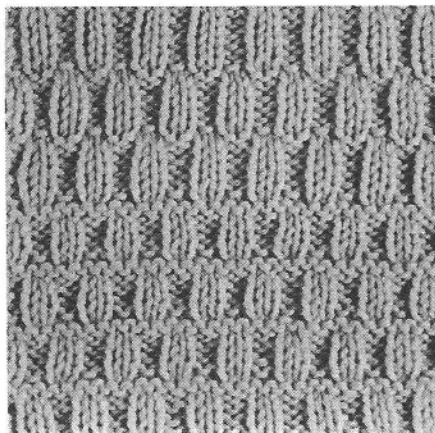
Row 12—(P2, k2) twice, p2, * k8, (p2, k2) twice, p2; rep from *.

Row 13—* (K2, p2) twice, k10; rep from *, end (k2, p2) twice, k2.

Rows 14, 15, 16, and 17—Repeat Rows 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Row 18—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1–18.



ABOVE: Elongated Rib Check

BELOW: Variation

Elongated Rib Check

This is a variant of Double Seed Stitch which also looks the same on right and wrong sides. It gives a pretty texture of knit-stitch checks, each 2 sts wide and 6 rows high.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Rows 1, 3, and 5—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Rows 2, 4, and 6—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Rows 7, 9, and 11—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Rows 8, 10, and 12—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–12.

VARIATION

Establishing odd-numbered rows as wrong-side rows, work as above except: *Knit* every stitch across Rows 5, 6, 11, and 12.

Swedish Block Pattern

This Scandinavian version of Block Stitch enlarges some of the squares and reduces others, to produce a sort of cross-rib which is very attractive for sports wear—and *so* easy to knit!

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

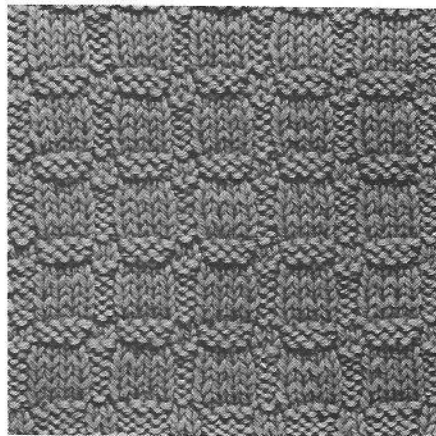
Row 1 (Right side)—K2, * p4, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k4, p2; rep from *.

Rows 3, 5, and 7—P2, * k4, p2; rep from *.

Rows 4, 6, and 8—K2, * p4, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Swedish Block Pattern

Squared Check Pattern

Multiple of 10 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—K2, * p8, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k8, p2; rep from *.

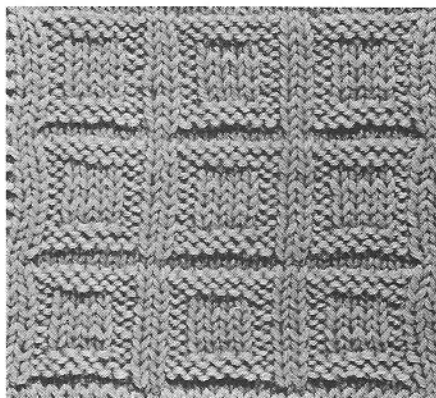
Rows 5, 7, and 9—K2, * p2, k4, p2, k2; rep from *.

Rows 6, 8, and 10—P2, * k2, p4, k2, p2; rep from *.

Row 11—Repeat Row 3.

Row 12—Repeat Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Squared Check Pattern

Block Stitch or Dice Pattern

This is the simplest form of knit-purl check, and like most very simple knitting patterns it has been much varied. Three variations at once are given here. In all three the basic checks are made of knit stitches, and the contrasting checks of (1) purl stitches, (2) Garter Stitch, and (3) Seed Stitch. Only (1), the Knit-Purl Block Stitch, looks the same on both sides.

For all three variations: Multiple of 10 sts plus 5.

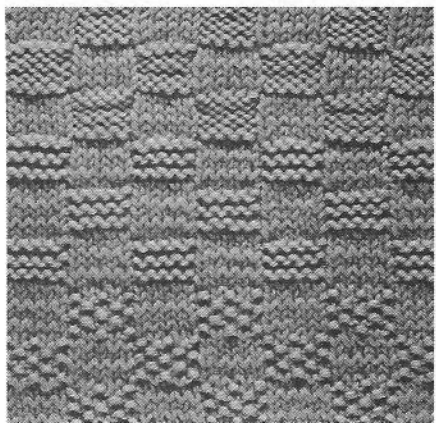
(1) KNIT-PURL BLOCK STITCH

Rows 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8—K5, * p5, k5; rep from *.

Rows 2, 4, 7, and 9—P5, * k5, p5; rep from *.

Row 10—K5, * p5, k5; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-10.



ABOVE: Knit-Purl Block Stitch

CENTER: Garter Block Stitch

BELOW: Seed Block Stitch

(2) GARTER BLOCK STITCH

Rows 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 (Right side)—Knit.
Rows 2, 4, and 6—K5, * p5, k5; rep from *.
Rows 8, 10, and 12—P5, * k5, p5; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

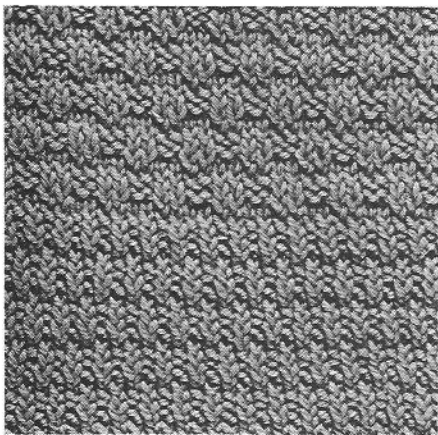
(3) SEED BLOCK STITCH

Rows 1, 3, and 5—(Wrong side)—P5, * (k1, p1) twice, k1, p5; rep from *.
Rows 2 and 4—K5, * (k1, p1) twice, k6; rep from *.
Rows 6, 8, and 10—(P1, k1) twice, p1, * k5, (p1, k1) twice, p1; rep from *.
Rows 7 and 9—(P1, k1) twice, p1, * p5, (p1, k1) twice, p1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-10.

Swedish Check and Twisted Check Patterns

Here are two very nice allover textured fabrics for “tweedy” sports wear, coats, and sweaters. Twisted Check has a little more depth to it than Swedish Check, but Swedish Check is somewhat faster to work.



ABOVE: *Swedish Check Pattern*
BELOW: *Twisted Check*

SWEDISH CHECK

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit all sts through back loops.
Row 2—Purl.
Row 3—K2-b, * p2, k2-b; rep from *.
Row 4—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.
Rows 5 and 6—Repeat Rows 1 and 2.
Row 7—P2, * k2-b, p2; rep from *.
Row 8—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

TWISTED CHECK

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit all sts through back loops.
Rows 2 and 4—* K1, p1-b; rep from *, end k1.
Row 3—* P1, k1-b; rep from *, end p1.

Row 5—Knit all sts through back loops.
 Row 6—* P1-b, k1; rep from *, end p1-b.
 Row 7—* K1-b, p1; rep from *, end k1-b.
 Row 8—Repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

Little Check

This is a very old pattern, possibly dating back to the earliest Arabic knitting. It is formed of small squares of stockinette stitch (knit stitches) on a ground of reverse stockinette (purl stitches).

Multiple of 10 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.
 Row 2—K4, * p3, k7; rep from *, end last rep k4.
 Row 3—P4, * k3, p7; rep from *, end last rep p4.
 Row 4—Repeat Row 2.
 Row 5—Purl.
 Row 6—Knit.
 Row 7—K2, * p7, k3; rep from *, end last rep k2.
 Row 8—P2, * k7, p3; rep from *, end last rep p2.
 Row 9—Repeat Row 7.
 Row 10—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-10.



Little Check

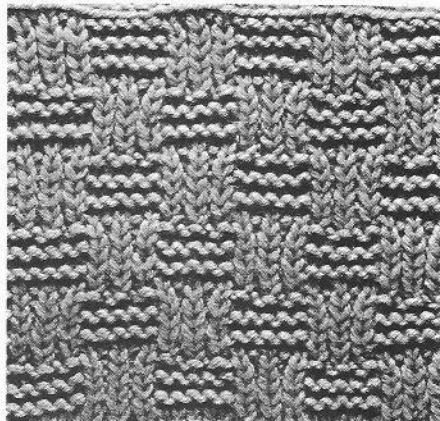
Garter and Rib Check

The name of this pattern explains it—checks of garter stitch alternating with ribbing.

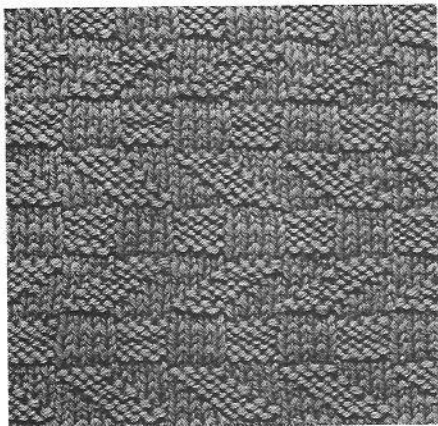
Multiple of 10 sts.

Row 1—* (K1, p1) twice, k6; rep from *.
 Row 2—* K5, (p1, k1) twice, p1; rep from *.
 Rows 3 and 5—Repeat Row 1.
 Rows 4 and 6—Repeat Row 2.
 Row 7—* K6, (p1, k1) twice; rep from *.
 Row 8—* (P1, k1) twice, p1, k5; rep from *.
 Rows 9 and 11—Repeat Row 7.
 Rows 10 and 12—Repeat Row 8.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Garter and Rib Check



Vandyke Check Pattern

Vandyke Check Pattern

Multiple of 8 sts.

Row 1—(Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—* K4, p4; rep from *.

Row 3—P1, * k4, p4; rep from *, end last rep p3 instead of p4.

Row 4—K2, * p4, k4; rep from *, end last rep k2 instead of k4.

Row 5—P3, * k4, p4; rep from *, end last rep p1 instead of p4.

Row 6—* P4, k4; rep from *.

Row 7—Knit.

Rows 8, 9, 10 and 11—* K4, p4, rep from *.

Row 12—Purl.

Row 13—* P4, k4; rep from *.

Row 14—K1, * p4, k4; rep from *, end last rep k3 instead of k4.

Row 15—P2, * k4, p4; rep from *, end last rep p2 instead of p4.

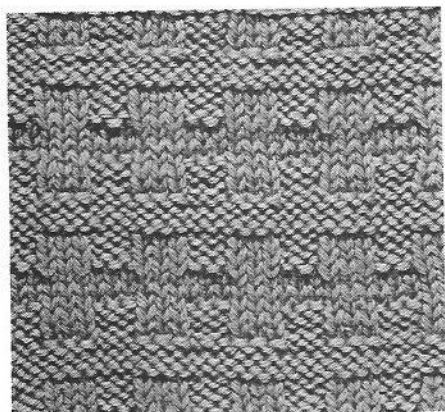
Row 16—K3, * p4, k4; rep from *, end last rep k1 instead of k4.

Row 17—* K4, p4; rep from *.

Row 18—Purl.

Rows 19, 20, 21 and 22—* P4, k4; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-22.



Harris Tweed Pattern

Harris Tweed Pattern

Multiple of 6 sts.

Rows 1-3—* K3, p3; rep from *.

Row 4—Knit.

Row 5—Purl.

Row 6—Knit.

Rows 7-9—* K3, p3; rep from *.

Row 10—Purl.

Row 11—Knit.

Row 12—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

Arabic Cross

This is an ancient pattern using the crossed stockinette stitch, which is formed into short-armed crosses on a purl-stitch ground.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.

Row 2—Knit.

Rows 3 and 5—P5, * k3-b, p9; rep from *, end last rep p5 instead of p9.

Rows 4 and 6—K5, * p3, k9; rep from *, end last rep k5 instead of k9.
 Rows 7 and 9—P2, * k9-b, p3; rep from *, end last rep p2 instead of p3.
 Rows 8 and 10—K2, * p9, k3; rep from *, end last rep k2 instead of k3.
 Rows 11 and 13—Repeat Rows 3 and 5.
 Rows 12 and 14—Repeat Rows 4 and 6.
 Row 15—Purl.
 Row 16—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

Arabic Diamonds

If desired, the diamonds in this pattern may be knitted in Crossed or Twisted knit stitches for a more authentic Eastern look.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.
 Row 2—Knit.
 Row 3—P4, * k1, p7; rep from *, end last rep p4.
 Row 4—K4, * p1, k7; rep from *, end last rep k4.
 Row 5—P3, * k3, p5; rep from *, end last rep p3.
 Row 6—K3, * p3, k5; rep from *, end last rep k3.
 Row 7—P2, * k5, p3; rep from *, end last rep p2.
 Row 8—K2, * p5, k3; rep from *, end last rep k2.
 Row 9—Repeat Row 5.
 Row 10—Repeat Row 6.
 Row 11—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 12—Repeat Row 4.

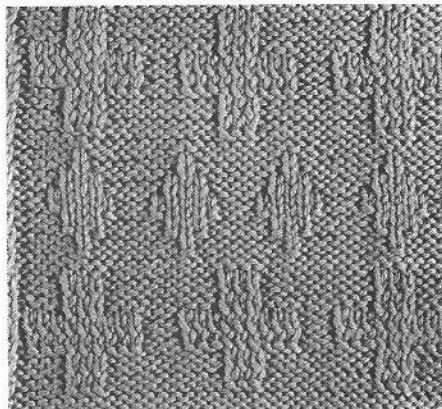
Repeat Rows 1-12.

Organ-Pipes Pattern

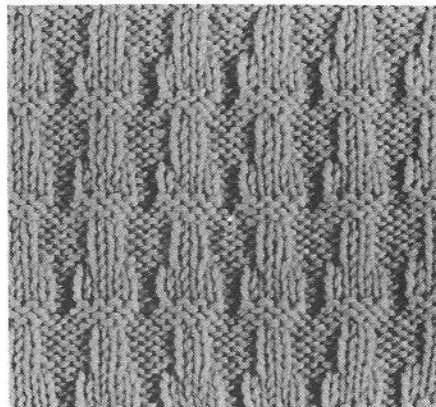
Multiple of 6 sts plus 4.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—K4, * p2, k4; rep from *.
 Rows 2 and 4—P4, * k2, p4; rep from *.
 Rows 5 and 7—P1, k2, * p4, k2; rep from *, end p1.
 Rows 6 and 8—K1, p2, * k4, p2; rep from *, end k1.
 Row 9—Purl.
 Row 10—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-10.



UPPER AND LOWER BANDS: *Arabic Cross*
 CENTER BAND: *Arabic Diamonds*



Organ-Pipes Pattern

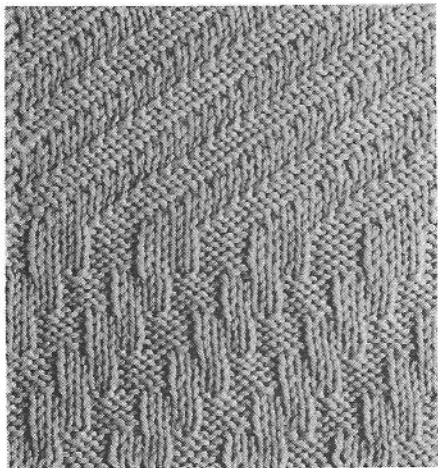
Diagonal Rib

This pattern may be varied by increasing or decreasing the number of purl stitches on the right side (i.e., p2, k4 etc.) or by knitting and purling into the back loops of those stitches which form a knit stripe on the right side. In any case, the pattern is developed by moving the stripes one stitch over to the left or right on every row.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6.

- Row 1—K1, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p4, k1.
Row 2—K4, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p2.
Row 3—K3, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p3.
Row 4—K2, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p4.
Row 5—P1, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k4, p1.
Row 6—P4, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k2.
Row 7—P3, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k3.
Row 8—P2, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k4.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



ABOVE: *Diagonal Rib*

BELOW: *Broken Diagonal Rib*

Broken Diagonal Rib

This is similar to Diagonal Rib but progresses in a zigzag design.

Multiple of 8 sts.

- Rows 1, 2, 3, and 4—* P4, k4; rep from *.
Rows 5 and 7—K2, * p4, k4; rep from *, end last rep k2 instead of k4.
Rows 6 and 8—P2, * k4, p4; rep from *, end last rep p2 instead of p4.
Rows 9, 10, 11, and 12—* K4, p4; rep from *.
Rows 13 and 15—P2, * k4, p4; rep from *, end last rep p2 instead of p4.
Rows 14 and 16—K2, * p4, k4; rep from *, end last rep k2 instead of k4.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

Parallelogram Check

There are two ways of making this pattern. In the first version (Vertical), the parallelogram checks are slanted at the top and bottom, and straight at the sides. In the second version (Horizontal), the checks are slanted at the sides, and straight at the

top and bottom. In both versions, if odd-numbered rows are used on the right side, the checks will slant to the left as shown; whereas if the even-numbered rows are used on the right side, the checks will slant to the right instead. The pattern should be thus reversed if there are to be two panels of it on either side of a common center.

I. VERTICAL PARALLELOGRAM CHECK

Multiple of 5 sts.

Row 1—* P1, k4; rep from *.
Rows 2 and 3—* P3, k2; rep from *.
Row 4—Repeat Row 1.
Row 5—* K1, p4; rep from *.
Rows 6 and 7—* K3, p2; rep from *.
Row 8—Repeat Row 5.

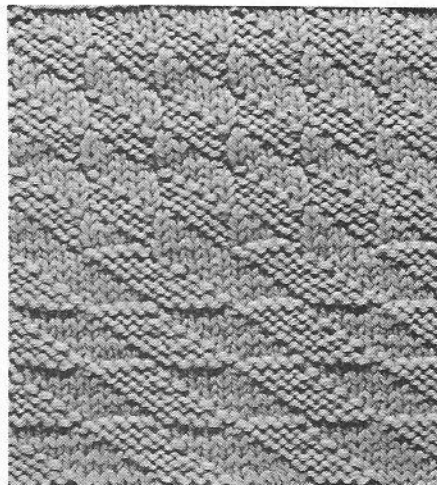
Repeat Rows 1–8.

II. HORIZONTAL PARALLELOGRAM CHECK

Multiple of 10 sts.

Row 1—* K5, p5; rep from *.
Row 2—K4, * p5, k5; rep from *, end p5, k1.
Row 3—P2, * k5, p5; rep from *, end k5, p3.
Row 4—K2, * p5, k5; rep from *, end p5, k3.
Row 5—P4, * k5, p5; rep from *, end k5, p1.
Row 6—* P5, k5; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–6.



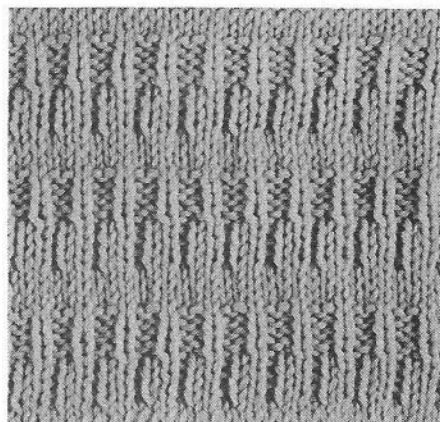
ABOVE: *Vertical Parallelogram Check*
BELOW: *Horizontal Parallelogram Check*

Tulip Pattern

Multiple of 3 sts.

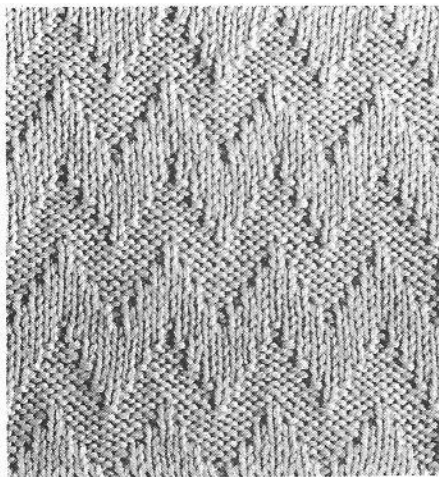
Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Knit.
Rows 2 and 4—Purl.
Rows 5 and 7—K1, * p1, k2; rep from *, end p1, k1.
Rows 6 and 8—P1, * k1, p2; rep from *, end k1, p1.
Rows 9 and 11—* P2, k1; rep from *.
Rows 10 and 12—* P1, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



Tulip Pattern

Chevron



Chevron

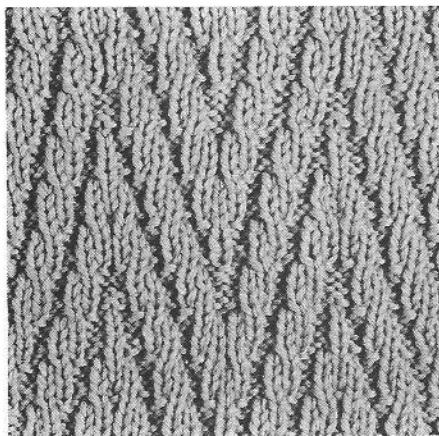
This is an interesting pattern of transverse zigzags, of the "Vandyke" type. It looks the same on both sides although the pattern is reversed. Note that in the second half of the pattern the odd-numbered rows are switched to the even-numbered side.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 1.

- Row 1—K1, * p7, k1; rep from *.
- Row 2—P1, * k7, p1; rep from *.
- Row 3—K2, * p5, k3; rep from *, end p5, k2.
- Row 4—P2, * k5, p3; rep from *, end k5, p2.
- Row 5—K3, * p3, k5; rep from *, end p3, k3.
- Row 6—P3, * k3, p5; rep from *, end k3, p3.
- Row 7—K4, * p1, k7; rep from *, end p1, k4.
- Row 8—P4, * k1, p7; rep from *, end k1, p4.
- Row 9—Repeat Row 2.
- Row 10—Repeat Row 1.
- Row 11—Repeat Row 4.
- Row 12—Repeat Row 3.
- Row 13—Repeat Row 6.
- Row 14—Repeat Row 5.
- Row 15—Repeat Row 8.
- Row 16—Repeat Row 7.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

Pinnacle Chevron



Pinnacle Chevron

This pattern is remarkable for beauty of texture. It is formed of a broken Knit-Two Purl-Two ribbing arranged in chevrons, and is almost as simple to work as the ribbing itself. If it is pressed only lightly, or left altogether unblocked, the knit stitches will close up and twist around each other so that they resemble little Mock Cables.

Multiple of 18 sts plus 1.

- Rows 1 and 3—P1, * (k2, p2) twice, k1, (p2, k2) twice, p1; rep from *.
- Rows 2 and 4—K1, * (p2, k2) twice, p1, (k2, p2) twice, k1; rep from *.
- Rows 5 and 7—P1, * p1, k2, p2, k2, p3, (k2, p2) twice; rep from *.
- Rows 6 and 8—K1, * k1, p2, k2, p2, k3, (p2, k2) twice; rep from *.

Rows 9 and 11—Repeat Rows 2 and 4.
 Rows 10 and 12—Repeat Rows 1 and 3.
 Rows 13 and 15—Repeat Rows 6 and 8.
 Rows 14 and 16—Repeat Rows 5 and 7.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

Seeded Chevron

If the odd-numbered rows are used on the right side, then the chevrons are in Seed Stitch outlined in purl, as shown. If the even-numbered rows are used on the right side, then the chevron is double: one of Seed Stitch, and one of purl, alternated upon a knit-stitch ground. Both sides are very pretty, and it is up to the knitter which one is to be preferred.

Multiple of 22 sts plus 1.

Row 1—K1, * p3, (k1, p1) twice, k1, p5, k1, (p1, k1) twice, p3, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—P1, * p1, k3, (p1, k1) twice, p1, k3, p1, (k1, p1) twice, k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 3—K1, * k2, p3, (k1, p1) 5 times, k1, p3, k3; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, * p3, k3, (p1, k1) 4 times, p1, k3, p3, k1; rep from *.

Row 5—P1, * p1, k3, p3, (k1, p1) 3 times, k1, p3, k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 6—K1, * k2, p3, k3, (p1, k1) twice, p1, k3, p3, k3; rep from *.

Row 7—K1, * p3, k3, p3, k1, p1, k1, p3, k3, p3, k1; rep from *.

Row 8—K1, * (p1, k3, p3, k3) twice, p1, k1; rep from *.

Row 9—K1, * p1, k1, p3, k3, p5, k3, p3, k1, p1, k1; rep from *.

Row 10—K1, * p1, k1, p1, (k3, p3) twice, k3, (p1, k1) twice; rep from *.

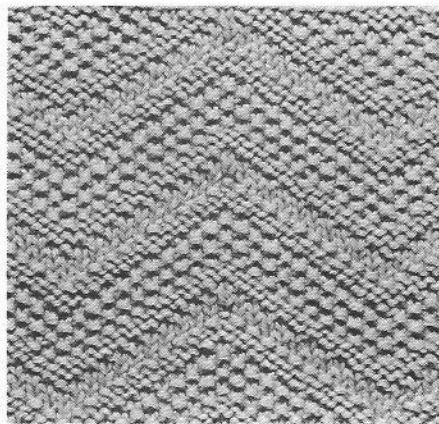
Row 11—K1, * (p1, k1) twice, p3, k3, p1, k3, p3, (k1, p1) twice, k1; rep from *.

Row 12—K1, * (p1, k1) twice, p1, k3, p5, k3, (p1, k1) 3 times; rep from *.

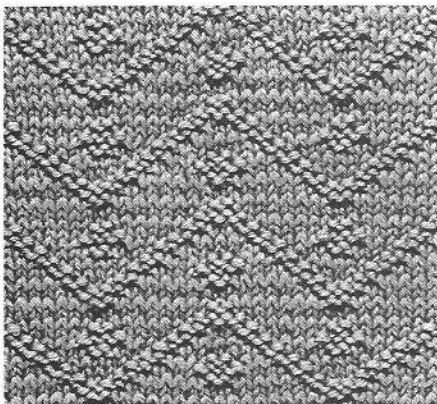
Row 13—P1, * (p1, k1) 3 times, p3, k3, p3, (k1, p1) twice, k1, p2; rep from *.

Row 14—K1, * k2, (p1, k1) twice, (p1, k3) twice, (p1, k1) 3 times, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-14.



Seeded Chevron



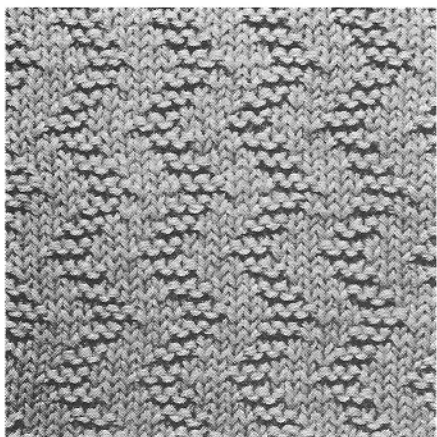
Dotted Chevron

Dotted Chevron

Multiple of 18 sts.

- Row 1 (Right side)—* K8, p2, k8; rep from *.
 Row 2—* P7, k4, p7; rep from *.
 Row 3—* P1, k5, p2, k2, p2, k5, p1; rep from *.
 Row 4—* K2, p3, k2, p4, k2, p3, k2; rep from *.
 Row 5—* P1, k3, p2, k6, p2, k3, p1; rep from *.
 Row 6—* P3, (k2, p3) 3 times; rep from *.
 Row 7—* K2, p2, k3, p4, k3, p2, k2; rep from *.
 Row 8—* P1, k2, (p5, k2) twice, p1; rep from *.
 Row 9—* P2, k14, p2; rep from *.
 Row 10—* K1, p16, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–10.



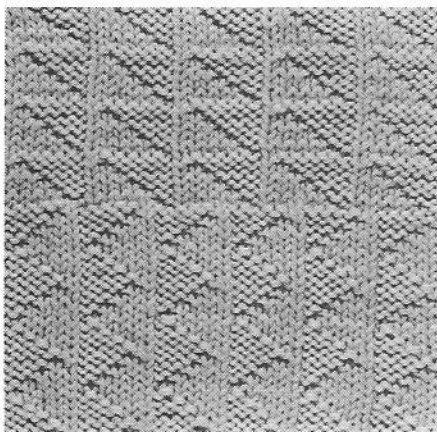
Garter Stitch Zigzag

Garter Stitch Zigzag

Multiple of 6 sts.

- Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.
 Row 2—* K3, p3; rep from *.
 Row 4—P1, * k3, p3; rep from *, end last rep p2 instead of p3.
 Row 6—P2, * k3, p3; rep from *, end last rep p1 instead of p3.
 Row 8—* P3, k3; rep from *.
 Row 10—P2, * k3, p3; rep from *, end last rep p1 instead of p3.
 Row 12—P1, * k3, p3; rep from *, end last rep p2 instead of p3.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



ABOVE: *Triangular Stitch*
 BELOW: *Pennant Stitch*

Triangular Stitch

This is a Scottish pattern, sometimes known as Mock Kilting, for the reason that if left unpressed it will tend to roll up into soft pleats.

Multiple of 7 sts.

- Row 1—* P6, k1; rep from *.
 Row 2—* P2, k5; rep from *.
 Row 3—* P4, k3; rep from *.
 Row 4—* P4, k3; rep from *.
 Row 5—* P2, k5; rep from *.
 Row 6—* P6, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–6.

Pennant Stitch

Pennant Stitch, a close relative of Triangular Stitch, has an even stronger tendency to form pleats. Thus it is sometimes called Pennant Pleating. Thanks to this natural pleating ability it is particularly useful for skirts.

Multiple of 6 sts.

Row 1—* K1, p5; rep from *.
Row 2—* K4, p2; rep from *.
Row 3—* K3, p3; rep from *.
Row 4—* K2, p4; rep from *.
Row 5—* K5, p1; rep from *.
Row 6—Repeat Row 4.
Row 7—Repeat Row 3.
Row 8—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

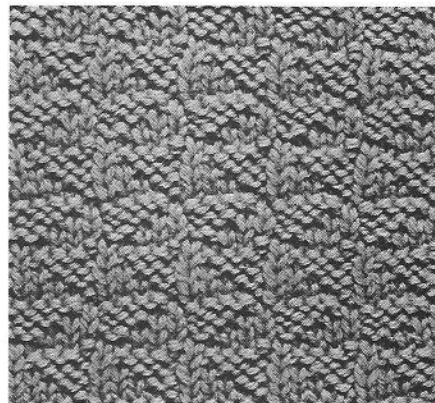
Lozenge Pattern

This is a traditional Italian knitting pattern of some antiquity.

Multiple of 5 sts.

Row 1—* P1, k4; rep from *.
Rows 2 and 3—* P3, k2; rep from *.
Row 4—* P1, k4; rep from *.
Row 5—* K4, p1; rep from *.
Rows 6 and 7—* K2, p3; rep from *.
Row 8—* K4, p1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Lozenge Pattern

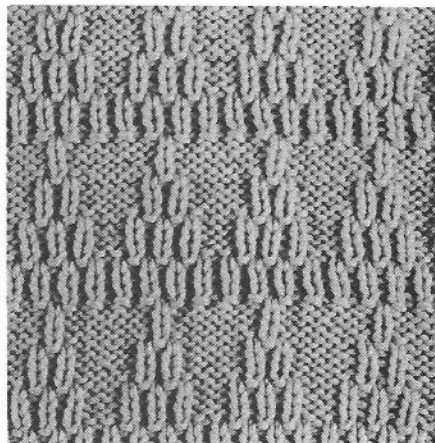
Pyramid Pattern

This is an Italian pattern, but the pyramid design, with minor variations, is common to many European countries.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 1.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—* P1, k1; rep from *, end p1.
Rows 2 and 4—* K1, p1; rep from *, end k1.
Rows 5 and 7—* P2, (k1, p1) 3 times; rep from *, end p1.
Rows 6 and 8—* K2, (p1, k1) 3 times; rep from *, end k1.
Rows 9 and 11—* P3, k1, p1, k1, p2; rep from *, end p1.
Rows 10 and 12—* K3, p1, k1, p1, k2; rep from *, end k1.
Rows 13 and 15—* P4, k1, p3; rep from *, end p1.
Rows 14 and 16—* K4, p1, k3; rep from *, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Pyramid Pattern

Dutch Pyramids

This pattern combines two different pyramid formations in the same design.

Multiple of 15 sts plus 7.

Row 1 (Right side)—* P1, k5-b, p1, k8; rep from *, end p1, k5-b, p1.

Row 2—* K1, p5-b, k1, p8; rep from *, end k1, p5-b, k1.

Row 3—* P1, k5-b, p9; rep from *, end p1, k5-b, p1.

Row 4—* K1, p5-b, k9; rep from *, end k1, p5-b, k1.

Row 5—* P2, k3-b, p3, k6, p1; rep from *, end p2, k3-b, p2.

Row 6—* K2, p3-b, k3, p6, k1; rep from *, end k2, p3-b, k2.

Row 7—* P2, k3-b, p10; rep from *, end p2, k3-b, p2.

Row 8—* K2, p3-b, k10; rep from *, end k2, p3-b, k2.

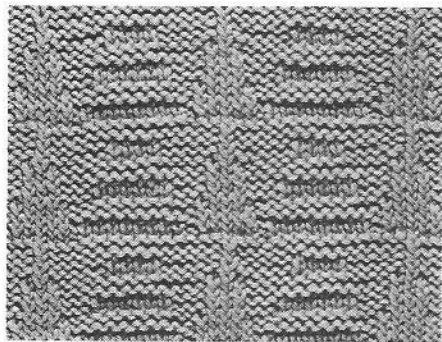
Row 9—* P3, k1-b, p5, k4, p2; rep from *, end p3, k1-b, p3.

Row 10—* K3, p1-b, k5, p4, k2; rep from *, end k3, p1-b, k3.

Row 11—* P3, k1-b, p11; rep from *, end p3, k1-b, p3.

Row 12—* K3, p1-b, k11; rep from *, end k3, p1-b, k3.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Dutch Pyramids

Diamond Brocade

This is a very famous pattern. For centuries it has recommended itself to knitters by virtue of its simplicity of working and its handsome appearance. Thus, as is inevitable when a pattern passes through many hands, many different versions of it exist.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Right side)—K4, * p1, k7; rep from *, end p1, k4.

Row 2—P3, * k1, p1, k1, p5; rep from *, end last repeat p3.

Row 3—K2, * p1, k3; rep from *, end last repeat k2.

Row 4—P1, * k1, p5, k1, p1; rep from *.

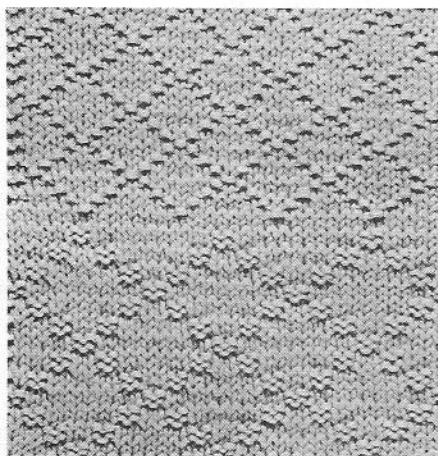
Row 5—* P1, k7; rep from *, end p1.

Row 6—Repeat Row 4.

Row 7—Repeat Row 3.

Row 8—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



ABOVE: *Diamond Brocade*

BELOW: *Double Diamond Brocade*

VARIATION: *DOUBLE DIAMOND BROCADE*

Multiple of 12 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K5, * p2, k10; rep from *, end p2, k5.

Row 2 and all other wrong-side rows: Knit all knit sts and purl all purl sts.

Row 3—K3, * p2, k2, p2, k6; rep from *, end last repeat k3.

- Row 5—K1, * p2, k6, p2, k2; rep from *, end last repeat k1.
 Row 7—P1, * k10, p2; rep from *, end k10, p1.
 Row 9—Repeat Row 5.
 Row 11—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 12—Knit all knit sts and purl all purl sts.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

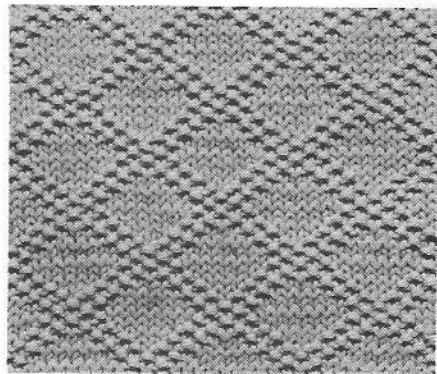
King Charles Brocade

This elegant version of Diamond Brocade carries a historical footnote of a rather gruesome nature. It is one of the patterns in a vest worn by King Charles I of England on the day of his execution in 1649. This vest, a marvelous piece of master knitting of the period, was worked in blue silk. It was preserved in the London Museum.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * p1, k9, p1, k1; rep from *.
 Row 2—K1, * p1, k1, p7, k1, p1, k1; rep from *.
 Row 3—K1, * p1, k1, p1, k5, (p1, k1) twice; rep from *.
 Row 4—P1, * (p1, k1) twice, p3, k1, p1, k1, p2; rep from *.
 Row 5—K1, * k2, (p1, k1) 3 times, p1, k3; rep from *.
 Row 6—P1, * p3, (k1, p1) twice, k1, p4; rep from *.
 Row 7—K1, * k4, p1, k1, p1, k5; rep from *.
 Row 8—Repeat Row 6.
 Row 9—Repeat Row 5.
 Row 10—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 11—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 12—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



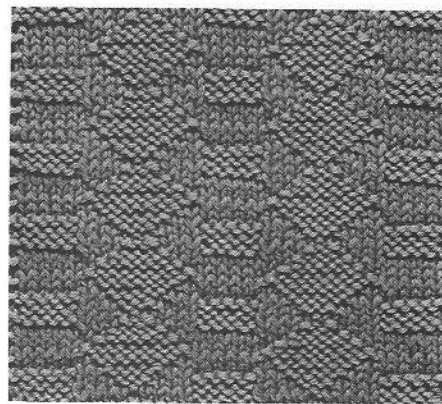
King Charles Brocade

English Diamond Block Pattern

Multiple of 14 sts plus 5.

- Row 1 (Right side)—P5, * k4, p1, k4, p5; rep from *.
 Row 2—K5, * p3, k3, p3, k5; rep from *.
 Row 3—K7, * p5, k9; rep from *, end last repeat k7.
 Row 4—P6, * k7, p7; rep from *, end last repeat p6.
 Row 5—K5, * p9, k5; rep from *.
 Row 6—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 7—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 8—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

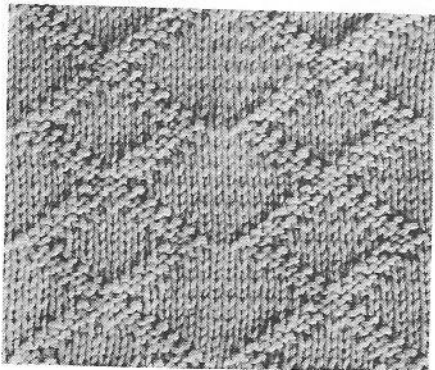


English Diamond Block Pattern

Inverness Diamonds

Derived from fishermen's sweaters of the port of Inverness

Panel of 17 sts.



Inverness Diamonds

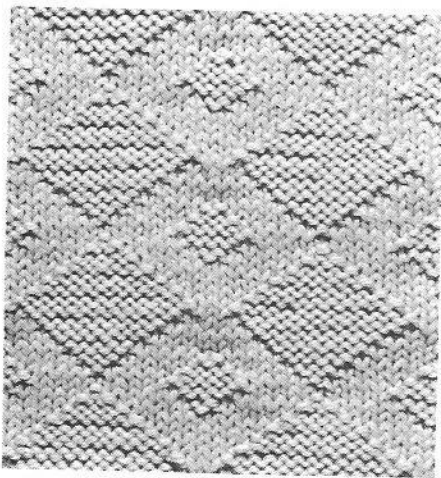
- Row 1 (Right side)—K1, p3, k9, p3, k1.
- Row 2—P2, k3, p7, k3, p2.
- Row 3—K3, p3, k5, p3, k3.
- Row 4—P4, k3, p3, k3, p4.
- Row 5—K5, p3, k1, p3, k5.
- Row 6—P6, k5, p6.
- Row 7—K7, p3, k7.
- Row 8—Repeat Row 6.
- Row 9—Repeat Row 5.
- Row 10—Repeat Row 4.
- Row 11—Repeat Row 3.
- Row 12—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

Giant Diamond Pattern

The wrong side of this pattern may be presented as the right side if desired. It shows the same design, in reverse.

Multiple of 15 sts.



Giant Diamond Pattern

- Row 1 (Right side)—* K1, p13, k1; rep from *.
- Row 2—* P2, k11, p2; rep from *.
- Row 3—* K3, p9, k3; rep from *.
- Row 4—* P4, k7, p4; rep from *.
- Row 5—* K5, p5, k5; rep from *.
- Row 6—* K1, p5, k3, p5, k1; rep from *.
- Row 7—* P2, k5, p1, k5, p2; rep from *.
- Row 8—* K3, p9, k3; rep from *.
- Row 9—Repeat Row 7.
- Row 10—Repeat Row 6.
- Row 11—Repeat Row 5.
- Row 12—Repeat Row 4.
- Row 13—Repeat Row 3.
- Row 14—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-14.

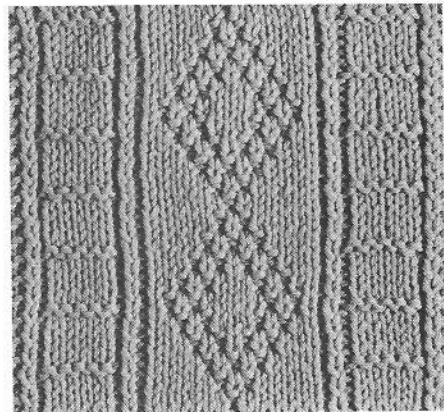
Diamond Stripe

This pattern gives a vertical stripe with diamonds formed of Moss Stitch indented into a knit-stitch ground. The panel may be combined with ribbings or cables or other texture patterns, or simply repeated across.

Panel of 13 sts.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K6, p1, k6.
- Row 2—P6, k1, p6.
- Row 3—K5, p1, k1, p1, k5.
- Row 4—P5, k1, p1, k1, p5.
- Row 5—K4, (p1, k1) twice, p1, k4.
- Row 6—P4, (k1, p1) twice, k1, p4.
- Row 7—K3, (p1, k1) three times, p1, k3.
- Row 8—P3, (k1, p1) three times, k1, p3.
- Row 9—K2, p1, k1, p1, k3, p1, k1, p1, k2.
- Row 10—P2, k1, p1, k1, p3, k1, p1, k1, p2.
- Row 11—(K1, p1) twice, k5, (p1, k1) twice.
- Row 12—(P1, k1) twice, p5, (k1, p1) twice.
- Row 13—Repeat Row 9.
- Row 14—Repeat Row 10.
- Row 15—Repeat Row 7.
- Row 16—Repeat Row 8.
- Row 17—Repeat Row 5.
- Row 18—Repeat Row 6.
- Row 19—Repeat Row 3.
- Row 20—Repeat Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



CENTER PANEL: *Diamond Stripe*
SIDE PANELS: *Jacob's Ladder, or Ladder of Life*

Jacob's Ladder or Ladder of Life

This pattern is also known as Cross-Rib. It is often seen in fisherman sweaters, where its comparative simplicity sets off more complicated cables in a pleasing fashion.

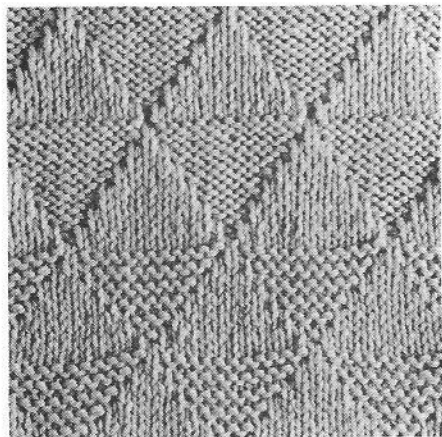
Panel of 7 sts.

- Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Wrong side)—K1, p5, k1.
- Rows 2 and 4—P1, k5, p1.
- Row 6—Purl 7.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

Halved Diamond Pattern

Multiple of 12 sts plus 1.



ABOVE: *Halved Diamond Pattern*

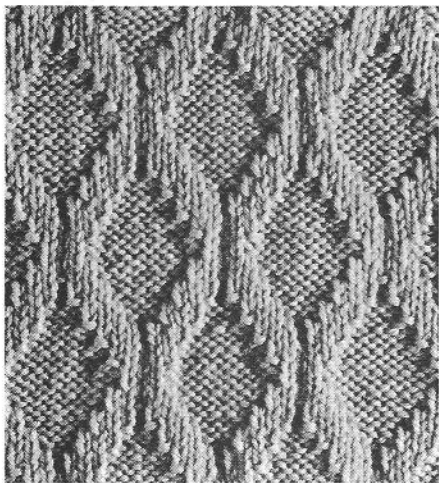
BELOW: *Garter Stitch Version*

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—P6, * k1, p11; rep from *, end k1, p6.
Row 2—K6, * p1, k11; rep from *, end p1, k6.
Row 3—P5, * k3, p9; rep from *, end k3, p5.
Row 4—K5, * p3, k9; rep from *, end p3, k5.
Row 5—P4, * k5, p7; rep from *, end k5, p4.
Row 6—K4, * p5, k7; rep from *, end p5, k4.
Row 7—P3, * k7, p5; rep from *, end k7, p3.
Row 8—K3, * p7, k5; rep from *, end p7, k3.
Row 9—P2, * k9, p3; rep from *, end k9, p2.
Row 10—K2, * p9, k3; rep from *, end p9, k2.
Row 11—P1, * k11, p1; rep from *.
Row 12—K1, * p11, k1; rep from *.
Rows 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24—Repeat
Rows 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Repeat Rows 1-24.

GARTER STITCH VERSION

Repeat all odd-numbered or wrong-side rows exactly as given above. All even-numbered or right-side rows: Knit. On this version the even-numbered rows must be kept to the right side; on the basic Halved Diamond Pattern above, either side can be shown.



Imitation Lattice

Imitation Lattice

This pattern bears some resemblance to the regular cabled Lattice, but is constructed entirely of simple knit and purl stitches. The “lattice” is seen when odd-numbered rows are used as the *wrong* side. If even-numbered rows are placed on the wrong side instead, then the result is a pretty pattern of embossed knit-stitch diamonds on a purled ground.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 1.

- Row 1—K4, * p5, k7; rep from *, end p5, k4.
Row 2 and all other even-numbered rows—Knit all knit sts and purl all purl sts.
Row 3—K3, * p3, k1, p3, k5; rep from *, end last repeat k3.
Row 5—K2, * p3, k3; rep from *, end last repeat k2.
Row 7—K1, * p3, k5, p3, k1; rep from *.
Row 9—P3, * k7, p5; rep from *, end k7, p3.

Row 11—P2, * k9, p3; rep from *, end k9, p2.
 Row 13—Repeat Row 9.
 Row 15—Repeat Row 7.
 Row 17—Repeat Row 5.
 Row 19—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 21—Repeat Row 1.
 Row 23—K5, * p3, k9; rep from *, end p3, k5.
 Row 24—See Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-24.

Elongated Diamond Pattern

The wrong side of this pattern is very attractive, and might be preferred by some knitters for use on the right side of the fabric.

Multiple of 22 sts plus 1.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—K1, * k1, p2, k2, p1, k3, p1, k1, p1, k3, p1, k2, p2, k2; rep from *.

Rows 2 and 4—P1, * p1, k2, p2, k5, p1, k5, p2, k2, p2; rep from *.

Rows 5 and 7—K1, * p2, k2, (p1, k3) 3 times, p1, k2, p2, k1; rep from *.

Rows 6 and 8—P1, * k2, p2, k5, p3, k5, p2, k2, p1; rep from *.

Rows 9 and 11—P1, * p1, k2, p1, k3, (p1, k2) twice, p1, k3, p1, k2, p2; rep from *.

Rows 10 and 12—K1, * k1, p2, k5, p2, k1, p2, k5, p2, k2; rep from *.

Rows 13 and 15—P1, * k2, p1, k3, p1, k2, p3, k2, p1, k3, p1, k2, p1; rep from *.

Rows 14 and 16—K1, * p2, k5, p2, k3, p2, k5, p2, k1; rep from *.

Rows 17 and 19—K1, * k1, p1, k3, p1, k2, p2, k1, p2, k2, p1, k3, p1, k2; rep from *.

Rows 18 and 20—P1, * p1, k5, p2, k2, p1, k2, p2, k5, p2; rep from *.

Rows 21 and 23—K1, * p1, k3, p1, k2, p2, k3, p2, k2, p1, k3, p1, k1; rep from *.

Rows 22 and 24—P1, * k5, p2, k2, p3, k2, p2, k5, p1; rep from *.

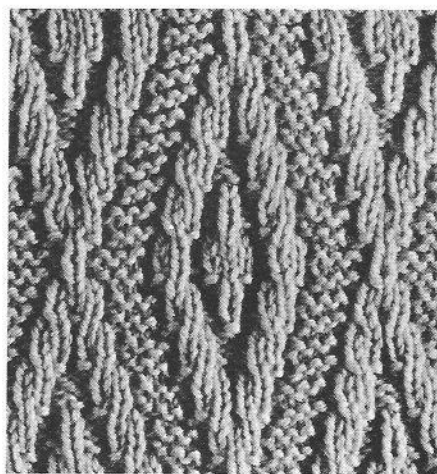
Rows 25 through 28—Repeat Rows 17 through 20.

Rows 29 through 32—Repeat Rows 13 through 16.

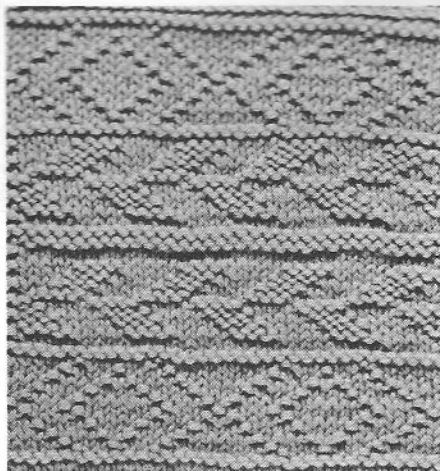
Rows 33 through 36—Repeat Rows 9 through 12.

Rows 37 through 40—Repeat Rows 5 through 8.

Repeat Rows 1-40.



Elongated Diamond Pattern



UPPER AND LOWER BANDS: *X-and-Diamond
Border*
CENTER BANDS: *Wetted Leaf Pattern*

Wetted Leaf Pattern

Multiple of 8 sts.

- Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.
 Row 2—Purl.
 Row 3—* K4, p4; rep from *.
 Row 4—K3, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p4, k1.
 Row 5—P2, * k4, p4; rep from *, end k4, p2.
 Row 6—K1, * p4, k4; rep from *, end p4, k3.
 Rows 7, 8, and 9—Repeat Rows 4, 5, and 6.
 Row 10—* P4, k4; rep from *.
 Row 11—Knit.
 Rows 12 and 13—Purl.
 Row 14—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-14.

X-and-Diamond Border

Multiple of 16 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.
 Row 2—Knit.
 Row 3—K1, * k4, (p1, k5) twice; rep from *.
 Row 4—P1, * (p3, k1) 3 times, p4; rep from *.
 Row 5—K1, * k2, p1, k3, p1, k1, (p1, k3) twice; rep from *.
 Row 6—P1, * p1, k1, (p3, k1) 3 times, p2; rep from *.
 Row 7—K1, * p1, k3, p1, k5, p1, k3, p1, k1; rep from *.
 Row 8—K1, * p3, k1, p7, k1, p3, k1; rep from *.
 Row 9—Repeat Row 7.
 Row 10—Repeat Row 6.
 Row 11—Repeat Row 5.
 Row 12—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 13—Repeat Row 3.
 Row 14—Knit.

NOTE: The pattern rows as given make a horizontal border 14 rows high. To continue the pattern in horizontal bands, omit Rows 1 and 2 from subsequent repeats, and repeat only Rows 3-14.

Wheat Ear Rib

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—* P3, insert needle from back to front between 1st and 2nd sts on left-hand needle and knit the 2nd st, then knit the 1st st and sl both sts from needle together; rep from *, end p2.

Row 2—* K3, skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; rep from *, end k2.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

VARIATION: ZIGZAG KNOTTED RIB

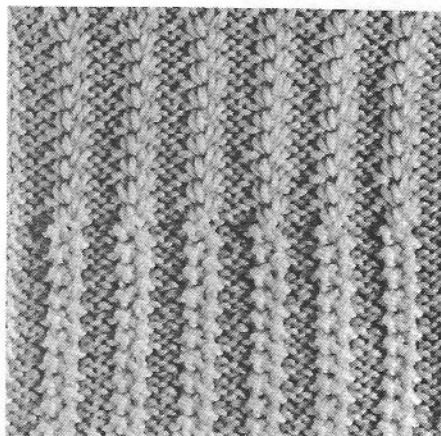
Although the change in knitting technique is very minor, this variation is remarkably different in appearance from Wheat Ear Rib.

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * insert needle from back to front between 1st and 2nd sts on left-hand needle and knit the 2nd st, then knit the 1st st, then sl both sts from needle together; p3; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; k3; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



ABOVE: *Wheat Ear Rib*

BELOW: *Zigzag Knotted Rib*

Figure-Eight Twisted Ribbing

Multiple of 10 sts plus 7.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * skip 2 sts and knit into 3rd stitch, then knit into 2nd stitch, then knit into 1st stitch, then sl all 3 sts from needle together (Twist Three, Tw 3); p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k3, p2, Tw 3, p2; rep from *, end k3, p2.

Row 6—Repeat Row 2.

Row 8—Repeat Row 4.

Row 10—Repeat Row 2.

Row 12—P2, * Tw 3, p2, k3, p2; rep from *, end Tw 3, p2.

Row 14—Repeat Row 2.

Row 16—Repeat Row 12.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

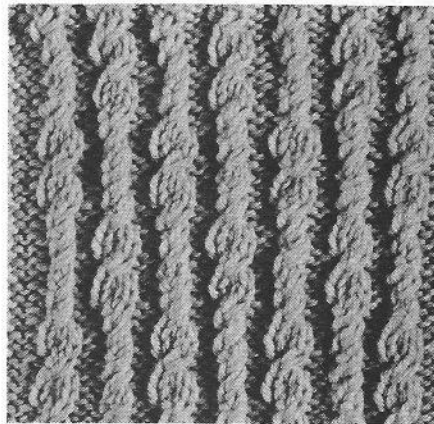


Figure-Eight Twisted Ribbing

Moss-Bordered Diamonds

Although there are many similar patterns, this one is surely one of the prettiest possible arrangements of knit and purl stitches in the diamond form. If the odd-numbered rows are used as right-side rows, the diamonds will be formed of knit and moss stitches on a purl ground as shown. If the even-numbered rows are used as right-side rows, then the diamonds will be formed of purl and moss indented in a knit-stitched ground.

Multiple of 22 sts plus 1.

Row 1—P1, * p4, (k1, p1) twice, k5, (p1, k1) twice, p5; rep from *.

Row 2 and all other even-numbered rows—Knit all knit sts and purl all purl sts.

Row 3—K1, * p5, (k1, p1) twice, k3, (p1, k1) twice, p5, k1; rep from *.

Row 5—P1, * k1, p5, (k1, p1) 5 times, p4, k1, p1; rep from *.

Row 7—K1, * p1, k1, p5, (k1, p1) 4 times, p4, k1, p1, k1; rep from *.

Row 9—P1, * (k1, p1) twice, p4, (k1, p1) 3 times, p4, (k1, p1) twice; rep from *.

Row 11—K1, * (p1, k1) twice, p5, (k1, p1) twice, p4, (k1, p1) twice, k1; rep from *.

Row 13—K1, * (k1, p1) 3 times, p4, k1, p5, (k1, p1) twice, k2; rep from *.

Row 15—K1, * k2, (p1, k1) twice, p9, (k1, p1) twice, k3; rep from *.

Row 17—K1, * k3, (p1, k1) twice, p7, (k1, p1) twice, k4; rep from *.

Rows 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33—Repeat Rows 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1.

Row 35—P1, * p3, (k1, p1) twice, k7, (p1, k1) twice, p4; rep from *.

Row 36—See Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-36.



Moss-Bordered Diamonds

Ribbings

Everyone who has ever made a sweater knows what ribbing is. But not many people know how many variations there are, aside from the usual “k2, p2,” or “k1, p1.” A novelty ribbing can make a big difference in giving a garment the “original” look. But remember that when trying out new ribbings it is very important to make a test swatch. Some ribbings are looser than others, which means that they vary in elasticity. You would not want a very loose ribbing in some circumstances, such as at the bottom of a sweater, where the purpose of the ribbing is to hold the fabric close to the figure. On the other hand, some of the looser ribbings are very effective when used over the entire body of the garment, or as cuffs for jackets and coats, or as borders at the bottom of a jacket which is to fall straight rather than hug like a sweater. After you have tried out a few different ones in test swatches, their appearance will suggest innumerable possibilities for their use.

Some of the ribbings included here are rather fancy, employing twist stitches, yarn-over stitches and the like. If you are unfamiliar with any of these specialized stitches it is suggested that you read the Introduction to their particular section, before proceeding with the ribbing pattern.

A number of fancy ribbings are very successful when used in combination with each other. The usual method is to alternate ribs: that is, to work one rib in one pattern and the second in the other, and so on. Some combinations are suggested in this section. Many other combinations of two—or even three or four—different ribbing patterns are possible. You should try out combinations for yourself, alternating whatever patterns you please to see which ones look well together. As well as the ribbing patterns in this section, there are many other patterns included in other sections which are highly suitable for use as fancy ribbings. See Little Mock Cables, Yarn-Over Cable, Fuchsia Pattern, Simple Cable, Little Plait Cable, etc.

Knit-One Purl-One Ribbing

This is the simplest form of ribbing, most often used on sweaters at lower edges, neckbands and cuffs. It can be pleasantly varied and made to look a little fancier by crossing the stitches on the right side; that is, by knitting each right-side knit stitch through the back loop.

Even number of sts.

* K1, p1. Repeat from * across.

Repeat this same row.

VARIATION

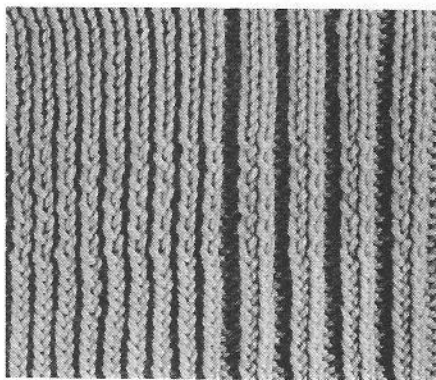
Twisted ribbing, in which the stitches are twisted on both right and wrong sides, gives a corded effect. It is worked as follows:

Even number of sts.

Row 1—* K1-b, p1; rep from *. (This is right side.)

Row 2—* K1, p1-b; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



LEFT: *Knit-One Purl-One Ribbing*

RIGHT: *Knit-Two Purl-Two Ribbing*

BOTH PATTERNS: (ABOVE) *Plain* (CENTER)
Crossed (BELOW) *Twisted*

Knit-Two Purl-Two Ribbing

This ribbing is just as popular as Knit-One Purl-One, but a trifle looser. Knit-Two Purl-Two may also be crossed by knitting through the back loops of knit stitches on the right side.

Multiple of 4 sts.

* K2, p2. Repeat from * across.

Repeat this row.

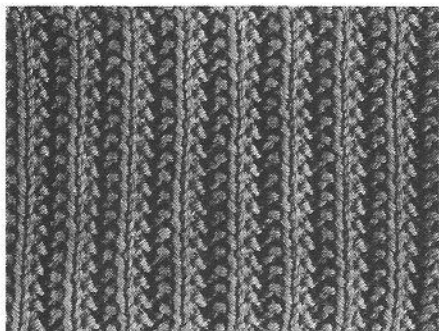
When Knit-Two Purl-Two Ribbing is twisted on both sides of the fabric, it is sometimes known as Cross Cord Ribbing. This variation is worked as follows:

Multiple of 4 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—* K2-b, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—* K2, p2-b; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



Mistake-Stitch Ribbing

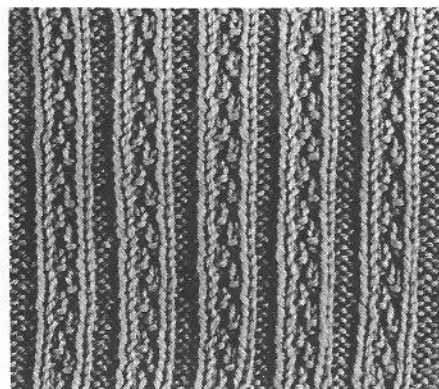
Mistake-Stitch Ribbing

This handsome ribbing may very well have been discovered by an accident. The “mistake” consists of working Knit-Two Purl-Two ribbing on one less stitch than required—though anyone who first made this mistake would have perceived it very soon, as the two ribbings appear quite different.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

* K2, p2; rep from *, end k2, p1.

Repeat this row.



Embossed Moss Stitch Ribbing

Embossed Moss Stitch Ribbing

This ribbing is formed by two stitches of Moss enclosed by vertical ribs of knit stitches. It may also be used as an allover fabric.

Multiple of 7 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Right side)—P3, * k1, p1, k2, p3; rep from *.

Row 2—K3, * p2, k1, p1, k3; rep from *.

Row 3—P3, * k2, p1, k1, p3; rep from *.

Row 4—K3, * p1, k1, p2, k3; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Baby Cable Ribbing

This method of twisting two stitches to make a miniature cable is superior to the method used in the classic Mock Cable; the result is smoother and more symmetrical. Baby Cable Ribbing is a delightful pattern for an allover sweater fabric. It may be used to replace almost any Knit-Two Purl-Two Ribbing with great success.

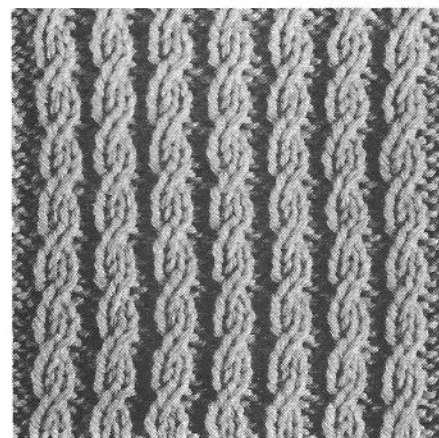
Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k2 tog, but leave on needle; then insert right-hand needle between the 2 sts just knitted together, and knit the 1st st again; then sl both sts from needle together; p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Baby Cable Ribbing

Cross-Stitch Ribbing and Little Hourglass Ribbing

Here are two fancy ribbings that combine prettily. Both are highly embossed. Either may be used alone, of course, or in combination with some other pattern, and thus they are given separately.

CROSS-STITCH RIBBING

This ribbing is a straight two-stitch twist, worked like a Classic Mock Cable except that the twist is performed on every right-side row.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * skip 1 st and knit into 2nd st, then knit into skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

LITTLE HOURGLASS RIBBING

See also Yarn-Over Cable for a somewhat similar technique.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k2 tog-b, then knit same 2 sts tog again through front loops; p2; rep from *.

Row 3—K2, * p1, yo, p1, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * ssk, k1, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

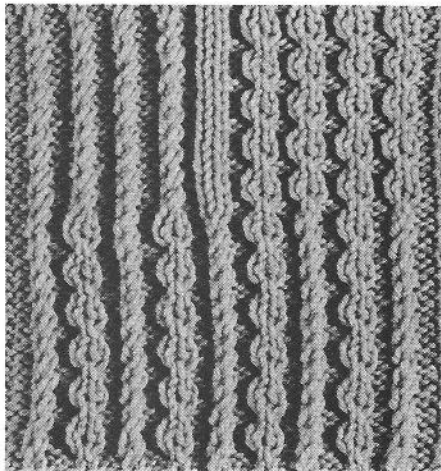
Braided Ribbing

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

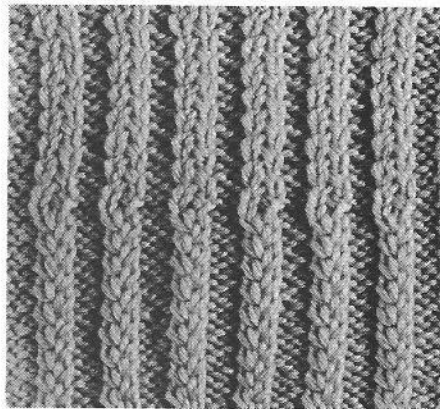
Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * insert needle from back to front between 1st and 2nd sts on left-hand needle and knit the 2nd st, then knit the 1st st and sl both sts from needle together; k1, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, sl both sts from needle together; p1, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



ABOVE, LEFT: *Cross-Stitch Ribbing*
ABOVE, RIGHT: *Little Hourglass Ribbing*
BELOW: *In combination*



ABOVE: *Braided Ribbing*
BELOW: *Variation*

When the plain knitted and purled stitches are placed before the twisted stitches instead of after them, the result is a rounder, tighter, and more highly embossed braided ribbing.

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * k1, insert needle from back to front between 1st and 2nd sts on left-hand needle and knit the 2nd st, then knit the 1st st and sl both sts from needle together; p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p1, skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, sl both sts from needle together; k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Reverse Cross-Stitch Ribbing and Mock Cable Rib

These two ribbings combine well, because the Mock Cable Rib tends to be a little flat and the Reverse Cross-Stitch, in high relief, compensates for this and gives the combination more elasticity.

REVERSE CROSS-STITCH RIBBING

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

MOCK CABLE RIB

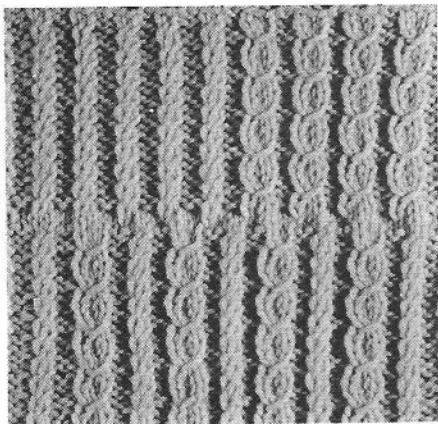
Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

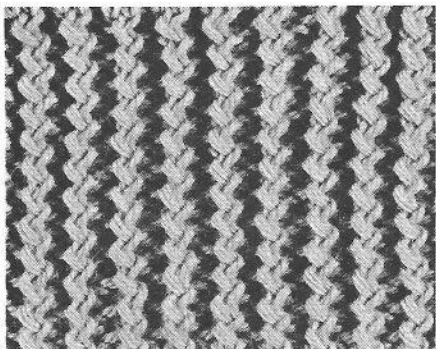
Row 2—P2, * k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * skip 2 sts and insert needle knitwise into front of 3rd st, then taking point of needle in *front* of the 2 skipped sts, past these sts and around to the right, catch yarn and knit; then sl the 3rd st off left-hand needle over the 2 skipped sts, taking care not to let the skipped sts come off with it; k2, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



ABOVE, LEFT: *Reverse Cross-Stitch Ribbing*
ABOVE, RIGHT: *Mock Cable Rib*
BELOW: *In combination*



Rickrack Ribbing

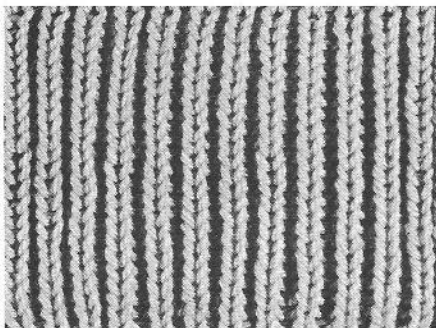
Rickrack Ribbing

Multiple of 3 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Right side)—P1, * take right-hand needle behind left-hand needle, skip 1 st and knit in *back* loop of 2nd st; then knit skipped st through front loop, then sl both sts from needle together; pl; rep from *.

Row 2—K1, * with yarn in front skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



Fisherman's Rib

Fisherman's Rib

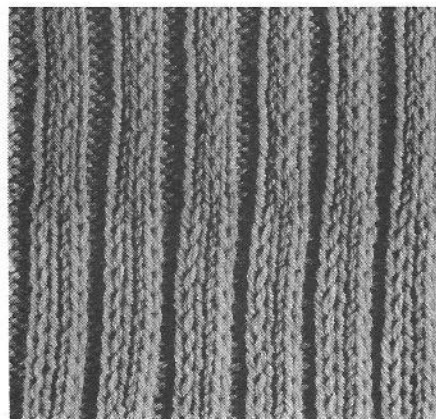
This pattern, a member of the Waffle Stitch family, makes a deep fluffy ribbing and is also very handsome as an allover fabric for sports sweaters.

Even number of sts.

Cast on and purl one row.

Row 1—* P1, knit next st in the row below; rep from *, end p2.

Repeat this same row.



Slip-Stitch Ribbing

This pattern makes a full, rounded rib with plenty of spring to it. Left unpressed, the ribbing will close tightly together in a firm hold such as is desired at the lower edge or cuff of a sweater, or a turtleneck collar, or a ribbed hat. The Variation, p. 45, is also a good firm ribbing but a little flatter, with the ribs somewhat broadened by placing the slip-stitches at the sides instead of in the center.

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k1, sl 1 wyib, k1, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

ABOVE: *Slip-Stitch Ribbing*
BELOW: *Variation*

VARIATION (See illustration, page 44)

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Diagonal Ribbing

This ribbing is thick and dense, and “takes in” very effectively. It does well as an allover fabric, i.e., for a coat or jacket. The wrong side is attractive also.

Multiple of 3 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * sl 1 wyif, k2; rep from *, end k1.

Row 2—K1, p2, * skip 1 st and knit into the *back* loop of 2nd st, then knit the skipped st through front loop, then sl both sts from needle together (Twist Two, Tw 2); p1; rep from * to last 3 sts, end Tw 2, k1.

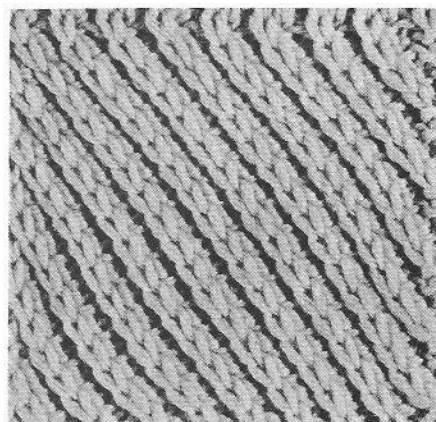
Row 3—K1, * sl 1 wyif, k2; rep from *, end sl 1, k1.

Row 4—K1, * Tw 2, p1; rep from *, end k2.

Row 5—K1, * k2, sl 1 wyif; rep from *, end k2.

Row 6—K1, *p1, Tw 2; rep from *, end p1, k1.

Repeat Rows 1–6.

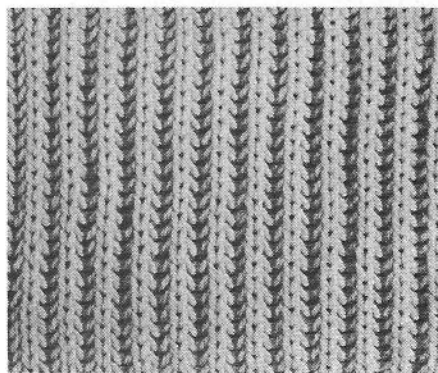


Diagonal Ribbing

Brioche Stitch

Brioche Stitch is the basic member of a large family of patterns of Eastern origin (see Double Brioche, Waffle Brioche, Syncopated Brioche, Tunisian Knitting, etc.). The elements of all such patterns are (1) a slipped stitch, and (2) a yarn-over; these are knitted together on the return row.

Brioche Stitch, worked in medium-weight yarn on average needles, forms a deep, soft, tidy-looking ribbing that is useful in many ways. It has a lot of “give”, and thus is good for knitted articles that are likely to be subjected to pulling and twisting, such as scarves, baby blankets, and shawls. Worked in fine yarn, it makes a mesh-like lace that is ideal for fancy stockings.



Brioche Stitch

If Brioché Stitch is used as a straight ribbing on the lower edge or cuff of a garment, the last row at the end of the ribbing should be worked as follows: omit the yo, (p1, k2 tog) across. The same applies to binding off. It is important to bind off *very* loosely. All slip-stitches are slipped with yarn in back.

Even number of sts.

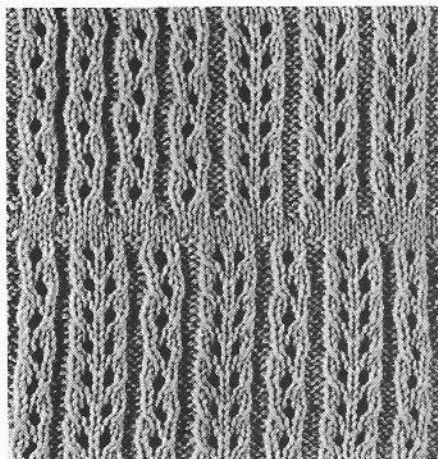
Row 1 (preparation row)—* Yo, sl 1, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—* Yo, sl 1, k2 tog (slip-stitch and yo of previous row); rep from *.

Omit first row, repeat Row 2 only.

Single Eyelet Rib and Double Eyelet Rib

These two patterns look very nice in combination. Either or both will make a pretty border for any garment worked in fine yarn, particularly if the body of the garment is done in some openwork pattern. The Double Eyelet is a broad rib, and so has not very much elasticity; but its springiness can be increased by inserting Single Eyelet or some other ribbing pattern between Double Eyelet ribs.



ABOVE, LEFT: *Single Eyelet Rib*
ABOVE, RIGHT: *Double Eyelet Rib*
BELOW: *In combination*

SINGLE EYELET RIB

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k2 tog, yo, k1, p2; rep from *.

Row 6—Repeat Row 2.

Row 8—P2, * k1, yo, ssk, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

DOUBLE EYELET RIB

Multiple of 7 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p5, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k5, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Italian Chain Ribbing

Like most openwork ribbings, this quite fancy pattern tends to be loose. Thus when used as a ribbing it should be worked on small needles. In a larger gauge it makes a pleasing allover pattern for the body of a garment. Both sides are attractive, though different; therefore the pattern could also be used for such articles as scarves and baby blankets.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

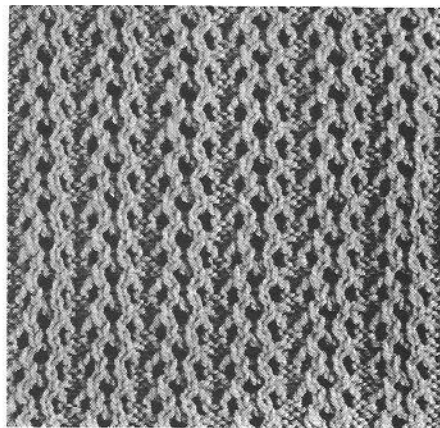
Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * p4, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, p2; rep from *.

Row 3—K2, * p1, purl into front of 1st yo, purl into back of 2nd yo, p1, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * yo, ssk, k2 tog, yo, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Italian Chain Ribbing

Two Novelty Textures: Little Shell Rib and Puff Rib

These novelty patterns do very well as an allover fabric, and equally well in isolated vertical panels to add texture interest. Puff Rib in particular has a very deep texture and a good deal of lateral stretch.

LITTLE SHELL RIB

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 3—P2, * sl 1—k2 tog—psso, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—K2, * (p1, k1, p1) all in the same stitch, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

PUFF RIB

Multiple of 3 sts plus 2.

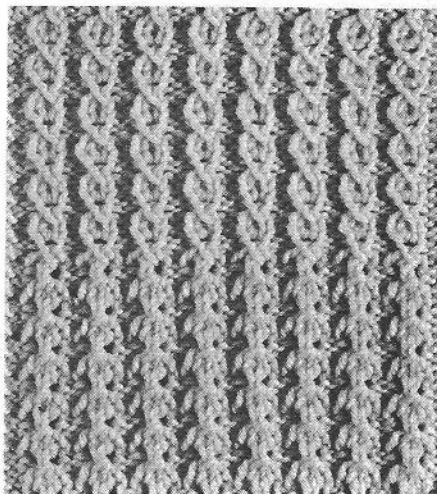
Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * yo, k1, yo, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 3—P2, * k3, p2; rep from *.

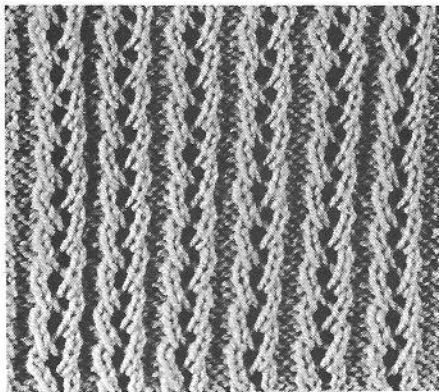
Row 4—K2, * p3 tog, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



ABOVE: *Little Shell Rib*

BELOW: *Puff Rib*



Lace Rib

Lace Rib

Either side of this delicate ribbing may be used as the right side, though they are different in appearance. This pattern makes a lovely finish on lace-stitch blouses or dresses.

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k1, yo, ssk, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k2 tog, yo, k1, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Knotted Rib and Broad Spiral Rib

These two ribbing patterns combine handsomely. The Knotted Rib is tight, whereas the Broad Spiral Rib projects from the fabric in a series of rounded columns with the stitches spiraling around them to the right. Either pattern, or a combination of them, is very good for heavy, fancy cable sweaters full of texture interest.

KNOTTED RIB

Multiple of 3 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * knit into front and back of next st, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p2 tog, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

BROAD SPIRAL RIB

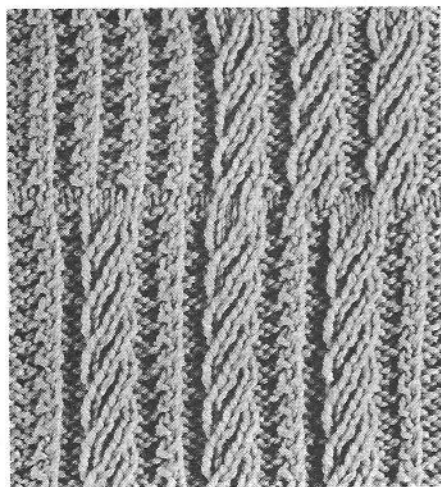
Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p4, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * (k2 tog but do not sl from needle; insert right-hand needle between the sts just knitted together, and knit the first st again; then sl both sts from needle together) twice; p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k1, k2 tog and knit 1st st again as before; k1, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



ABOVE, LEFT: *Knotted Rib*

ABOVE, RIGHT: *Broad Spiral Rib*

BELOW: *In combination*

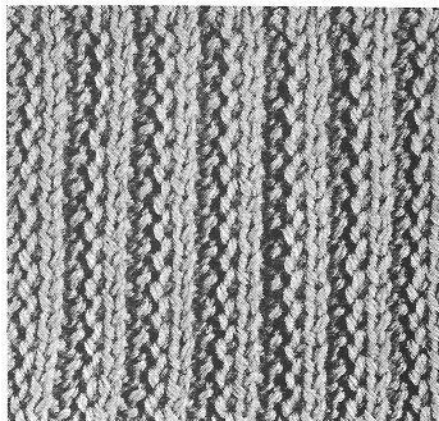
Corded Ribbing

This is a traditional Italian pattern that makes quite a handsome fabric.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1—K1, * ssk, lift running thread between st just worked and the next st, and knit into back of this thread (M1), p2; rep from *, end k1.

Repeat this same row.



Corded Ribbing

Cable Ribbing

While not particularly elastic, these rows of fancy little cables will make an appropriate border for garments containing cables or cable-stitch patterns.

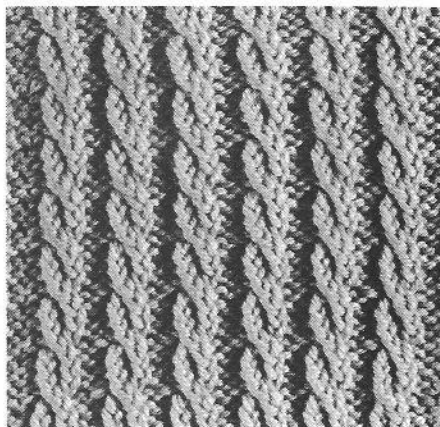
Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p1-b, k1, p1-b, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k1-b, p1, k1-b, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * sl next 2 sts to dpn and hold in front, k1-b, then sl the purl st back to left-hand needle and purl it; then k1-b from dpn; p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Cable Ribbing