



# Color-Change Patterns

There are few things that give so much novelty and originality to a hand-knitted garment as the interplay of contrasting colors. Yet the patterns in this section are easy to work—almost effortless, compared with some other knitting techniques. The reason for this is simple: all of them, excepting only the last two, employ the delightful and infinitely adaptable slip-stitch method of color knitting.

The last two patterns, “Fair Isle” Pattern and Houndstooth Check, are done in quite a different way. Instead of using the same strand of color all the way along any given row, these patterns change color from stitch to stitch. This type of knitting is generically termed Fair Isle knitting, although such a general application of the term is decidedly inaccurate. True Fair Isle knitting has its roots in the Spanish tradition, and uses only certain definite patterns which are based on the Armada Cross. Therefore “Fair Isle” is put in quotes to indicate that it really is a misnomer.

Actually, “Fair Isle” knitting does not belong in this book, because it is not a stitch pattern at all. It is all done in plain stockinette stitch, the right-side rows being knitted and the wrong-side rows purled. But these two patterns are included just to give you an idea of it. The knitter can invent any sort of pattern for this kind of knitting, simply by marking the colors on graph paper, each square representing a stitch, and then knitting plain with her own “art work” as a guide. There are only two rules to follow: first, the unused strand is carried lightly across the back of the fabric; second, the new color is always picked up from *under* the one that is being dropped, in order to avoid leaving holes in the work.

Slip-stitch color knitting is easier to do than the “Fair Isle” type, and its patterns are true stitch patterns. The colors are changed only at the end of a row. Unused strands are carried up the side of the piece from row to row, where they will be concealed in a garment seam. To make the neatest possible edge, remember to drop the strand just used on the *right* side of the fabric, and pick up the new strand behind it, on the wrong side. In this way the strands will be woven tidily around each other up the edge, all being drawn from the front to the back of the fabric. In circular knitting, it makes little difference whether the new strand is picked up to the left or to the

right of the old strand at the end of a round, as long as all are done the same way. This will make a continuous spiral of strands running up the inside of the garment from round to round. Care must be taken not to pull the strands too tight, as this might cause a vertical pucker.

Directions for slipping stitches specify “with yarn in front” (wyif) or “with yarn in back” (wyib). These are directions for straight, not circular, knitting, and do *not* refer to the right or wrong side of the fabric, but rather to the fabric in relation to the knitter. “Front” is the side of the fabric that is toward the knitter, and “back” is the side that is away from the knitter. Whether the knitter is looking at the right or wrong side of the fabric does not matter. After the stitch has been slipped, the yarn is returned to position for knitting or purling, whichever the following stitch calls for. Thus if a stitch is slipped with yarn in front, and the next stitch is to be knitted, then the yarn is put to the back again to be in position for knitting. If, on the other hand, a stitch is slipped with yarn in back, and the next stitch is to be purlled, then the yarn is brought forward again for purling. Remember that in slipping stitches the needle is always inserted into the stitch *as if to purl*, i.e., from the right-hand side, unless otherwise specified.

Not all of these patterns need be done in contrasting colors. Some give very interesting texture effects even when the yarn is all the same color; which clearly shows that they are stitch patterns and not just color patterns. Experiment with them. In knitting, experimentation is usually rewarded with novelty.

## Simple Vertical Stripes

Multiple of 4 sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color B and purl one row.

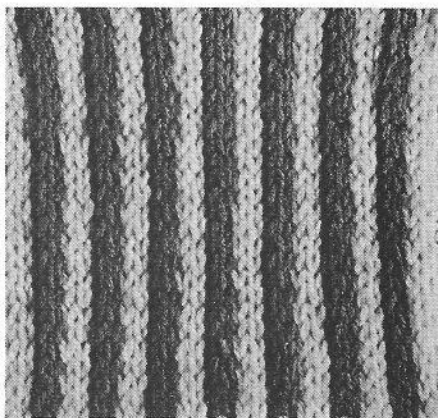
Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 2—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* k2, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 4—With B, k1, \* p2, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end p2, k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.



Simple Vertical Stripes

## Simple Check Pattern

There are so many ways of varying this pattern that it is hardly possible to list them all. But here are a few ideas: (1) For a three-color check, a Color C can be introduced in Rows 7 and 8 of either version. (2) A little added texture can be had

by *knitting* instead of purling the wrong-side rows of contrasting color (Rows 4 and 8). (3) Two more knit and purl rows can be inserted between the rows of Color B, thus spacing the checks farther apart. (4) The pattern can be widened even more than Version II, working a six- or eight-stitch check.

### VERSION I: TWO-STITCH CHECK

Multiple of 4 sts. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With B, p3, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*, end p1.

Rows 5 and 6—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 7—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 8—With B, p1, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*, end sl 2, p1.

Repeat Rows 1–8.

### VERSION II: FOUR-STITCH CHECK

Multiple of 6 sts plus 4. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k4, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*.

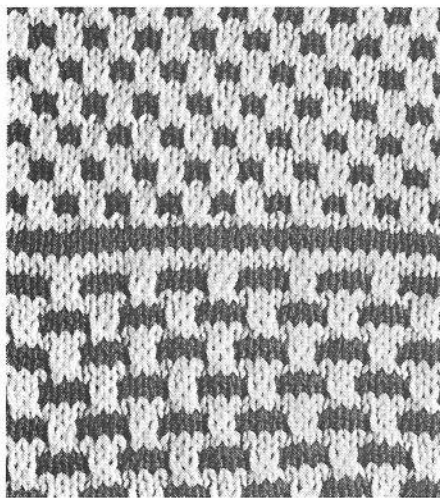
Row 4—With B, p4, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*.

Rows 5 and 6—With A, Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 7—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 8—With B, p1, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*, end sl 2, p1.

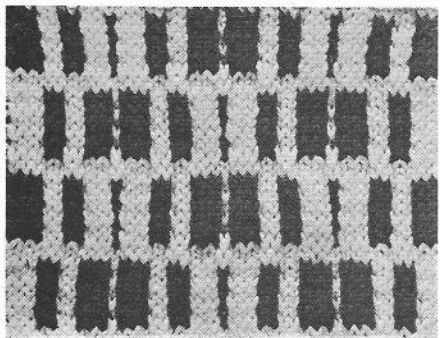
Repeat Rows 1–8.



*Simple Check Pattern*

ABOVE: *Two-Stitch Check*

BELOW: *Four-Stitch Check*



*Elongated Check Pattern*

## *Elongated Check Pattern*

This pattern is an elaboration of Simple Vertical Stripes; a good example of how basic patterns may be built into many different designs.

NOTE: On right-side rows (odd numbers) sl all sl-sts with yarn in back; on wrong-side rows (even numbers) sl all sl-sts with yarn in front.

Multiple of 22 sts plus 1. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 3, k2, sl 2, k3, sl 1, k3, sl 2, k2, sl 3, k1; rep from \*.

- Row 4—With B, p1, \* sl 3, p2, sl 2, p3, sl 1, p3, sl 2, p2, sl 3, p1; rep from \*.
- Row 5—With A, k1, \* k3, sl 2, k2, sl 3, k1, sl 3, k2, sl 2, k3, sl 1; rep from \*, end last repeat k1 instead of sl 1.
- Row 6—With A, p1, \* p3, sl 2, p2, sl 3, p1, sl 3, p2, sl 2, p3, sl 1; rep from \*, end last repeat p1 instead of sl 1.
- Rows 7–14—Repeat Rows 3–6 twice more.
- Row 15—With A, knit.
- Row 16—With A, purl.
- Rows 17 and 18—With B, repeat Rows 5 and 6.
- Rows 19 and 20—With A, repeat Rows 3 and 4.
- Rows 21–28—Repeat Rows 17–20 twice more.

Repeat Rows 1–28.

## Three-and-One Tweed

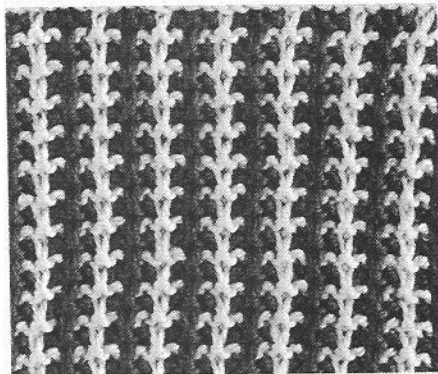
This is the classic Three-and-One slip-stitch pattern worked in two colors.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color B and knit one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.
- Row 2—With A, k3, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*.
- Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.
- Row 4—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.



*Three-and-One Tweed*

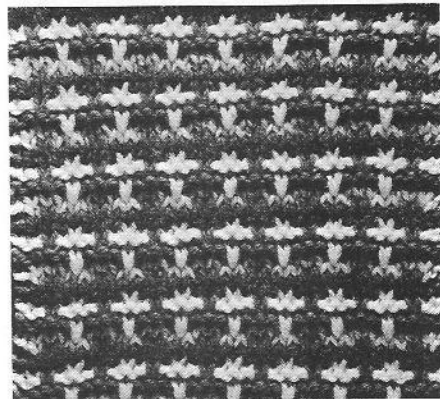
## Maltese Cross

In this pattern a slight variation on Three-and-One Tweed makes a surprisingly large difference.

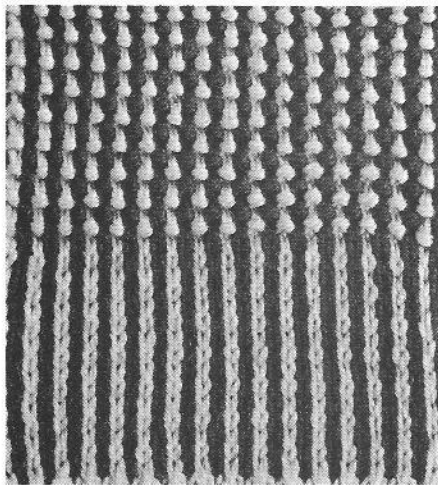
Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, purl.
- Row 2—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.
- Row 3—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*.
- Row 4—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.
- Row 5—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.
- Row 6—With B, repeat Row 2.
- Row 7—With B, purl.
- Row 8—With A, repeat Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1–8.



*Maltese Cross*



ABOVE: *Corn on the Cob Stitch*  
BELOW: *Pin Stripe Pattern*

## *Corn on the Cob Stitch*

This fabric, knitted in narrow vertical stripes, is nubby and very dense. It is well suited to heavy knitted coats and jackets calculated to keep the wind out; and it can be done also in fine yarn for such articles as gloves.

Even number of sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and knit one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* k1, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

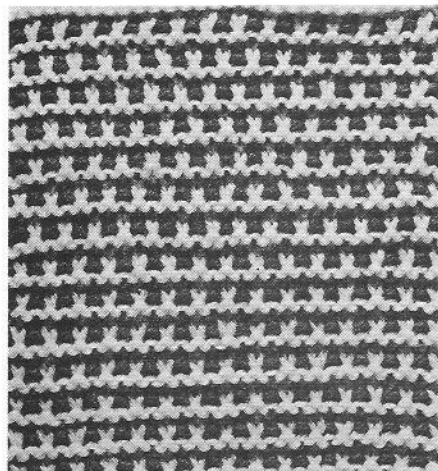
Row 3—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1-b; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With A, k1, \* k1, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

### VARIATION: *PIN STRIPE PATTERN*

Work Pin Stripe Pattern the same as Corn on the Cob Stitch, except in Rows 2 and 4 *purl* instead of knit.



ABOVE: *Waffle Check*  
BELOW: *Variation*

## *Waffle Check*

This pattern is the same as Pin Check, except that it has a garter-stitch basis which lends it a nubby texture.

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Rows 4 and 5—With A, knit.

Row 6—With B, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—With B, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—With A, knit.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

### *WAFFLE CHECK VARIATION*

To align the checks vertically instead of alternating them, repeat Rows 1-4 only.

## *Pin Check*

This pattern is identical with Waffle Check except for Rows 1 and 5. Yet this small difference gives quite a different texture.

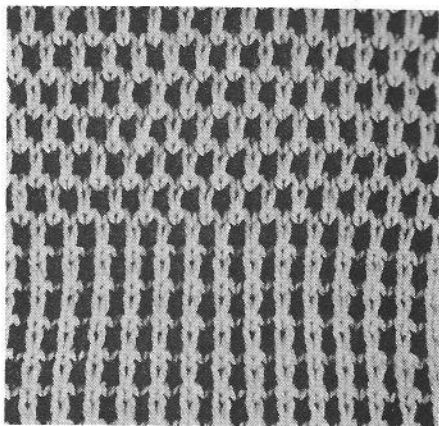
Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, purl.  
Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 4—With A, knit.  
Row 5—With A, purl.  
Row 6—With B, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 7—With B, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 8—With A, knit.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

### ***PIN CHECK VARIATION***

Repeat Rows 1-4 only. In this way the checks are aligned vertically above one another instead of being alternated.



ABOVE: *Pin Check*

BELOW: *Variation*

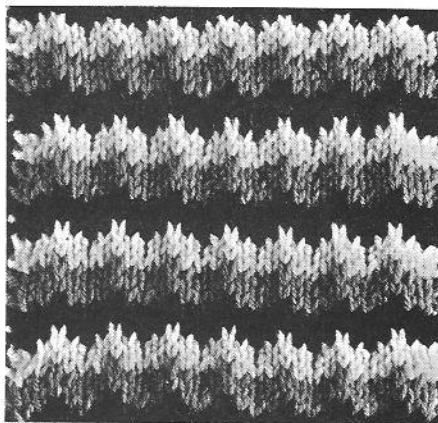
### ***Tricolor Wave Stripes***

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 3 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 2—With B, p2, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p2.  
Row 3—With B, knit.  
Row 4—With B, purl.  
Rows 5-8—With C, repeat Rows 1-4.  
Rows 9-12—With A, repeat Rows 1-4.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Tricolor Wave Stripes*

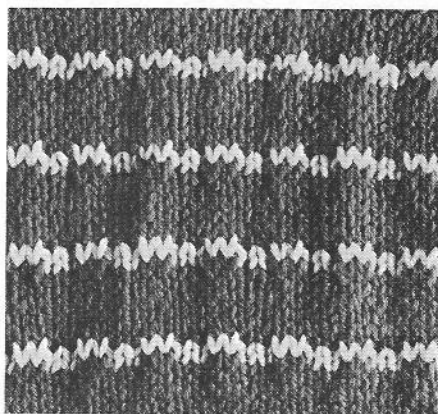
### ***Ripple Stripes***

This is a smaller version of Tricolor Wave Stripes.

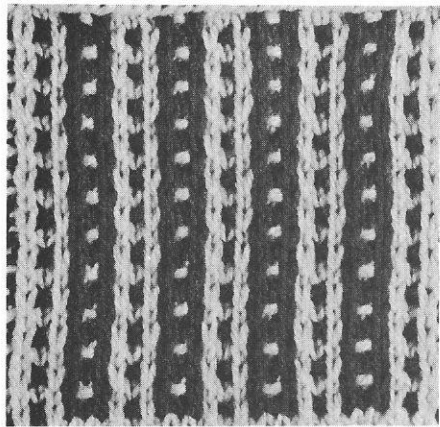
Multiple of 4 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

- Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—With A, knit.  
Rows 2 and 4—With A, purl.  
Row 5—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*.  
Row 6—With B, purl.  
Row 7—With A, repeat Row 5.  
Row 8—With A, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Ripple Stripes*



*Dotted Ladder Pattern*

## *Dotted Ladder Pattern*

In this pretty vertical-stripe variation, each stripe contains accents of its opposite color, which makes the overall effect more interesting than plain vertical stripes.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 5. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

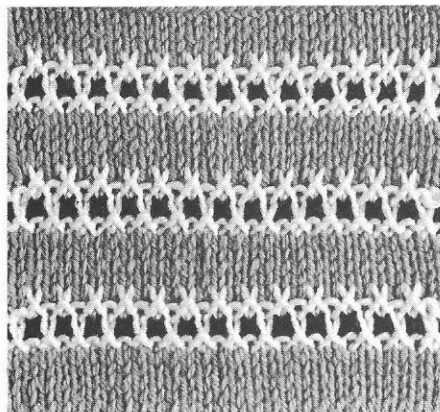
Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1, sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \* to last 4 sts, end (sl 1 wyif, k1) twice.

Row 3—With A, k1, \* k3, sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib; rep from \* to last 4 sts, end k4.

Row 4—With A, k1, \* p3, sl 1 wyif, k1, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p3, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



*Stripe and Spot Pattern*

## *Stripe and Spot Pattern*

This is another traditional French pattern which has innumerable variations. Colors A and B may be carried up the side of the piece, but it is better to break off Color C at the end of Row 8 and re-join it at the next repeat.

Odd number of sts. Colors A, B, and C.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Rows 2 and 4—With A, purl.

Rows 5 and 6—With B, knit.

Row 7—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 8—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Rows 9 and 10—With B, knit.

Row 11—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 12—With A, p2, \* sl 1 wyif, p1; rep from \*, end p1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

## *Tricolor Fabric Stitch*

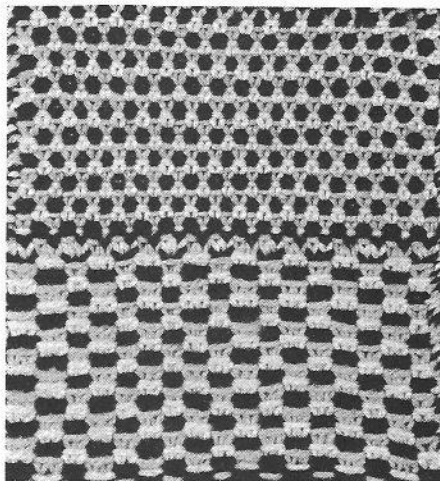
This is one of the most fascinating of three-color patterns, adaptable to dozens of useful and decorative knitted articles. It must be worked on fairly large needles. For further discussion and suggestions for using this pattern, see Fabric Stitch.

Odd number of sts. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 2—With C, k1, p1, \* sl 1 wyib, p1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 3—With A, repeat Row 1.  
Row 4—With B, repeat Row 2.  
Row 5—With C, repeat Row 1.  
Row 6—With A, repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



ABOVE: *Tricolor Fabric Stitch*  
BELOW: *Double Tricolor Fabric Stitch*

## *Double Tricolor Fabric Stitch*

Multiple of 4 sts. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2 wyif, k1.  
Row 2—With C, k1, p2, \* sl 2 wyib, p2; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 3—With A, repeat Row 1.  
Row 4—With B, repeat Row 2.  
Row 5—With C, repeat Row 1.  
Row 6—With A, repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

## *Honeycomb Tweed*

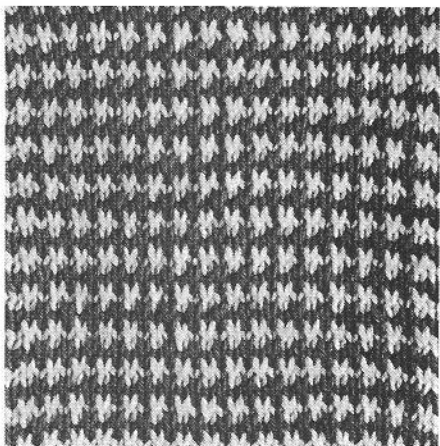
There seems little reason to give this pattern the name of “Honeycomb”—there are far too many different Honeycombs in knitted patterns already—but nevertheless, this tweed pattern makes one more. It is a most adaptable pattern, of French origin.

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A.

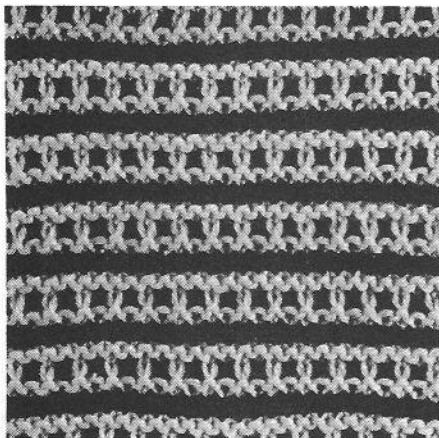
- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 2—With B, purl.  
Row 3—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 4—With A, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



*Honeycomb Tweed*





*Windowpane Stripes*

## *Windowpane Stripes*

A two-color version of the Stripe and Spot Pattern.

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 2—With A, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p1; rep from \*.

Rows 3 and 4—With B, knit.

Rows 5 and 6—With A, knit.

Rows 7 and 8—With B, knit.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## *Tricolor Stripe Pattern*

The advantage in using three different colors of yarn in a color-contrast pattern is that the color may be changed on every row without cutting or breaking any of the strands. Color A takes you across to Color B, which brings you back to Color C, which takes you across again to Color A, and so on. There are two methods of doing this stripe pattern, either of which may be used alone, or they may be combined—12 rows of Woven Method, then 12 rows of Stranded Method, etc.—for an even fancier effect.

### *I. WOVEN METHOD*

Odd number of sts. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Row 2—With C, purl.

Row 3—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With B, purl.

Row 5—With C, repeat Row 1.

Row 6—With A, purl.

Row 7—With B, repeat Row 3.

Row 8—With C, purl.

Row 9—With A, repeat Row 1.

Row 10—With B, purl.

Row 11—With C, repeat Row 3.

Row 12—With A, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

### *II. STRANDED METHOD*

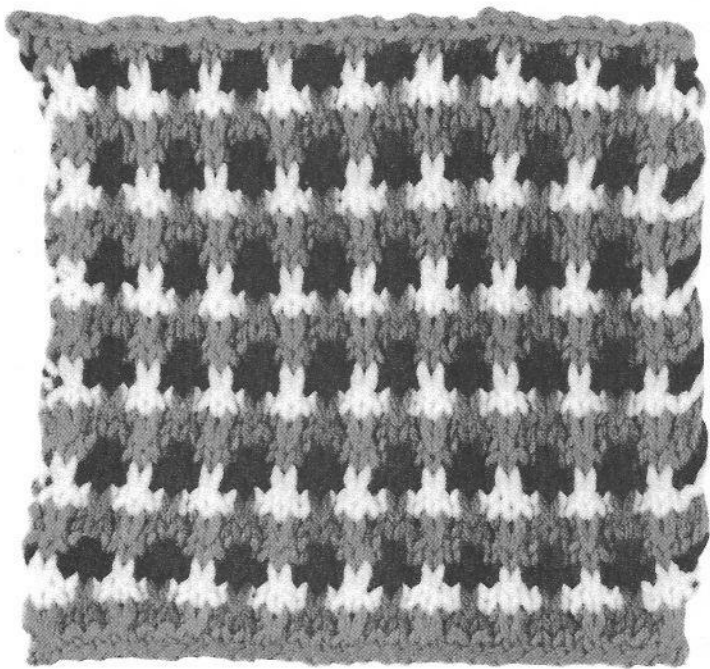
Work exactly the same as Woven Method except: sl all sl-sts with yarn in back instead of with yarn in front.



*Tricolor Stripe Pattern*

ABOVE: *Woven Method*

BELOW: *Stranded Method*



*Striped Check Pattern*



*Four-Color Fancy Pattern*

## *Striped Check Pattern*

This French pattern makes a beautiful and simple-to-work four-color tweed.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A, B, C, and D.

Cast on with Color D.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 2—With A, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1.

Row 3—With B, \* k3, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 4—With B, \* p3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p3.

Rows 5 and 6—With C, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 7 and 8—With D, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## *Four-Color Fancy Pattern*

This is a very pleasing pattern for ski sweaters, mittens, and hats. It is gay, colorful, and a lot simpler than it looks.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A, B, C, and D.

Cast on with Color A.

NOTE: On all even-numbered rows, all slip-stitches are slipped with yarn in back. On all odd-numbered rows, all slip-stitches are slipped with yarn in front.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, k1, purl to last st, k1.

Row 2—With B, k2, \* sl 1, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, p1, \* sl 1, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With C, k1, \* sl 1, k1; rep from \*.

Row 5—With C, k1, purl to last st, k1.

Row 6—With D, k1, \* sl 1, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

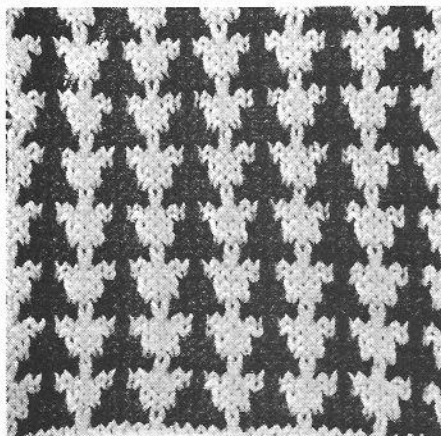
Row 7—With D, k1, \* sl 1, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 8—With B, k2, \* sl 3, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 9—With B, k1, p2, \* sl 1, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p2, k1.

Row 10—With A, repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1-10.



*Triangle Check*

## *Triangle Check*

NOTE: On all right-side rows (odd numbers) sl all sl-sts with yarn in back; on all wrong-side rows (even numbers) sl all sl-sts with yarn in front.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color B and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* sl 1, k5; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 2—With A, k1, \* sl 1, p5; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 3—With B, k3, \* sl 3, k3; rep from \*.

Row 4—With B, k1, p2, \* sl 3, p3; rep from \*, end sl 3, p2, k1.

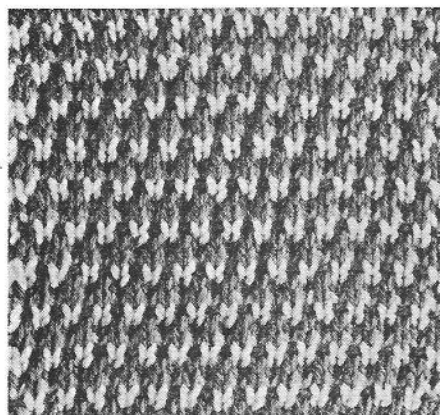
Row 5—With A, k1, sl 2, \* k3, sl 3; rep from \*, end k3, sl 2, k1.

Row 6—With A, k1, sl 2, \* p3, sl 3; rep from \*, end p3, sl 2, k1.

Row 7—With B, k4, \* sl 1, k5; rep from \*, end sl 1, k4.

Row 8—With B, k1, p3, \* sl 1, p5; rep from \*, end sl 1, p3, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Semi-Woven Tweed*

## *Semi-Woven Tweed*

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 2—With B, purl.

Row 3—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Row 4—With A, purl.

Row 5—With B, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 6—With B, purl.

Row 7—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—With A, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

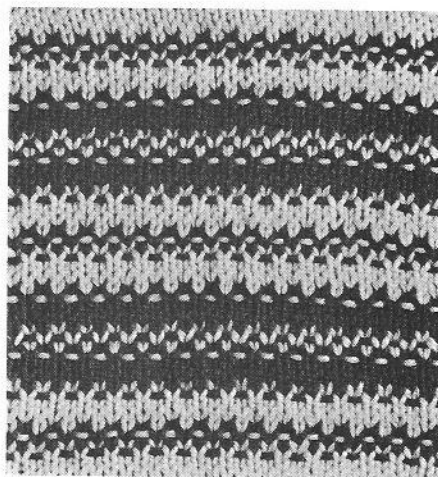
## *Woven Stripe Pattern*

Here is a gay and easy-to-work pattern adapted from Woven Stitch in two colors. It is delightful for children's garments or for ski sweaters where a colorful and informal look is desired. For a four-color version, simply work the pattern once through in colors A and B, then the second time through in colors C and D.

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.  
Row 2—With A, purl.  
Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 4—With B, purl.  
Row 5—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 6—With A, purl.  
Row 7—With A, knit.  
Row 8—With A, purl.  
Row 9—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 10—With B, purl.  
Rows 11 and 12—With B, repeat Rows 1 and 2.  
Rows 13 and 14—With A, repeat Rows 3 and 4.  
Rows 15 and 16—With B, repeat Rows 5 and 6.  
Rows 17 and 18—With B, repeat Rows 7 and 8.  
Rows 19 and 20—With A, repeat Rows 9 and 10.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



*Woven Stripe Pattern*

## ***Three-Color Tweed***

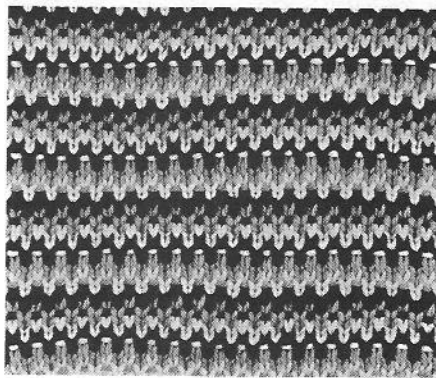
This is a lovely version of the infinitely versatile Woven Stitch.

Odd number of sts. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color C.

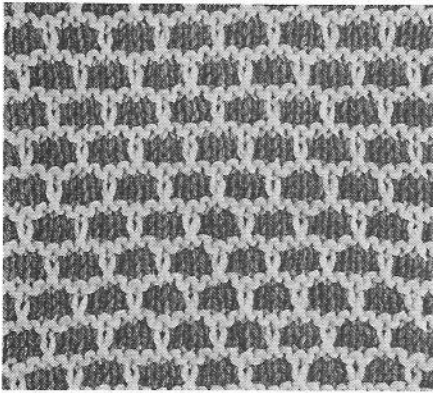
- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 2—With B, purl.  
Row 3—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 4—With A, purl.  
Row 5—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 6—With C, purl.  
Rows 7 and 8—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.  
Rows 9 and 10—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.  
Rows 11 and 12—With C, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Three-Color Tweed*

## Bricks



Bricks

This version of the checkered pattern is fun to use. It consists of knit-stitch “bricks” in one color set off by garter-stitch “mortar” in the second color.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Rows 1 and 2—With A, knit. (This is the “mortar” color).

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \* to last 2 sts, sl 1, k1. (Right side).

Row 4—With B, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \* to last 2 sts, sl 1, p1.

Rows 5 and 6—With A, knit.

Row 7—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 8—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1–8.

## Broken Plaid Pattern

Multiple of 8 sts plus 7.

Colors A, B, and C. Color B is the background color.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k3, insert needle knitwise into next st and wrap yarn 3 times around point of needle, then knit the st (k1-3 wraps); \* k7, k1-3 wraps; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 3—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*. (Throughout pattern, the extra wraps are dropped from the elongated stitches when these stitches are slipped.)

Row 4—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Row 5—With C, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k7; rep from \*, end sl 1, k3.

Row 6—With C, k3, \* sl 1 wyif, k7; rep from \*, end sl 1, k3.

Rows 7 and 8—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Row 9—With C, knit.

Row 10—With C, k7, \* k1-3 wraps, k7; rep from \*.

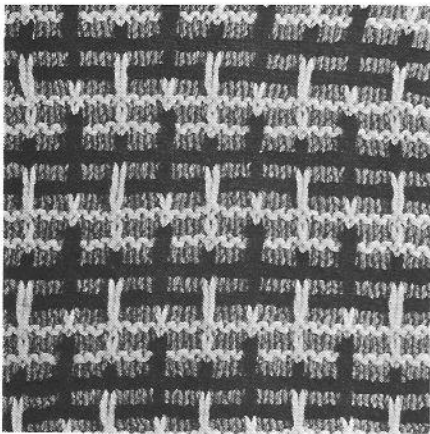
Rows 11 and 12—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Row 13—With A, k7, \* sl 1 wyib, k7; rep from \*.

Row 14—With A, k7, \* sl 1 wyif, k7; rep from \*.

Rows 15 and 16—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Repeat Rows 1–16.



Broken Plaid Pattern

## Basket Stitch

Not to be confused with Basketweave or Basket Cable, the Basket Stitch works equally well in a single-color version but is most adaptable to color contrast. It is a variation of Slipped-Stitch Ridges, with horizontal stripes of Garter Stitch worked in behind the ridges. It may also be worked in the same manner as the Bricks pattern, i.e., with two rows of stockinette in place of four rows of garter stitch for Color B, and two rows of garter stitch for Color A in place of stockinette.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row (This is the wrong side).

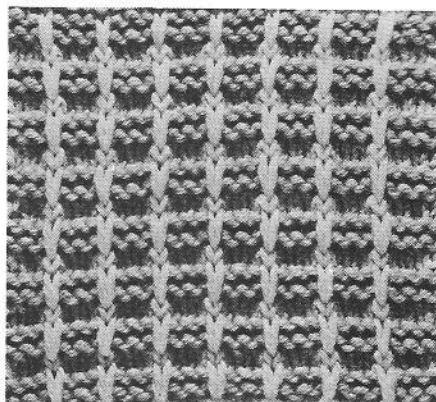
Rows 1 and 3—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Rows 2 and 4—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*.

Row 5—With A, knit.

Row 6—With A, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



*Basket Stitch*

## Fancy Basket Pattern

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, purl.

Row 2—With A, knit.

Row 3—With A, p4, \* p1 wrapping yarn twice around needle, p3; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 4—With B, k4, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 5 and 7—With B, k4, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 6—With B, k4, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

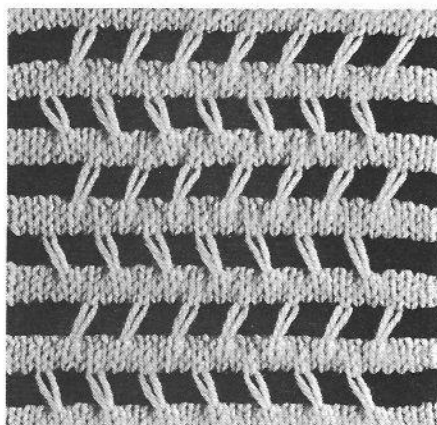
Row 8—With A, k4, \* drop sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 9, 10, and 11—With A, repeat Rows 1, 2, and 3.

Rows 12, 13, 14, and 15—With B, repeat Rows 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Row 16—With A, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, drop sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k3; rep from \*, end k3.

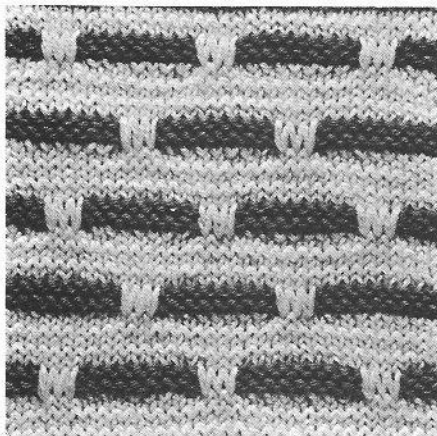
Repeat Rows 1-16.



*Fancy Basket Pattern*



## Belted Stripes



*Belted Stripes*

This is a simple pattern based on Basket Stitch. The pattern is elongated laterally, so that it gives the illusion of belts of contrasting color woven through a knitted fabric just as ribbons are sometimes woven through a series of eyelets. This pattern can be used very effectively in isolated areas of a garment as trimming, such as near the edges of collars, cuffs, and hem.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 9. Colors A and B.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Rows 2 and 4—With A, purl.

Row 6—With A, p3, \* p next 3 sts wrapping yarn twice around needle for each st, p9; rep from \*, end last repeat p3.

Row 7—With B, k3, \* sl 3 wyib dropping extra wraps, k9; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Rows 8 and 10—With B, k3, \* sl 3 wyif, k9; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 9—With B, k3, \* sl 3 wyib, k9; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Rows 11, 13, and 15—With A, knit.

Rows 12 and 14—With A, purl.

Row 16—With A, p9, \* p3 wrapping yarn twice for each st, p9; rep from \*.

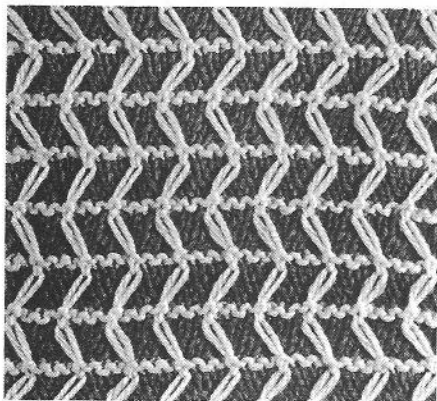
Row 17—With B, k9, \* sl 3 wyib dropping extra wraps, k9; rep from \*.

Row 18—With B, k9, \* sl 3 wyif, k9; rep from \*.

Row 19—With B, k9, \* sl 3 wyib, k9; rep from \*.

Row 20—Repeat Row 18.

Repeat Rows 1–20.



*Zigzag Checks*

## Zigzag Checks

This pattern has another point of interest, beside that of color. The background stitches are drawn into attractive waves behind the slipped stitches of contrasting color, which lends an added dimension to the pattern.

Multiple of 4 sts.

Colors A and B. Color B is the background color. Cast on with A.

NOTE: On wrong side (odd-numbered rows) sl all sl-sts with yarn in front; on right side (even-numbered rows) sl all sl-sts with yarn in back.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, \* insert needle into first st knitwise and wrap yarn twice around point of needle, then knit the st (k1-2 wraps); k3; rep from \*.
- Row 2—With B, \* k3, sl 1 dropping extra wrap; rep from \*.
- Rows 3 and 5—With B, \* sl 1, p3; rep from \*.
- Row 4—With B, \* k3, sl 1; rep from \*.
- Row 6—With A, \* sl 3 sts to right-hand needle, drop next (Color A) st off left-hand needle and leave at front, sl same 3 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it; k3; rep from \*.
- Row 7—With A, \* k3, k1-2 wraps; rep from \*.
- Row 8—With B, \* sl 1 dropping extra wrap, k3; rep from \*.
- Rows 9 and 11—With B, \* p3, sl 1; rep from \*.
- Row 10—With B, \* sl 1, k3; rep from \*.
- Row 12—With A, \* drop first (Color A) st off needle and leave at front, k3, then pick up dropped st and knit it; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

## Staircase Pattern

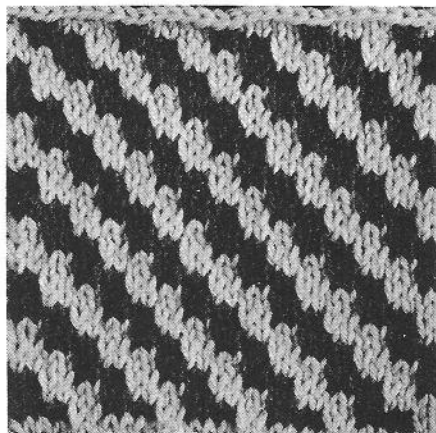
Because of its strong diagonal line, this pattern is interesting in round knitting, such as for socks or seamless sweaters done on circular needles—the diagonal pattern thus becoming a spiral, the two edge sts omitted.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 2—With B, k1, \* p4, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 3—With A, k1, \* k4, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 4—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 5—With B, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k3.
- Row 6—With B, k1, p2, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*, end sl 2, p2, k1.
- Rows 7 and 8—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.
- Rows 9 and 10—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.
- Rows 11 and 12—With A, repeat Rows 5 and 6.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Staircase Pattern

## Chain Stripes

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6.

Colors A, B, and C. Color A is the background color.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Rows 3 and 4—With B, knit.

Row 5—With A, k6, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*.

Row 6—With A, p6, \* sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from \*.

Row 7—With B, repeat Row 5.

Row 8—With B, knit.

Rows 9 and 10—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 11 and 12—With C, knit.

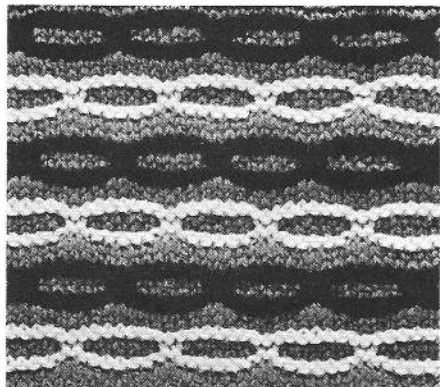
Row 13—With A, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

Row 14—With A, p2, \* sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from \*, end sl 2, p2.

Row 15—With C, repeat Row 13.

Row 16—With C, knit.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Chain Stripes

## Bubble Tweed

Here is an interesting tweed with a subtle diagonal line. The pattern moves one stitch to the right every other row.

NOTE: On right-side rows sl all sl-sts with yarn in back. On wrong-side rows sl all sl-sts with yarn in front.

Multiple of 3 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color B and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* sl 1, ssk, lift running thread between st just worked and next st, and knit in back loop of this thread (Make One or M1); rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—With A, p1, \* p2, sl 1; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 3—With B, k2, \* sl 1, ssk, M1; rep from \*, end sl 1, k2.

Row 4—With B, p2, \* sl 1, p2; rep from \*.

Row 5—With A, k3, \* sl 1, ssk, M1; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

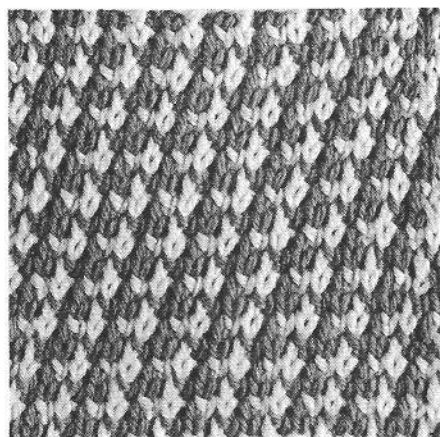
Row 6—With A, p1, \* sl 1, p2; rep from \*, end p1.

Rows 7 and 8—With B, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 9 and 10—With A, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Rows 11 and 12—With B, repeat Rows 5 and 6.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Bubble Tweed

## Star Tweed

A soft, thick tweed pattern that can make beautiful and unusual coats and suits. The technique is a little different from most slip-stitch color patterns, but it is quickly mastered and works smoothly and rapidly.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1. Colors A and B.

Cast on with B and purl one row.

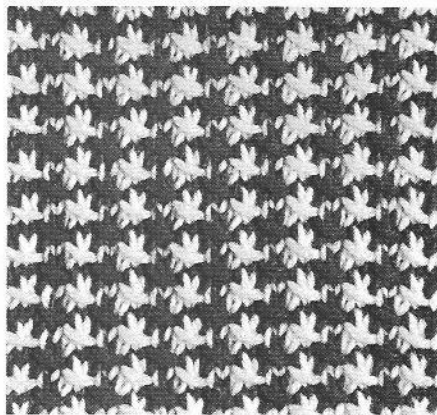
Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, insert needle under running thread between the st just slipped and the next st, and knit this thread; sl 1 wyib, k1, then pass first slipped st over 3 sts; k1; rep from \*.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k3, \* rep from \* of Row 1, end k2.

Row 4—With B, purl.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



*Star Tweed*

## Hexagon Pattern

This is a variation of the Checkered Pattern, in which the slipped stitches pull the garter stitch rows out of line upward and downward, to form hexagons. If desired, a third color can be introduced in Rows 13 through 18.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6. Colors A and B.

Rows 1 and 2—With A, knit. (Odd-numbered rows are right-side rows.)

Rows 3, 5, and 7—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

Rows 4, 6, and 8—With B, p2, \* sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from \*, end sl 2, p2.

(Throughout these six rows the same A sts are slipped.)

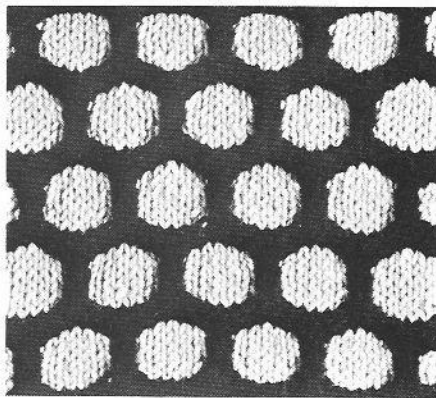
Rows 9, 10, 11, and 12—With A, knit.

Rows 13, 15, and 17—With B, k6, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*.

Rows 14, 16, and 18—With B, p6, \* sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from \*.

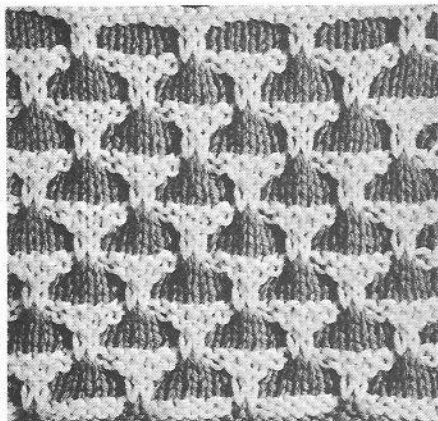
Rows 19 and 20—With A, knit.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



*Hexagon Pattern*

## Clouds and Mountains



*Clouds and Mountains*

Intriguingly textured, this pattern works on the same principle as the Hexagon Pattern—that is, by straining the slip-stitches upward over 8 rows so that they distort the rows they span. The result is a “different” kind of check arranged roughly in triangles.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6. Colors A and B.

Cast on with A and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, knit.

Row 2—With B, k6, \* sl 2 wyif, k6; rep from \*.

Row 3—With B, k6, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*.

Row 4—With B, repeat Row 2.

Rows 5 and 7—With A, k6, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*.

Rows 6 and 8—With A, p6, \* sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from \*.

Row 9—With B, knit.

Row 10—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyif, k6; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

Row 11—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

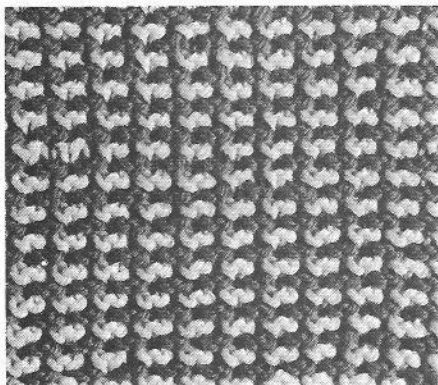
Row 12—With B, repeat Row 10.

Rows 13 and 15—With A, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

Rows 14 and 16—With A, p2, \* sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from \*, end sl 2, p2.

Repeat Rows 1–16.

## Tweed Knot Stitch



*Tweed Knot Stitch*

Tweed Knot Stitch is simply the knit version of Waffle Stitch (which see) worked in two colors. In blocking, this pattern should not be too much stretched, so that the purled “knots” can remain close together for a nubby effect.

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k1, \* k next st in the row below, k1; rep from \*.

Row 3—With B, knit.

Row 4—With B, k2, \* k next st in the row below, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.

## Blister Check, or Coin Stitch

In this pattern the drop-stitch technique is used to make a very attractive fabric with the double interest of color and texture.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

Colors A and B. Cast on with A and knit one row.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, purl.

Rows 2 and 4—With B, knit.

Rows 3 and 5—With B, purl.

Row 6—With A, k2, \* drop next st off needle and unravel 4 rows down, picking up the Color A st from Row 1 below; insert needle into this st and under the 4 loose strands of Color B, and knit, catching the 4 loose strands behind st; k3; rep from \*, end last repeat k2.

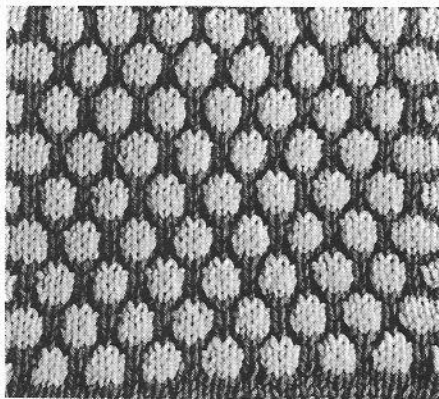
Row 7—With A, purl.

Rows 8 and 10—With B, knit.

Rows 9 and 11—With B, purl.

Row 12—With A, k4, \* drop next st, unravel, and knit Color A st from 5th row below as in Row 6; k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



*Blister Check, or Coin Stitch*

## Zebra Chevron

NOTE: On all right-side rows (odd numbers) all sl-sts are slipped with yarn in back. On wrong-side rows (even numbers) all sl-sts are slipped with yarn in front.

Multiple of 24 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* p2, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—With A, k1, \* k1, sl 1, (k2, sl 1) 3 times, k3, (sl 1, k2) 3 times, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With A, k1, \* sl 1, (p2, sl 1) 3 times, p3, (sl 1, p2) 3 times, sl 1, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 5—With B, k1, \* k2, (sl 1, k2) 3 times, sl 1, k1, sl 1, (k2, sl 1) 3 times, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

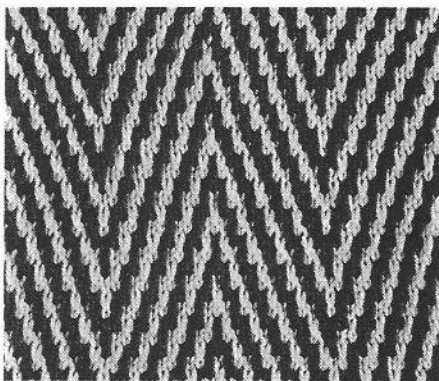
Row 6—With B, k1, \* p1, (sl 1, p2) 3 times, sl 1, p1, sl 1, (p2, sl 1) 3 times, p2; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 7 and 8—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 9 and 10—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Rows 11 and 12—With A, repeat Rows 5 and 6.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



*Zebra Chevron*

## Two-Color Cable Rib

This is the Slipped Cable Rib pattern, which looks very effective in two colors.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, k2, \* p6, k2; rep from \*.

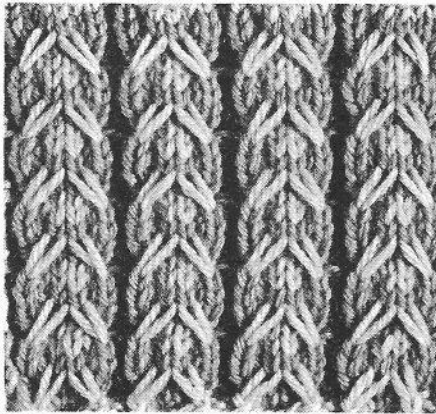
Row 2—With A, p2, \* sl 1 wyib, k4, sl 1 wyib, p2; rep from \*.

Row 3—With B, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, p4, sl 1 wyif, k2; rep from \*.

Rows 4 and 5—With B, repeat Rows 2 and 3.

Row 6—With B, p2, \* drop sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, then pick up sl-st and knit it (taking care that sl-st is not twisted); sl next 2 sts to right-hand needle, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, then sl the 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st with right needle, replace it on left needle and knit it; k2, p2; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



Two-Color Cable Rib

## Yarn-Over Check

The technique of making this pattern is interesting and novel. Because of the use of yarn-over stitches, the fabric tends to be loose and fluffy, with a good deal of lateral spread. Care must be taken not to cast on too many stitches.

Odd number of sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and knit one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, p1, \* yo, sl 1 wyib, p1; rep from \*. (The yo is taken over the top of the needle and held in back of the slipped st, then brought forward again for the next p st.)

Row 2—With B, k1, \* yo, sl the sl-st and the yo of previous row together wyib, k1; rep from \*.

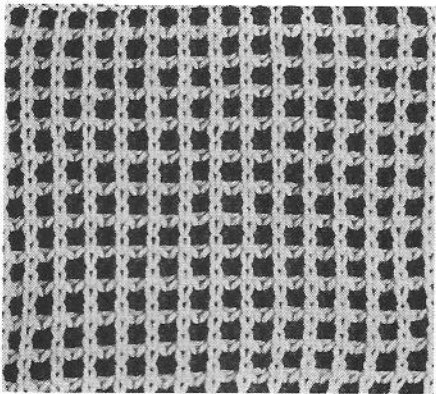
Row 3—With A, p1, \* k3 tog (the sl-st and the two yo sts), p1; rep from \*.

Row 4—With A, k1, \* yo, sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 5—With A, p1, \* yo, sl the sl-st and the yo of previous row wyib, p1; rep from \*.

Row 6—With A, k1, \* p3 tog (the sl-st and the two yo sts), k1; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



Yarn-Over Check

## Shadow Box Pattern

Although it is one of the simplest of three-color patterns, the Shadow Box is very striking. It uses color, rather than texture, to give the impression of a heavily sculptured surface.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Colors A, B, and C.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k1, \* k1 wrapping yarn twice around needle, k3; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

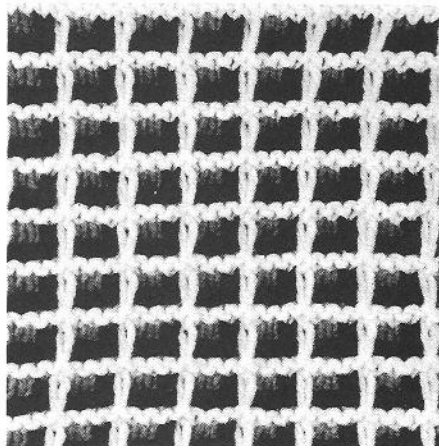
Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k3; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Row 4—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 5—With C, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 6—With C, k1, sl 1 wyif, \* p2, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



*Shadow Box Pattern*

## Beaded Stripe Pattern

This pattern is excellent for sweaters, and is very effective when worked in fine yarn. Like many of the tweed-type patterns, it is interesting as a sort of optical illusion: it can be seen as dark strings of “beads” on a light background, or as light ones on a dark background.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 5. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k1, \* p3, k3; rep from \*, end p3, k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 3 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 3, k1.

Row 4—With B, k1, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1, k1.

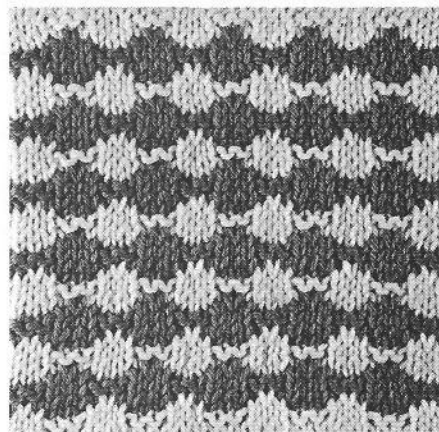
Row 5—With B, knit.

Row 6—With B, k4, \* p3, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—With A, k4, \* sl 3 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—With A, k1, p4, \* sl 1 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end sl 1, p4, k1.

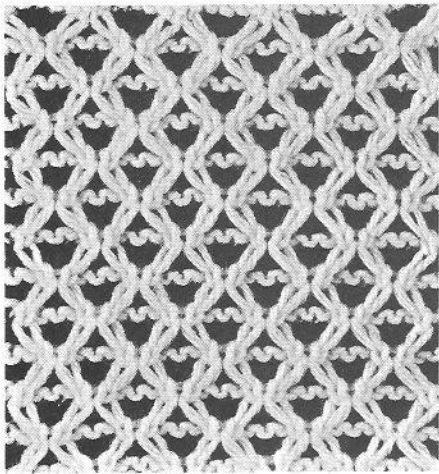
Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Beaded Stripe Pattern*



## Striped Quilting Pattern



Striped Quilting Pattern

This delightful pattern makes a honeycomb-like lattice of diamond shapes against a background of striped Garter Stitch. The fabric is dense both vertically and horizontally.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, k1, \* p1, k4, p1; rep from \* end k1.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k4, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k4, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With A, k1, \* drop Color A sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; sl 2 wyib, drop Color A sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 5—With A, k1, \* k2, p2, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

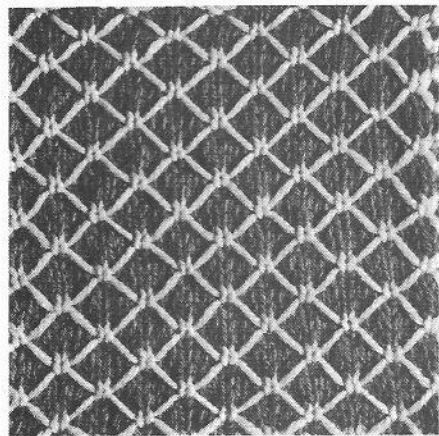
Row 6—With B, k1, \* k2, sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—With B, k1, \* k2, sl 2 wyif, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, drop Color A sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, drop Color A sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## Royal Quilting



Royal Quilting

Royally beautiful, indeed, is this two-color quilting pattern which can hardly be surpassed for novelty and ingenuity. The fabric is firm, close, and somewhat restrained from excessive curling by the strands of Color A which are carried across the *wrong* side on Rows 4 and 8. On these rows, as well as on Rows 1 and 5 (when the strands are carried on the *right* side), be sure to keep a *very* light tension on the strands so that they do not “squeeze” the pattern. A comparison of this pattern with Quilted Lattice will be instructive, demonstrating the changes that must be made when converting from a one-color to a two-color design.

Royal Quilting is a wonderful pattern for cushion covers, hats, slippers, and garment accents such as collars, cuffs, and pockets, as well as making delightful sweaters and jackets when used all over the garment.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, k1, p1, \* sl 5 wyib, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—With B, knit.

Row 3—With B, k1, purl to last st, k1.

Row 4—With A, k1, sl 3 wyib, \* insert needle under the loose strand of Row 1 and knit the next st bringing st out under strand to catch strand behind st; sl 5 wyib; rep from \* to last 5 sts, end knit next st under loose strand, sl 3 wyib, k1.

Row 5—With A, k1, sl 3 wyib, \* p1, sl 5 wyib; rep from \* to last 5 sts, end p1, sl 3 wyib, k1.

Rows 6 and 7—With B, repeat Rows 2 and 3.

Row 8—With A, k1, \* knit next st under loose strand of Row 5, sl 5 wyib; rep from \* to last 2 sts, end knit next st under loose strand, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## Criss Cross Pattern

For a test swatch, cast on a minimum of 22 sts.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and knit one row.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, k3, \* k1 wrapping yarn 3 times around needle, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 2—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Rows 3 and 5—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p4; rep from \*, end last repeat p3.

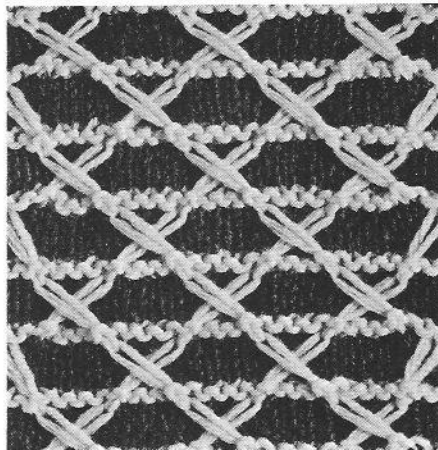
Row 4—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 6—With A, k3, \* drop 1st Color A sl-st off needle to front of work, sl next 4 sts wyib, drop 2nd Color A sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 4 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up 2nd dropped st and knit it, k4 (these are the same 4 Color B sts that were slipped before), then pick up the 1st dropped st and knit it, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Rows 7 through 11—Repeat Rows 1 through 5.

Row 12—With A, k1, sl 2 wyib, drop Color A sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k6, \*, rep from \* of Row 6 across to last 4 sts, end: drop Color A sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Criss Cross Pattern*

## *Fancy Bricks*

This charming three-color version of "Bricks" is done with elongated slip-stitches. Since the slipped stitches must be carried up for six rows, they are loosened by making extra turns around the needle at the base of the stitch. When thus elongated, the slipped stitches will not deform the horizontal rows to which they are attached.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Colors A, B, and C; Color B is the background color.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k3, \* insert needle into next st as if to knit, then wrap yarn 3 times around point of needle, then knit the st carrying extra loops on needle; k3; rep from \*.

Row 3—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps off needle, k3; rep from \*.

Row 4—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Row 5—With C, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 6—With C, k3, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*.

Row 7—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 8—With B, repeat Row 4.

Row 9—With A, knit.

Row 10—With A, k1, \* k1 wrapping yarn 3 times as in row 2, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k1.

Row 11—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k1.

Row 12—With B, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end last rep p1.

Row 13—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k1.

Row 14—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k1.

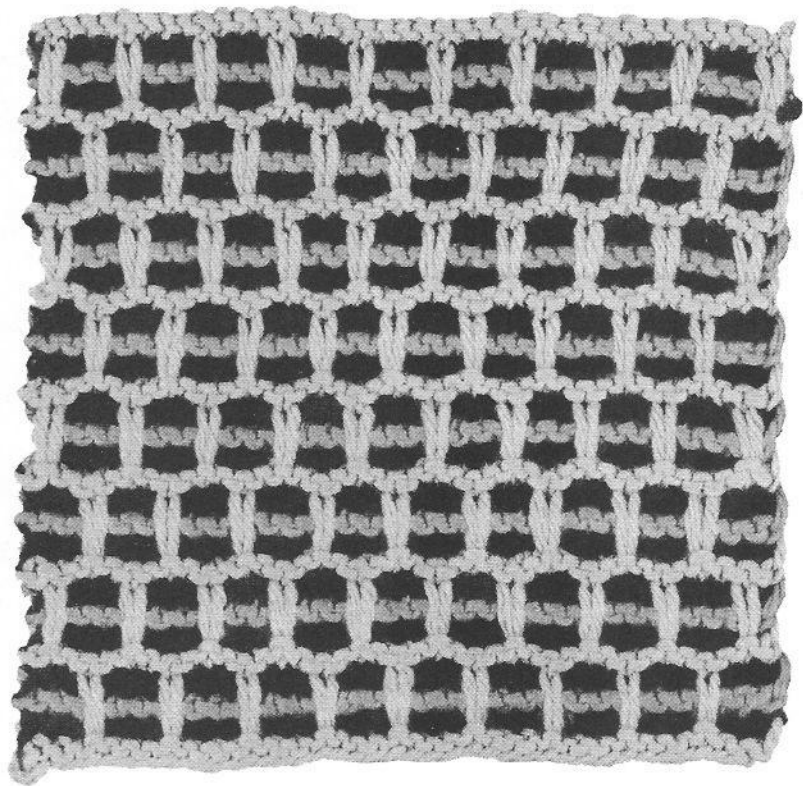
Row 15—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k1.

Row 16—With B, repeat Row 12.

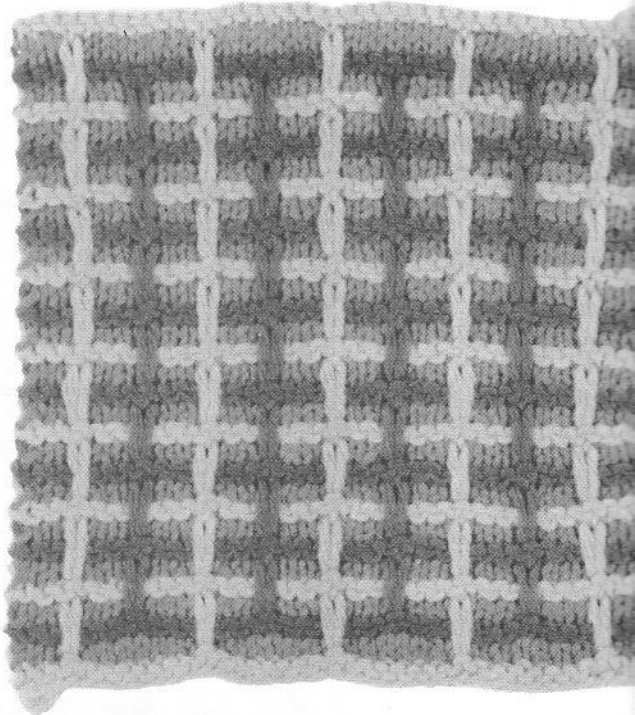
Repeat Rows 1-16.

## *Tricolor Basket Plaid*

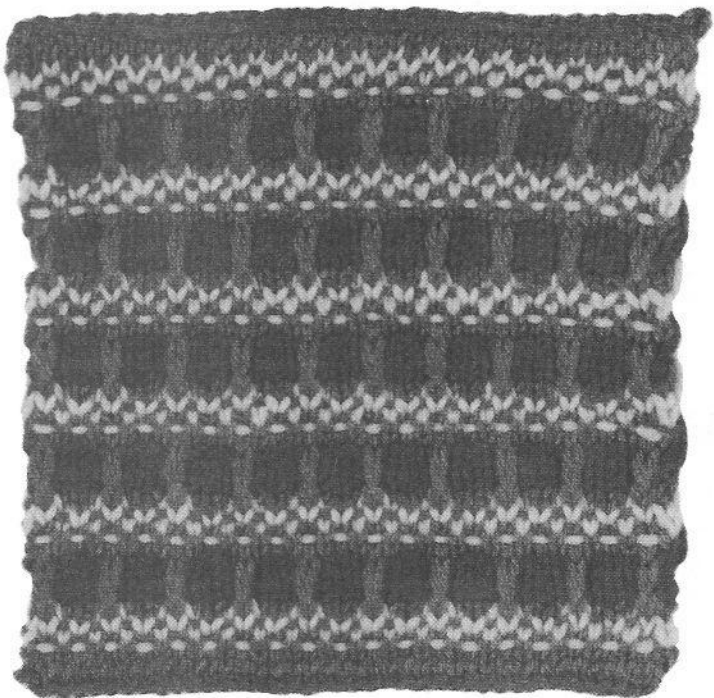
A delightful three-color plaid pattern that looks more complicated than it really is. In this pattern, as in "Fancy Bricks", the slip-stitches are elongated to span six rows. There are four preparatory rows which are omitted from subsequent repeats. To bind off, knit one row plain and then bind off; or finish with four final rows as illustrated.



*Fancy Bricks*



*Tricolor Basket Plaid*



*Navajo Basket*

Multiple of 8 sts plus 7.

Colors A, B, and C; Color B is the background color.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k3, insert needle into next st as if to knit and wrap yarn 3 times around point of needle, then knit the st carrying extra loops on needle; this is called k1-3 wraps; \* k7, k1-3 wraps; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 3—With B, k3, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps off needle, \* k7, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 4—With B, p3, sl 1 wyif, \* p7, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p3.

End of preparation rows.

Row 5—With C, k3, sl 1 wyib, \* k7, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 6—With C, \* k3, sl 1 wyif, k3, k1-3 wraps; rep from \*, end k3, sl 1 wyif, k3.

Row 7—With B, \* k3, sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps; rep from \*, end k3, sl 1 wyib, k3.

Row 8—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Row 9—With A, k7, \* sl 1 wyib, k7; rep from \*.

Row 10—With A, \* k3, k1-3 wraps, k3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k3, k1-3 wraps, k3.

Row 11—With B, \* k3, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps, k3, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k3, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wraps, k3.

Row 12—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 5-12.

## *Navajo Basket*

This is a pleasing combination of variation Basket Stitch and a two-color Woven Stitch.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A, B, and C.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Row 4—With B, purl.

Row 5—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

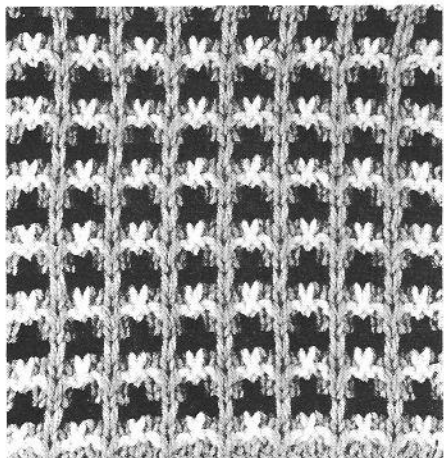
Row 6—With A, purl.

Rows 7 and 9—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k1.

Rows 8 and 10—With C, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end last rep p1.

Repeat Rows 1-10.

## Three-Color Basket Tweed



Three-Color Basket Tweed

This is a simple and easy pattern with a remarkably striking effect. For possible variations, try reversing the knits and purls (i.e., purl in Rows 2 and 6, knit in Rows 4 and 8) or working the entire pattern in garter stitch fashion (i.e., knit wrong-side rows) as in Three-and-One Tweed.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

Colors A, B, and C. Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* k3, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, and k4.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* k3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k4.

Row 3—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k2.

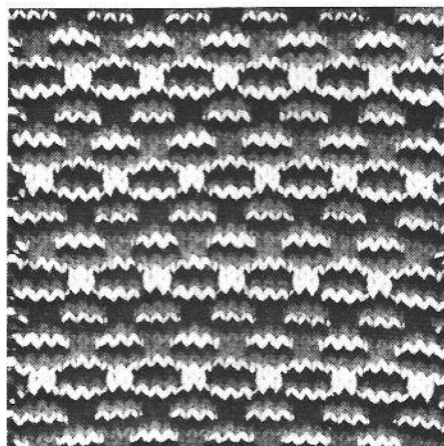
Row 4—With A, p2, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p2.

Rows 5 and 6—With C, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 7 and 8—With A, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## Motley Check



Motley Check

While this pattern is identical in technique to a Simple Check Pattern, the constant alternation of three different strands of color gives it a most unusual appearance. Worked in three strongly contrasting, bright colors, it is gay and brilliant; worked in three colors that are close together in hue or tone, it is a subtle mixture.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 4. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color C.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With B, purl.

Row 3—With C, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 4—With A, p1, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*, end sl 2, p1.

Row 5—With B, knit.

Row 6—With C, purl.

Row 7—With A, k4, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*.

Row 8—With B, p4, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*.

Rows 9-24—Repeat Rows 1-8 twice more, changing colors every row.

Repeat Rows 1-24.

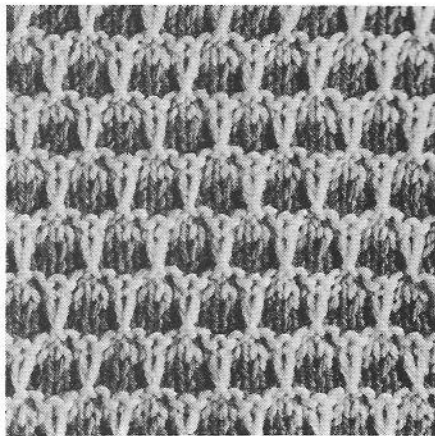
## Three-and-One Check

This is a pretty variation on the “Bricks” theme. With the addition of extra rows, the bricks take on a rather arched shape.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.  
Row 2—With A, knit.  
Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.  
Row 4—With B, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1.  
Row 5—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 6—With A, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1.  
Rows 7 and 8—With A, knit.  
Row 9—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.  
Row 10—With B, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.  
Row 11—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 12—With A, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



*Three-and-One Check*

## Rippled Chevron

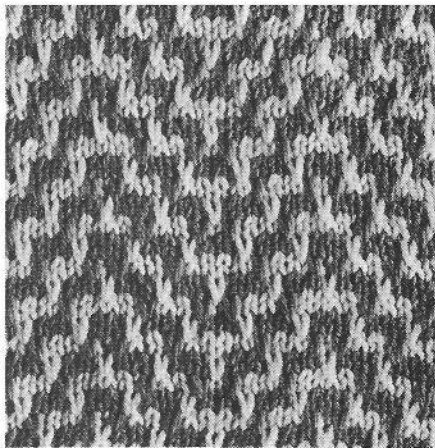
This pattern is similar to Zebra Chevron but it is wider, and has a faintly Oriental flavor. Patterns like this can be found in Persian rugs, Turkish mosaic work and the like.

Multiple of 16 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k3, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 2—With B, k1, sl 1 wyif, \* p3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 3—With A, k4, \* sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 1 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end last repeat k4.  
Row 4—With A, k1, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 1 wyif, p1, sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 1 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end last repeat p3, k1.  
Row 5—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.  
Row 6—With B, k1, p2, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1 wyif, p2, k1.  
Row 7—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 1 wyib, k5, sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 8—With A, k1, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 1 wyif, p5, sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 1 wyif, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

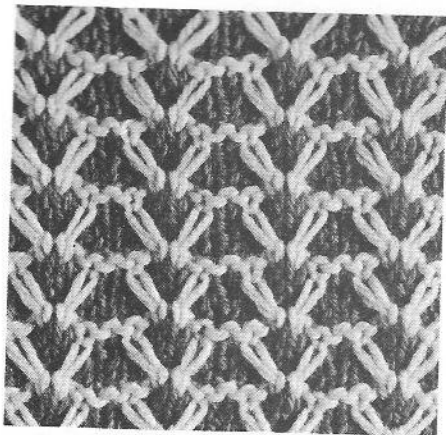
Repeat Rows 1–8.



*Rippled Chevron*



## Gull Check



*Gull Check*

Here is a beautiful pattern in which the Gull Stitch cable can be traced, translated into two colors and repeated continuously across the fabric. It is a good example of a classic pattern subjected to a novel treatment.

Multiple of 7 sts plus 1. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, k3, \* p2, k5; rep from \*, end p2, k3.

Rows 2 and 4—With B, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end sl 2, k3.

Rows 3 and 5—With B, p3, \* sl 2 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end sl 2, p3.

Row 6—With A, \* k1, sl 2 wyib, drop Color A sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it; k2, drop next Color A sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

## Triple Torch

The directions for this pattern seem complicated, but it is actually simple to work. The knitter can easily grasp the pattern principle in the first 16 rows and thereafter work by looking only at the fabric.

A variation can be made by repeating Rows 1-8 only. This produces a kind of Basket Stitch with wide blocks, the small triple flare being reproduced in each block, one above the other. The last eight rows out of the sixteen only serve to alternate the patterns.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

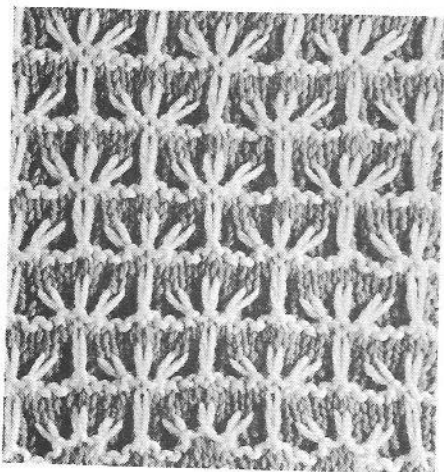
Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k1, k1 wrapping yarn twice around needle, \* k3, k3 wrapping yarn twice for each st, k3, k1 wrapping yarn twice; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k3, sl 3 wyib, k3, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1. (On this row drop all extra wraps as the wrapped sts are slipped.)

Rows 4 and 6—With B, p1, sl 1 wyif, \* p3, sl 3 wyif, p3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 5—With B, repeat Row 3.



*Triple Torch*

Row 7—With B, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k1, sl 2 wyib, drop the *first* st of the group of 3 sl-sts off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, sl 1 wyib (this is the 2nd sl-st of the group), drop next (3rd) sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k1, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—With B, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p9; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1.

Row 9—With A, knit.

Row 10—With A, k1, k2 wrapping yarn twice for each st, \* k3, k1 wrapping yarn twice, k3, k3 wrapping yarn twice for each st; rep from \*, end last repeat k2 wrapping yarn twice for each st, k1.

Row 11—With B, k1, sl 2 wyib, \* k3, sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 3 wyib; rep from \*, end last repeat sl 2 wyib, k1. (On this row all extra wraps are dropped as in Row 3.)

Rows 12 and 14—With B, p1, sl 2 wyif, \* p3, sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 3 wyif; rep from \*, end last repeat sl 2 wyif, p1.

Row 13—With B, repeat Row 11.

Row 15—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k1, sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2; rep from \*, end sl 1 wyib, k1.

Row 16—With B, p6, sl 1 wyif, \* p9, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p6.

Repeat Rows 1–16.

## *Linked Stripe Pattern*

This is a very simple pattern that demonstrates how effective an uncomplicated two-color design can be. If Rows 9–16 are omitted, the first eight rows of the pattern will give a kind of check linking solid vertical ribs of Color A.

Multiple of 4 sts. Colors A and B.

NOTE: odd-numbered rows are right-side rows.

Rows 1, 2, 5, and 6—With A, knit.

Rows 3 and 7—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

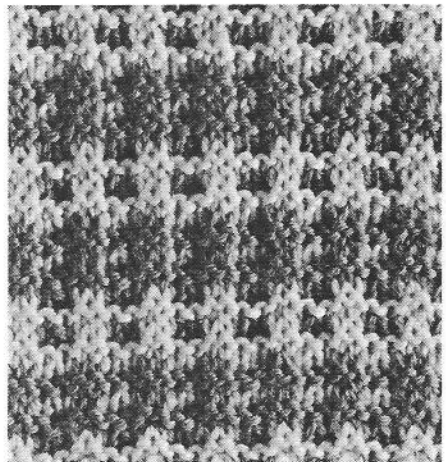
Rows 4 and 8—With B, p1, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*, end sl 2, p1.

Rows 9, 10, 13, and 14—With B, knit.

Rows 11 and 15—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Rows 12 and 16—With A, p1, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*, end sl 2, p1.

Repeat Rows 1–16.



*Linked Stripe Pattern*

## Chickenwire Check

This is a scaled-down version of the classic Hexagon Pattern that gives a somewhat lighter and looser fabric. It is quite pretty when worked in fine yarn.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Rows 3, 5, and 7—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

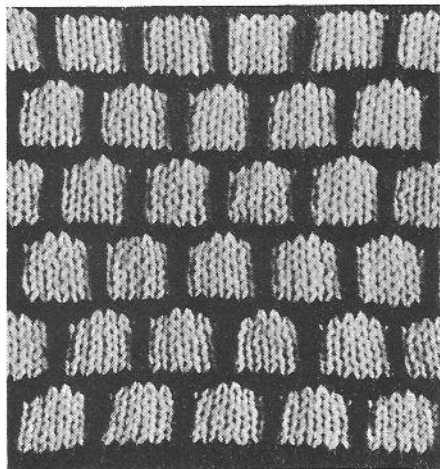
Rows 4, 6, and 8—With B, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1.

Rows 9 and 10—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 11, 13, and 15—With B, k4, \* sl 1 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end sl 1, k4.

Rows 12, 14, and 16—With B, p4, \* sl 1 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end sl 1, p4.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Chickenwire Check

## Eccentric Check

Multiple of 6 sts plus 5. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, k1, purl to last st, k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* k4, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k4.

Row 4—With B, \* k4, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end k5.

Row 5—With A, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 6—With A, k1, sl 1 wyif, \* p4, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end p2, k1.

Row 7—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

Row 8—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyif, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Rows 9 and 10—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 11—With B, \* k4, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k5.

Row 12—With B, k5, \* sl 2 wyif, k4; rep from \*.

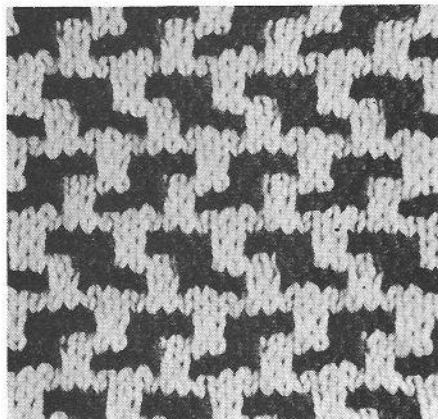
Row 13—With A, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k4, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 14—With A, k1, p2, \* sl 2 wyif, p4; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 15—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 16—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k2.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Eccentric Check

## *Elongated-Stitch Waves*

Due to the loosening effect of the elongated stitches, this fabric will spread. Take the gauge carefully from a blocked test swatch, and beware of casting on too many stitches.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* k4 wrapping yarn twice around needle for each st, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Rows 2 and 4—With A, p1, \* p4 wrapping yarn twice for each st and dropping the extra wrap of previous row, p4; rep from \*, end last repeat p1.

Row 3—With A, k1, \* k4 wrapping yarn twice for each st and dropping the extra wrap of previous row, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Row 5—With B, knit. (All elongated sts are knitted once, and all extra wraps of previous row are dropped.)

Row 6—With B, knit.

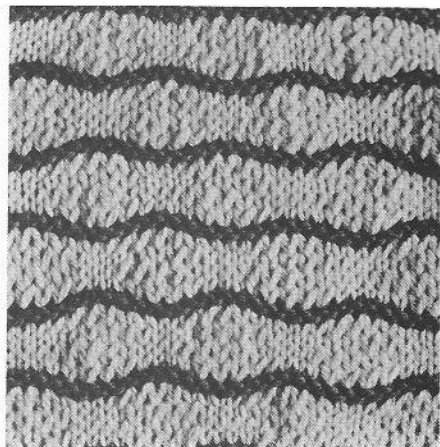
Row 7—With A, k5, \* k4 wrapping yarn twice for each st, k4; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 8 and 10—With A, p5, \* p4 wrapping yarn twice for each st and dropping extra wrap of previous row, p4; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 9—With A, k5, \* k4 wrapping yarn twice for each st and dropping extra wrap of previous row, k4; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 11 and 12—With B, repeat Rows 5 and 6.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



*Elongated-Stitch Waves*

## *Triple L Tweed*

This pattern makes a thick fabric, good for coats, suits, afghans, etc. The L-shaped spots of color alternate in an interesting nubby pattern, and seem to be shadowing each other in diagonal lines.

Multiple of 3 sts plus 1. Colors A, B, and C.

Cast on with Color A and knit one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—With B, k3, \* sl 1 wyif, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

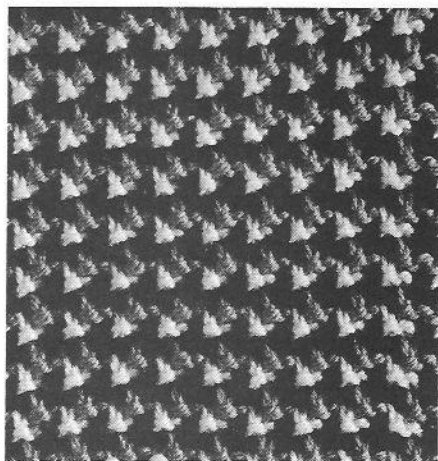
Row 3—With C, \* k2, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With C, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k2; rep from \*.

Row 5—With A, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k2; rep from \*.

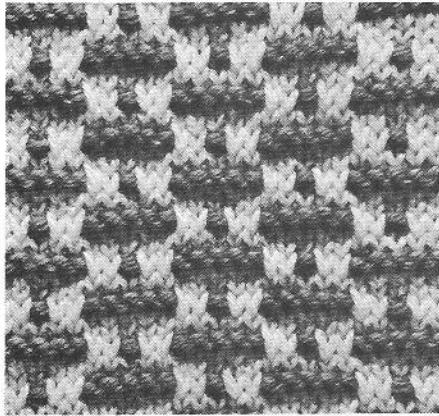
Row 6—With A, \* k2, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1–6.



*Triple L Tweed*

## Dots and Dashes



*Dots and Dashes*

Multiple of 10 sts plus 7. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* k5, sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k6.

Row 4—With B, k1, \* k5, sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end k6.

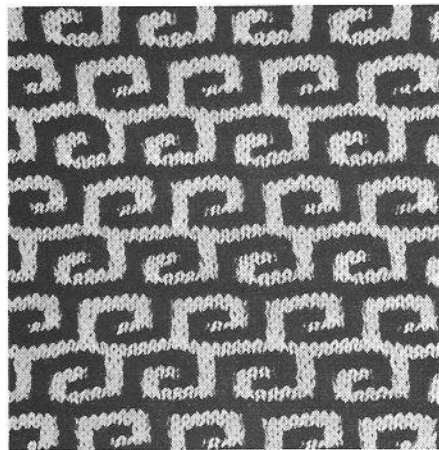
Rows 5 and 6—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 7—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Row 8—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 2 wyif, k5; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## Fretwork Pattern



*Fretwork Pattern*

Here is a stunning slip-stitch color design based on the famous Greek Fret, a class of patterns favored by the ancients for architectural ornamentation as well as for that of clothing. Adapted to a knitting pattern, it appears intricate but the technique is a straightforward one.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

NOTE: On all right-side (odd-numbered) rows slip all sl-sts with yarn in back; on all wrong-side (even-numbered) rows slip all sl-sts with yarn in front.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* k8, sl 2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4 and all subsequent wrong-side rows—Using the same color as in previous row, purl across, slipping wyif all the same sts that were slipped on previous row.

Row 5—With A, k1, \* sl 2, k4, sl 2, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—With B, k1, \* k2, sl 2, k4, sl 2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 9—With A, k1, \* sl 2, k8; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 11—With B, knit.

Row 13—With A, \* k4, sl 2, k4; rep from \*, end k2.

Row 15—With B, k2, \* sl 2, k2, sl 2, k4; rep from \*.

Row 17—With A, \* k4, sl 2, k2, sl 2; rep from \*, end k2.

Row 19—With B, \* k6, sl 2, k2; rep from \*, end k2.

Row 20—See Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1-20.

## *Two Color-Reversal Patterns: Night-and-Day Stripe, and Nordic Stripe Pattern*

Both of these patterns consist of horizontal stripes, each stripe bearing accents of the opposite color. The first is a variation of Simple Check Pattern, the second a variation of Three-and-One Tweed. Both variations are made by adding more plain knit and purl rows to the basic pattern. Further variations can be obtained by working some of the rows in Garter Stitch (knitting on the wrong side) or by purling Rows 4 and 10 in Nordic Stripe Pattern.

### *NIGHT-AND-DAY STRIPE*

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k2, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k2, sl 1, k1.

Row 4—With B, p1, sl 1 wyif, \* p2, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end p2, sl 1, p1.

Rows 5 and 6—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 7 and 8—With B, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 9—With A, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*.

Row 10—With A, p2, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*.

Rows 11 and 12—With B, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

### *NORDIC STRIPE PATTERN*

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 4—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 5—With A, k3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 6—With A, p3, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Rows 7 and 8—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Rows 9 through 16—Repeat Rows 1 through 8 reversing colors:

B for 9 and 10, A for 11 and 12, B for 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



ABOVE: *Night-and-Day Stripe*  
BELOW: *Nordic Stripe Pattern*

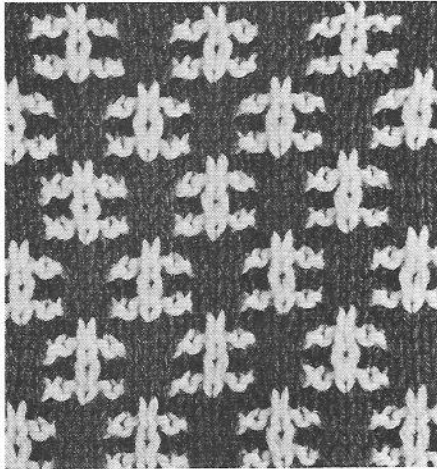
## Embroidery Check Pattern

Multiple of 8 sts plus 5. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k5, \* sl 3 wyib, k5; rep from \*.  
Row 2—With B, k2, p1, k2, \* sl 3 wyif, k2, p1, k2; rep from \*.  
Row 3—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k7; rep from \*, end sl 1, k2.  
Row 4—With A, k1, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p7; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1, k1.  
Rows 5, 6, and 7—Repeat Rows 1, 2, and 3.  
Row 8—With A, k1, purl to last st, k1.  
Row 9—With B, k1, \* sl 3 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end sl 3, k1.  
Row 10—With B, k1, \* sl 3 wyif, k2, p1, k2; rep from \*, end sl 3, k1.  
Row 11—With A, k6, \* sl 1 wyib, k7; rep from \*, end sl 1, k6.  
Row 12—With A, k1, p5, \* sl 1 wyif, p7; rep from \*, end sl 1, p5, k1.  
Rows 13, 14, and 15—Repeat Rows 9, 10, and 11.  
Row 16—With A, repeat Row 8.

Repeat Rows 1–16.



Embroidery Check Pattern

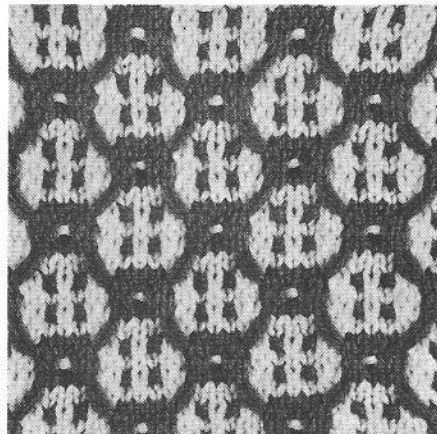
## Tile Pattern

This pattern utilizes some rather novel knitting techniques. Elongated slip-stitches are carried two stitches over on the diagonal, giving a roughly octagonal shape to the “tiles”. Although each of these octagonal shapes is spanned by four rows of contrasting color in the center, the contrasting color is minimized into four little dots arranged in a square. The quilted effect of a Tile Pattern fabric makes it excellent for heavy ski sweaters, cushions, and hats. The fabric is dense; be sure to cast on enough stitches for width.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 1. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

- Row 1 (Preparation row—right side)—With B, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end last rep k3.  
Row 2—With B, p3, \* sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 1 wyif, k1, sl 2 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end last rep p3.  
Row 3—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k7, sl 2 wyib, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 4—With A, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, p7, sl 2 wyif, k1; rep from \*.



Tile Pattern

- Row 5—With B, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end last rep k3.
- Row 6—With B, p2, \* p1 wrapping yarn twice around needle, sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 1 wyif, k1, sl 2 wyif, p1 wrapping yarn twice, p3; rep from \*, end last rep p2.
- Row 7—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k7, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k2.
- Row 8—With A, p2, \* sl 1 wyif, p7, sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end last rep p2.
- Row 9—With B, k2, \* drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, sl 2 wyib, pick up dropped st and knit it, k3, sl 2 wyib, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, sl 2 wyib (the same 2 sts that were slipped before), k1, sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end last rep k2 instead of k1, sl 1, k1.
- Row 10—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyif, p5, sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end last rep k2 instead of k1, sl 1, k1.
- Row 11—With A, k4, \* sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib, k7; rep from \*, end last rep k4.
- Row 12—With A, p4, \* sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 2 wyif, p7; rep from \*, end last rep p4.
- Row 13—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, k5, sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end last rep k2 instead of k1, sl 1, k1.
- Row 14—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyif, p1 wrapping yarn twice around needle, p3, p1 wrapping yarn twice, sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end last rep k2 instead of k1, sl 1, k1.
- Row 15—With A, k4, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k3, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k7; rep from \*, end last rep k4.
- Row 16—With A, p4, \* sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 1 wyif, p7; rep from \*, end last rep p4.
- Row 17—With B, k2, \* sl 2 wyib, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, sl 2 wyib (the same 2 sts that were slipped before), k1, sl 1 wyib, k1, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, sl 2 wyib, pick up dropped st and knit it, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k2.

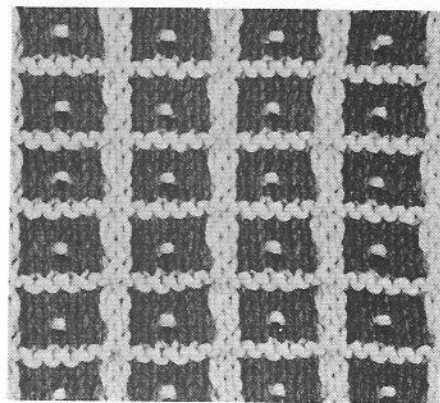
Omitting Row 1 from subsequent repeats, repeat Rows 2-17.

## *Dotted Block Pattern*

Multiple of 7 sts plus 4. Colors A and B.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, knit.
- Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.
- Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, p5; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.
- Row 4—With A, k3, \* sl 2 wyib, k1, sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 5—With A, k1, \* p2, sl 2 wyif, k1, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end p2, k1.
- Rows 6 and 7—With B, repeat Rows 2 and 3.
- Row 8—With A, knit.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Dotted Block Pattern*



## Diagonal Stripe

Multiple of 4 sts. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1, k1.

Row 3—With A, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k2, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k2.

Row 4—With A, k1, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

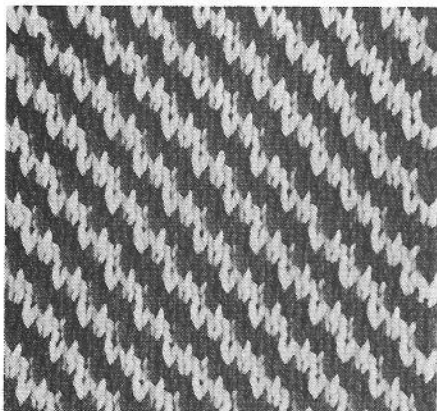
Row 5—With B, k1, \* k2, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k3.

Row 6—With B, k1, p2, \* sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—With A, \* k2, sl 2 wyib; rep from \*, end k2, sl 1, k1.

Row 8—With A, k1, \* p3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p2, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Diagonal Stripe*

## Dotted Diamond Pattern

This is a really beautiful example of slip-stitch color knitting, a pattern that can make the simplest knitted garment wonderfully striking. A plain sweater, for instance, worked in this pattern, could surely be worn with pride.

Multiple of 20 sts plus 2. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and purl one row.

NOTE: On right-side (odd-numbered) rows all sl-sts are slipped with yarn in back. On wrong-side (even-numbered) rows all sl-sts are slipped with yarn in front.

Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1, k18, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1, p18, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—With A, k1, \* k3, sl 2, (k1, sl 1) twice, k2, (sl 1, k1) twice, sl 2, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—With A, k1, \* p3, sl 2, (k1, sl 1) twice, k2, (sl 1, k1) twice, sl 2, p3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 5—With B, k1, \* k1, sl 2, k14, sl 2, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 6—With B, k1, \* p1, sl 2, p14, sl 2, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

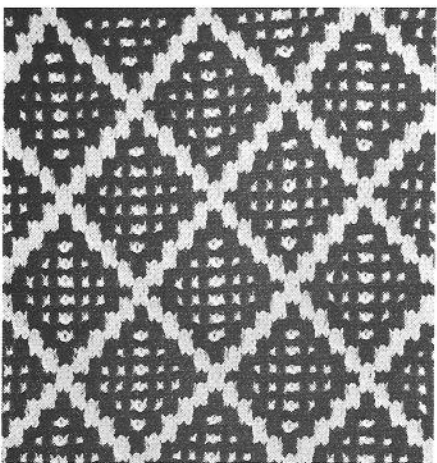
Row 7—With A, k1, \* sl 1, k4, sl 2, k1, sl 1, k2, sl 1, k1, sl 2, k4, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—With A, k1, \* sl 1, p4, sl 2, k1, sl 1, k2, sl 1, k1, sl 2, p4, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 9—With B, k1, \* k3, sl 2, k10, sl 2, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 10—With B, k1, \* p3, sl 2, p10, sl 2, p3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 11—With A, k1, \* k1, sl 2, k4, sl 2, k2, sl 2, k4, sl 2, k1; rep from \*, end k1.



*Dotted Diamond Pattern*

- Row 12—With A, k1, \* k1, sl 2, p4, sl 2, k2, sl 2, p4, sl 2, k1; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 13—With B, k1, \* k5, sl 2, k6, sl 2, k5; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 14—With B, k1, \* p5, sl 2, p6, sl 2, p5; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 15—With A, k1, \* k1, sl 1, k1, sl 2, (k4, sl 2) twice, k1, sl 1, k1; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 16—With A, k1, \* k1, sl 1, k1, sl 2, (p4, sl 2) twice, k1, sl 1, k1; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 17—With B, k1, \* k7, sl 2, k2, sl 2, k7; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 18—With B, k1, \* p7, sl 2, p2, sl 2, p7; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 19—With A, k1. \* (k1, sl 1) twice, k1, sl 2, k6, sl 2, k1, (sl 1, k1) twice; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 20—With A, k1, \* (k1, sl 1) twice, k1, sl 2, p6, sl 2, k1, (sl 1, k1) twice; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 21—With B, k1, \* k9, sl 2, k9; rep from \*, end k1.
- Row 22—With B, k1, \* p9, sl 2, p9; rep from \*, end k1.
- Rows 23 and 24—With A, repeat Rows 19 and 20.
- Rows 25 and 26—With B, repeat Rows 17 and 18.
- Rows 27 and 28—With A, repeat Rows 15 and 16.
- Rows 29 and 30—With B, repeat Rows 13 and 14.
- Rows 31 and 32—With A, repeat Rows 11 and 12.
- Rows 33 and 34—With B, repeat Rows 9 and 10.
- Rows 35 and 36—With A, repeat Rows 7 and 8.
- Rows 37 and 38—With B, repeat Rows 5 and 6.
- Rows 39 and 40—With A, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Repeat Rows 1–40.

## Cross-Color Stripe

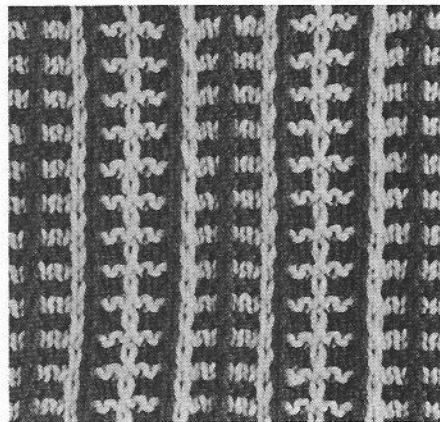
This pattern may be worked in a straight stockinette version by purling all the stitches that are worked on Rows 2 and 4, slipping the slip-stitches with yarn in front as given. Or, it may be worked in a garter stitch version by knitting these same wrong-side stitches.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 9. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and knit one row.

- Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyib, k5, (sl 1 wyib, k3) twice; rep from \*, end sl 1, k5, sl 1, k1.
- Row 2—With B, k1, \* sl 1 wyif, k5, (sl 1 wyif, p3) twice; rep from \*, end sl 1, k5, sl 1, k1.
- Row 3—With A, k1, \* (k3, sl 1 wyib) twice, k5, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k3, sl 1, k4.
- Row 4—With A, k1, \* (p3, sl 1 wyif) twice, k5, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p3, sl 1, p3, k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.



*Cross-Color Stripe*

## Windows

This is a handsome arrangement of a Simple Check Pattern into columns and bands, the checks being grouped into windows of six "panes" each. The pattern is wonderfully simple to work, and yet novel enough to make a most original garment.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, purl.

Row 3—With B, k1, sl 2 wyib, \* k3, sl 1 wyib, k3, sl 3 wyib; rep from \*, end last rep sl 2, k1.

Row 4—With B, k1, sl 2 wyif, \* p3, sl 1 wyif, p3, sl 3 wyif; rep from \*, end last rep sl 2, k1.

Row 5—With A, knit.

Row 6—With A, k1, p2, \* k7, p3; rep from \*, end last rep p2, k1.

Rows 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12—Repeat Rows 3, 4, 5, and 6, then repeat Rows 3 and 4 once more.

Rows 13, 14, 15, and 16—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2 twice.

Rows 17 and 18—With B, knit.

Rows 19 and 20—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



Windows

## Harlequin Pattern

Here is a delightful pattern of contrasting diamonds with a nubby garter-stitch texture like that of a Waffle Check or Three-and-One Tweed. The same pattern may be given a smooth texture, if desired, simply by purling the wrong-side rows. Nubby or smooth, Harlequin Pattern is an excellent design for socks, knitted vests, or ties.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Cast on with Color A and knit one row.

NOTE: On right-side (odd-numbered) rows slip all sl-sts with yarn in *back*.

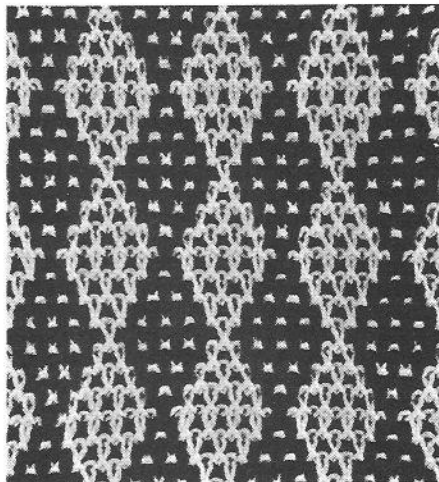
Row 1 (Right side)—With B, k1, \* sl 1, k9; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 2 and all other wrong-side rows—Using same color as previous row, repeat the previous row, but slip all sl-sts with yarn in *front*.

Row 3—With A, k3, \* (sl 1, k1) 3 times, sl 1, k3; rep from \*.

Row 5—With B, k2, \* sl 1, k7, sl 1, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—With A, k4, \* (sl 1, k1) twice, sl 1, k5; rep from \*, end last repeat k4.



Harlequin Pattern

Row 9—With B, (k1, sl 1) twice, \* k5, (sl 1, k1) twice, sl 1; rep from \*, end k5, (sl 1, k1) twice.

Row 11—With A, k5, \* sl 1, k1, sl 1, k7; rep from \*, end last repeat k5.

Row 13—With B, k1, (k1, sl 1) twice, \* k3, (sl 1, k1) 3 times, sl 1; rep from \*, end k3, (sl 1, k1) twice, k1.

Row 15—With A, k6, \* sl 1, k9; rep from \*, end last repeat k6.

Rows 17 and 18—With B, repeat Rows 13 and 14.

Rows 19 and 20—With A, repeat Rows 11 and 12.

Rows 21 and 22—With B, repeat Rows 9 and 10.

Rows 23 and 24—With A, repeat Rows 7 and 8.

Rows 25 and 26—With B, repeat Rows 5 and 6.

Rows 27 and 28—With A, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Repeat Rows 1-28.

## Sanquar Check

This is a slip-stitch imitation of the traditional Scottish Sanquar Pattern, which consists of plain light-colored squares alternating with dark-colored squares containing light accents. The original pattern is worked by the usual “Fair Isle” method of color knitting, and the squares are considerably larger than those in this slip-stitch version. Sanquar Check is, however, a crisp and handsome pattern, easy to work, and making a firm, flat fabric.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With A, knit.

Row 3—With B, k3, \* (sl 1 wyib, k1) twice, sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 4—With B, p3, \* (sl 1 wyif, k1) twice, sl 1 wyif, p3; rep from \*.

Row 5—With A, k1, sl 2 wyib, \* k5, sl 3 wyib; rep from \*, end k5, sl 2, k1.

Row 6—With A, k1, sl 2 wyif, \* k5, sl 3 wyif; rep from \*, end k5, sl 2, k1.

Rows 7 and 8—With B, repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Rows 9 and 10—With A, repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 11—With B, (k1, sl 1 wyib) twice, \* k3, (sl 1 wyib, k1) twice, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k3, (sl 1, k1) twice.

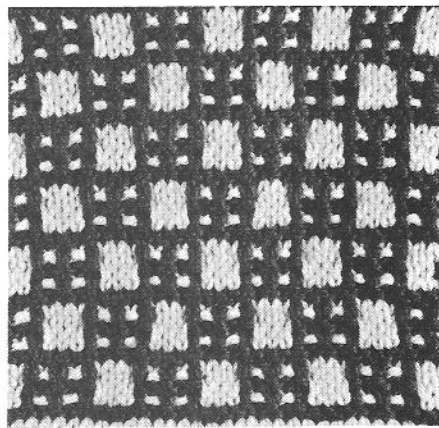
Row 12—With B, (k1, sl 1 wyif) twice, \* p3, (sl 1 wyif, k1) twice, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p3, (sl 1, k1) twice.

Row 13—With A, k4, \* sl 3 wyib, k5; rep from \*, end last rep k4.

Row 14—With A, k4, \* sl 3 wyif, k5; rep from \*, end last rep k4.

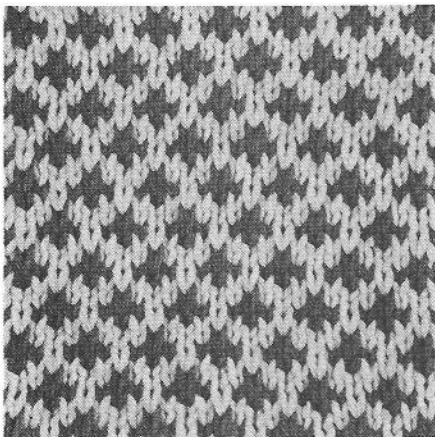
Rows 15 and 16—With B, repeat Rows 11 and 12.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Sanquar Check

## Swiss Check



Swiss Check

This is an extremely pretty pattern, simple to work, yet having some unusual features. Unlike most other slip-stitch color patterns, Swiss Check works different groups of stitches on the return row of the same color. The result is a very dainty check arranged diagonally in a lattice-like pattern. Be sure to keep yarn stranded *loosely* behind each group of three slipped stitches in Rows 2 and 6.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, purl.

Row 2—With B, k1, sl 1 wyib, \* k1, sl 3 wyib; rep from \*, end k1, sl 1, k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* p3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p3, k1.

Row 4—With A, k2, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k2.

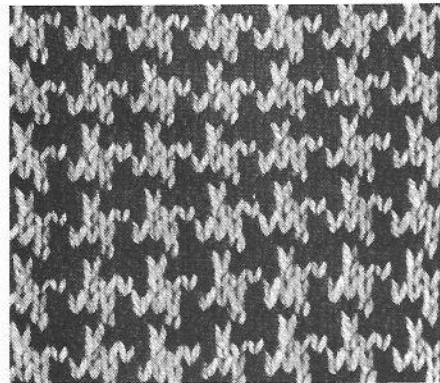
Row 5—With A, purl.

Row 6—With B, k1, \* sl 3 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 7—With B, k1, p1, \* sl 1 wyif o3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p1, k1.

Row 8—With A, k4, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \* end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Houndstooth Check

## Houndstooth Check

This pattern is one of the simpler ones that change colors all along the row. See the discussion of “Fair Isle” knitting in the Introduction to this section.

Multiple of 4 sts. One dark color (D) and one light (L).

Row 1 (Right side)—K: D1, \* L1, D3; rep from \* to last 3 sts, end L1, D2.

Row 2—P: \* L3, D1; rep from \*.

Row 3—K: \* L3, D1; rep from \*.

Row 4—P: D1, \* L1, D3; rep from \* to last 3 sts, end L1, D2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## *“Fair Isle” Pattern*

This is a classic argyle-type pattern with contrasting diamonds intersected by diagonal lines. It uses the “Fair Isle” method of changing colors all along the row, carrying the unused strands across the back. See the discussion of “Fair Isle” knitting in the Introduction to this section.

Multiple of 16 sts. One dark color (D) and one light color (L).

Row 1 (Right side)—K: \* D1, L7; rep from \*.

Row 2—P: \* D1, L5, D1, L1, D1, L5, D2; rep from \*.

Row 3—K: \* D3, L3, D1, L3, D1, L3, D2; rep from \*.

Row 4—P: \* D3, L1, D1, L5, D1, L1, D4; rep from \*.

Row 5—K: \* D3, L1, D1, L7, D1, L1, D2; rep from \*.

Row 6—P: \* D1, L1, D3, L5, D3, L1, D2; rep from \*.

Row 7—K: \* D1, L1, D5, L3, D5, L1; rep from \*.

Row 8—P: \* D7, L1; rep from \*.

Row 9—Repeat Row 7.

Row 10—Repeat Row 6.

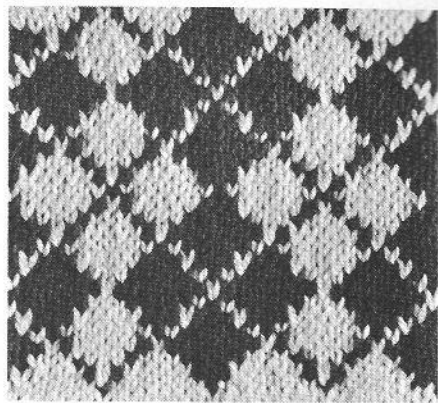
Row 11—Repeat Row 5.

Row 12—Repeat Row 4.

Row 13—Repeat Row 3.

Row 14—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-14.



*“Fair Isle” Pattern*

# Slip-Stitch Patterns

The slip-stitch technique of pattern formation is one of the most interesting in all knitting. It can be used in a great variety of ways to draw strands up, across, or diagonally over the face of a knitted fabric, and by this means some fascinating patterns can be made. The slip-stitch method is simple to do and speedy, in contrast to some other methods of working stitches, such as cables and twists, which are a little more time-consuming.

Many slip-stitch patterns lend themselves very nicely to contrasting colors, while others do not. Just as the patterns in the Color-Change section can be worked in solid color, so some of the patterns in this section might reward the experimenter in color knitting with some very handsome results. Try them out, play around with them, and experience for yourself the satisfaction of discovering new possibilities.

In general, slip-stitch patterns tend to produce a dense fabric, because the slipped stitches pull the other stitches together. Usually it is a vertical density, so that more rows than the average are required for a given length. Sometimes it is a horizontal density, so that more stitches are required for a given width. Sometimes it is both. Be generous when casting on stitches, and remember that it is easier to let a slip-stitch pattern contract into its own firm texture than to try to stretch it into a larger shape. In any slip-stitch pattern the yarn should be handled easily, never stretched taut while being worked.

## *Slipped-Stitch Ridges*

This is a “basic” pattern, which may be used plain or ornamented and developed in a variety of ways. See also Basket Stitch.

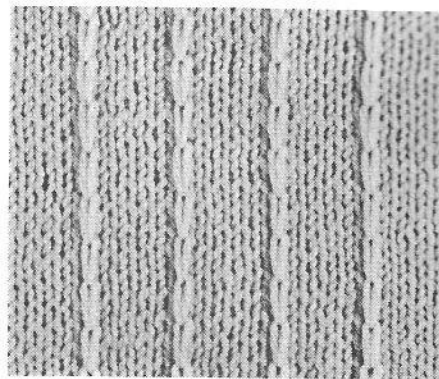
Multiple of 6 sts plus 5.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—K5, \* sl 1 wyib, k5; rep from \*.

Row 2—P5, \* sl 1 wyif, p5; rep from \*.

Row 4—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



*Slipped-Stitch Ridges*

## *Long-Slip Textured Pattern*

Because of the slip-stitches extended over three rows, this fabric has considerable tendency to shorten and curl, so that many rows are required for a given length. But it is a cosy fabric, with a deep, soft, honeycomb-like texture, good for warm winter clothing.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, purl to last st, k1.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 3—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, p1; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 4—Repeat Row 2.

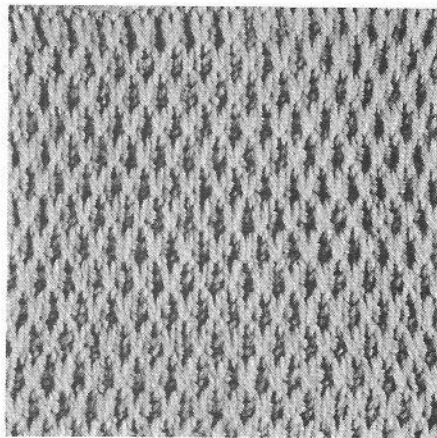
Row 5—Repeat Row 1.

Row 6—K2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—K1, p1, \* sl 1 wyif, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—Repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Long-Slip Textured Pattern*

## *Slip-Stitch Honeycomb*

This is the only one of the many “honeycombs” which is pure illusion. The strands which give the honeycomb effect are not diagonally linked at all, but only touch one another. It is strictly a horizontal pattern, which fools the eye into seeing a diagonal cross-hatch.

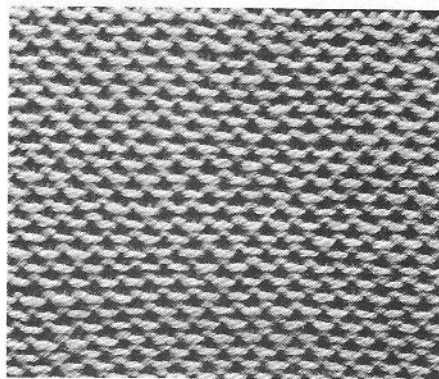
Odd number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Row 4—K2, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

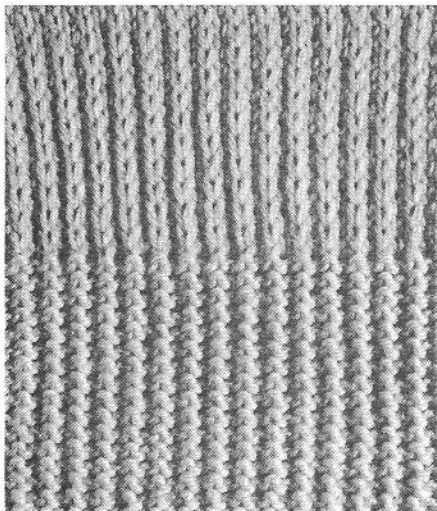
Repeat Rows 1-4.



*Slip-Stitch Honeycomb*



## Heel Stitch



ABOVE: *Heel Stitch*  
BELOW: *Close Stitch*

Every knitter of socks is familiar with this pattern, which is commonly used to reinforce the heels. But both Heel Stitch and its relative Close Stitch have many other uses. They are good for any article that is going to have to sustain rough wear, such as gloves, cushion covers, chair seats, mats, the soles of knitted slippers, etc. Heel Stitch can be effectively used in making durable coats, jackets, or children's leggings. Done in heavy yarn on small needles it is virtually windproof and creates a very strong fabric.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

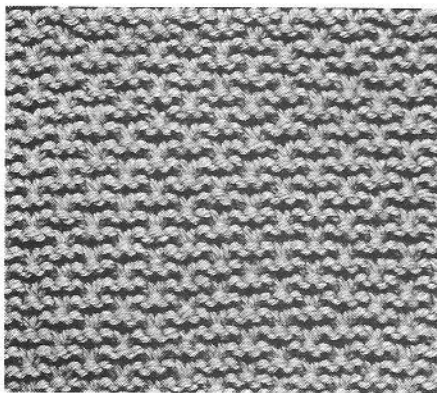
Row 2—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

### VARIATION: *CLOSE STITCH*

Work the same as Heel Stitch except in Row 1 *knit* instead of purl. This pattern is particularly good for borders, as it will lie flat with no curl and is very firm. Close Stitch, due to its Garter-Stitch foundation, is vertically nearly twice as dense as Heel Stitch.

## Three-and-One Pattern



*Three-and-One Pattern*

The three-and-one pattern, on a multiple of 4 sts plus 3, is very familiar to anyone who has worked extensively with slip-stitches, as so many slip-stitch patterns use this form. The "basic" given here yields a heavy, dense fabric, with a nubby texture, good for jackets, coats, windbreakers, etc. Because it is so compressed vertically it requires a large number of rows to reach a given length.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Right side)—K3, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 2—K3, \* sl wyif, k3; rep from \*.

Row 3—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 4—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## Woven Stitch

Woven Stitch is one of the most useful and popular of patterns. It is a knitting basic, with dozens of variations, and is adaptable to almost any kind of knitting. Worked plain, it gives a pretty texture; a handsome tweedy effect can be obtained by working it in two colors (see below).

Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—K1, \* k1, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## DOUBLE WOVEN STITCH

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

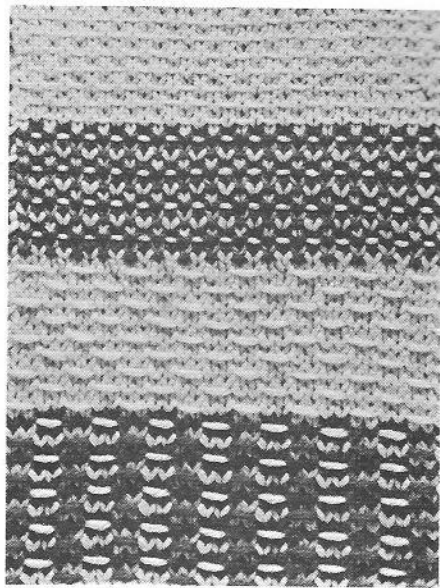
Row 2—K1, \* sl 2 wyif, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—K1, \* k2, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## WOVEN STITCH IN TWO COLORS

To work either Woven Stitch or Double Woven Stitch in two colors, simply work Rows 1 and 2 in one color, Rows 3 and 4 in the other.



UPPER BAND: *Woven Stitch*

SECOND BAND: *Woven Stitch in Two Colors*

THIRD BAND: *Double Woven Stitch*

LOWER BAND: *Double Woven Stitch in Two Colors*

## Double Woven Rib Stitch

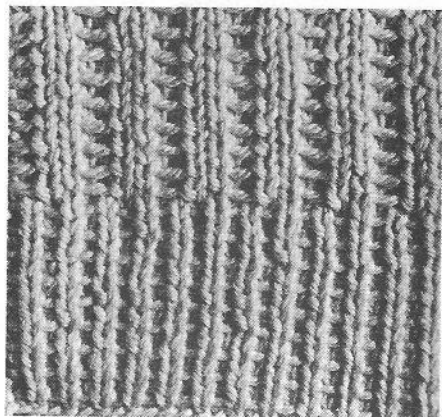
The reverse side of this fabric and of its variation, the Single Woven Rib, are also very attractive.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—K2, \* sl 2 wyif, k2; rep from \*.

Row 2—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



ABOVE: *Double Woven Rib Stitch*

BELOW: *Single Woven Rib Stitch*

## VARIATION: SINGLE WOVEN RIB STITCH

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Row 2—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

## Woven Diagonal Herringbone

After you have knitted a swatch of this pattern, see how very attractive its wrong side is. You may want to use it inside-out!

Multiple of 6 sts.

NOTE: All slip-stitches are slipped with yarn in front.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Row 2—\* Sl 3, k3; rep from \*.

Row 4—K1, \* sl 3, k3; rep from \*, end sl 3, k2.

Row 6—K2, \* sl 3, k3; rep from \*, end sl 3, k1.

Row 8—\* K3, sl 3; rep from \*.

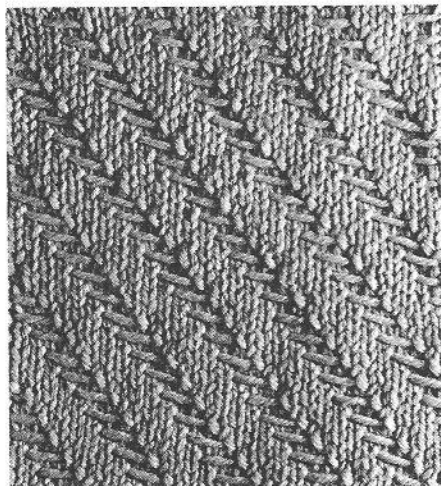
Row 10—Sl 1, \* k3, sl 3; rep from \*, end k3, sl 2.

Row 12—Sl 2, \* k3, sl 3; rep from \*, end k3, sl 1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

### VARIATION

To make a zigzag pattern, work Rows 1-12, then Rows 1 and 2 again, then right-side rows backward from 12 to 4; repeat these 24 rows.



Woven Diagonal Herringbone

## Woven Transverse Herringbone

This is a very dense, close-woven pattern, compressed both horizontally and vertically. The gauge must be carefully checked. This Herringbone is suitable for color knitting; rows 1-12 make upward diagonals to the left, rows 13-24 make upward diagonals to the right, and thus it is possible to work the former in one color and the latter in another.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—K2, \* sl 2 wyif, k2; rep from \*.

Row 2—P1, \* sl 2 wyib, p2; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 3—Sl 2 wyif, \* k2, sl 2 wyif; rep from \*.

Row 4—P3, \* sl 2 wyib, p2; rep from \*, end last rep p1.

Rows 5 through 12—Repeat first 4 rows twice more.

Row 13—Repeat Row 3.

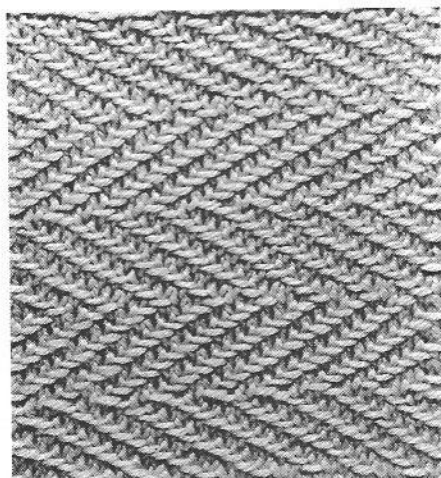
Row 14—Repeat Row 2.

Row 15—Repeat Row 1.

Row 16—Repeat Row 4.

Rows 17 through 24—Repeat Rows 13 through 16 twice more.

Repeat Rows 1-24.



Woven Transverse Herringbone

## *Woven Diamond Pattern*

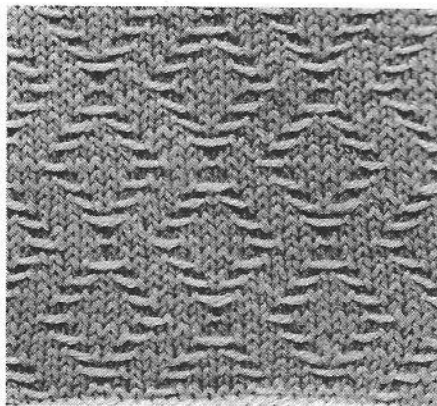
Like many woven patterns, this one has a very attractive wrong side, on which a subtle, shadowy image of the pattern appears in purl stitches.

NOTE: All slip-stitches are slipped with yarn in front.

Multiple of 16 sts plus 2.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—and all other wrong-side rows: Purl.  
Row 2—K1, \* k3, sl 2, k3, sl 1, k3, sl 2, k2; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 4—K1, \* k2, sl 2, k3, sl 3, k3, sl 2, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 6—K1, \* (k1, sl 2, k3, sl 2) twice; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 8—K1, sl 2, \* (k3, sl 2) twice, k3, sl 3; rep from \*; end last repeat sl 1, k1 instead of sl 3.  
Row 10—K1, \* sl 1, k3, sl 2, k5, sl 2, k3; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 12—Repeat Row 8.  
Row 14—Repeat Row 6.  
Row 16—Repeat Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



*Woven Diamond Pattern*

## *Mock Ribbing*

Mock Ribbing is a good all-purpose pattern, equally attractive in heavy or fine yarn. Superficially it resembles ribbing, but it has little elasticity and makes a fairly flat fabric; the reason for this is that the strands woven in front of the knit stitches prevent them from lifting forward as in ordinary ribbing. The reverse side of the fabric shows a pretty ribbed effect similar to the Broken Rib pattern.

Odd number of sts.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, \* p1, k1; rep from \*.  
Row 2—P1, \* sl 1 wyif, p1; rep from \*.

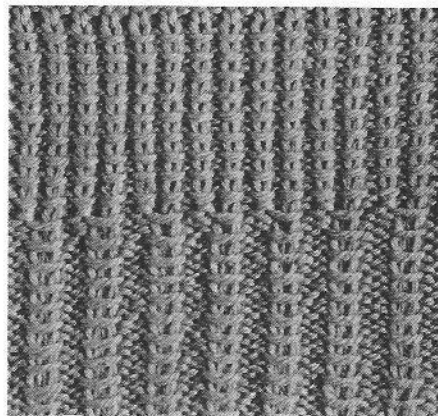
Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

### VARIATION: *DOUBLE MOCK RIBBING*

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, \* p2, k2; rep from \*.  
Row 2—P2, \* sl 2 wyif, p2; rep from \*.

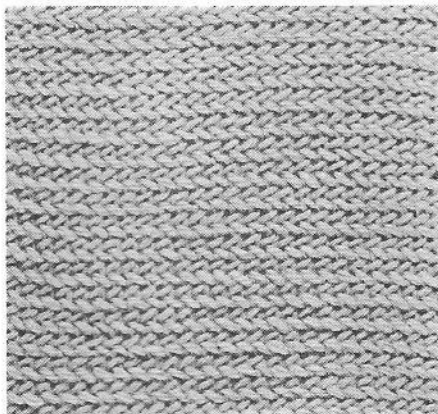
Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



ABOVE: *Mock Ribbing*

BELOW: *Double Mock Ribbing*

## Little Herringbone



Little Herringbone

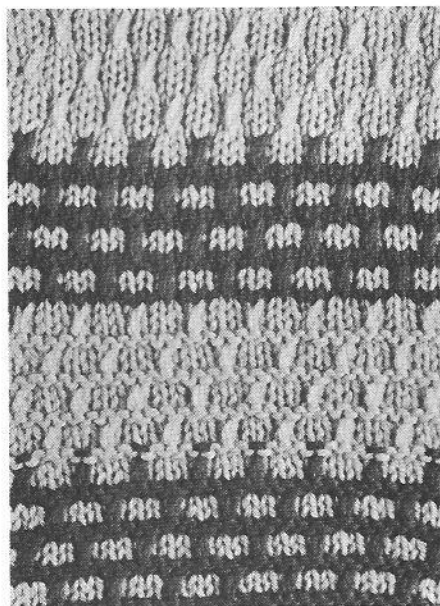
This pattern makes a thick, dense fabric calculated to keep the wearer warm. It is well suited to heavy jackets, coats, and afghans. Check gauge, and be sure to cast on enough stitches for proper width. In small areas it is good for borders, such as neckbands and cuffs.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—\* P2 tog and leave sts on needle; p first st again, drop both sts together from left-hand needle; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 2—\* Sl 1 wyib, k1, then with left-hand needle raise up sl-st slightly, pull right-hand needle through raised st like a pssso but do not drop raised st from left-hand needle; knit in back loop of raised st and drop from needle; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



UPPER BAND: *Twisted Slip-Stitch*

SECOND BAND: *Twisted Slip-Stitch in Two Colors*

THIRD BAND: *Variation Twisted Slip-Stitch*

LOWER BAND: *Variation Twisted Slip-Stitch in Two Colors*

## Twisted Slip-Stitch

This pattern, or its variation (see below), may be worked in two colors. Rows 1, 4, 5, and 8 are done with the contrasting color.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—P2, \* p1 wrapping yarn twice around needle, p3; rep from \*, end p1 wrapping yarn twice, p2.

Row 2—K2, \* sl 1 knitwise wyib dropping extra wrap, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k2.

Row 3—P2, \* sl 1 purlwise wyif, p3; rep from \*, end sl 1, p2.

Row 4—K2, \* sl 1 knitwise wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 1, k2.

Row 5—P4, \* p1 wrapping yarn twice, p3; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 6—K4, \* sl 1 knitwise wyib dropping extra wrap, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—P4, \* sl 1 purlwise wyif, p3; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 8—K4, \* sl 1 knitwise wyib, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

### VARIATION

Work same as above, except in Rows 1 and 5 knit instead of purl. The same stitches are given extra wraps as knitted.

## Diagonal Weave

This is a dense pattern, perfect for heavy outdoor clothing, with a fascinating texture that looks far more complicated than it really is. Take care, however, not to twist the dropped slip-stitches when they are retrieved. The pattern is delightful when worked in two colors. The contrasting color is introduced in Rows 2, 3, 6, and 7.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 3—\* P3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 4—K1, \* drop sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, then pick up dropped st and knit it; k1; rep from \*.

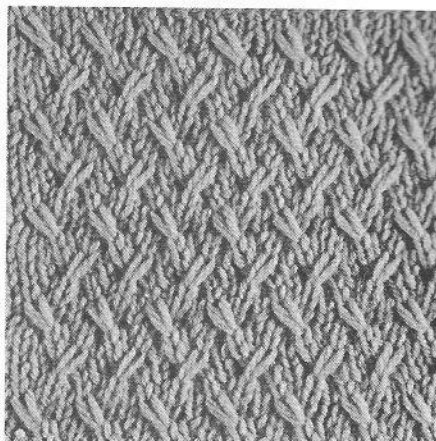
Row 5—Purl.

Row 6—K5, \* sl 1 wyib, k3; rep from \*.

Row 7—\* P3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end p5.

Row 8—K3, \* sl next 2 sts wyib, drop sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, then pick up dropped st and knit it; k3; rep from \*, end k2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

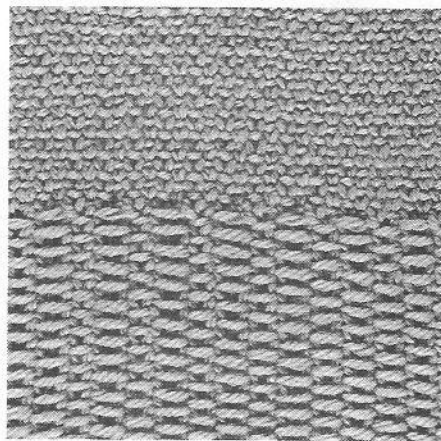


*Diagonal Weave*

## Fabric Stitch

Both versions of this pattern are very dense, and must be worked on large needles lest the stitches become too tight. Fabric Stitch produces a fabric that is firm, close, flat, and sturdy, therefore ideal for sports wear and “hard use” articles like cushion covers and slippers. Worked on large needles in heavy cotton yarn, and surrounded by a fringed edging, either version makes delightful place mats. Double Fabric Stitch, because of its thickness and body, is good for hot-dish mats and potholders.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** The first row alone of Fabric Stitch makes a unique double-thick stockinette fabric with the knit stitches facing out on both sides, the two layers being entirely unconnected except at the edges. This is known as Double Knitting. To try it out, use good-sized needles, cast on an *even* number of stitches, knit the first row plain, and then work every subsequent row as follows: K2, \* k1, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k2. Double Knitting can be closed at the top, as well as the other three



ABOVE: *Fabric Stitch*

BELOW: *Double Fabric Stitch*

edges, by casting off in the usual way; or, it can be left open at the top, forming a pouch or pocket, by casting off every alternate stitch with a separate needle. Or, a "drawstring" can be made by running a strand through alternate stitches.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Row 2—K1, p1, \* sl 1 wyib, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

## ***DOUBLE FABRIC STITCH***

(See illustration, page 99)

Multiple of 4 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, \* sl 2 wyif, k2; rep from \*, end sl 2 wyif, k1.

Row 2—K1, p2, \* sl 2 wyib, p2; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

## ***Mock Honeycomb***

This is a "mock" honeycomb because it does not require the use of the cable needle, as does the true Aran Honeycomb. Mock Honeycomb is, instead, a variety of smocking, with strands drawn across the surface of the fabric in honeycomb pattern. It is especially good for bulky sweaters.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Rows 2 and 4—K1, \* sl 3 wyif (holding yarn loosely), k1, rep from \*.

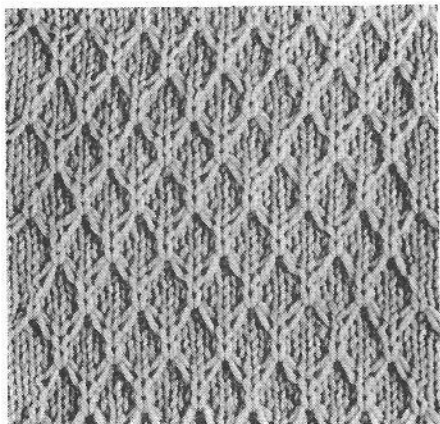
Row 6—K2, \* insert needle *under* the long loose strands of 2 previous rows and knit the next st; k3; rep from \*, end k2 instead of k3.

Rows 7, 9, and 11—Purl.

Rows 8 and 10—K3, \* sl 3 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k2.

Row 12—K4, \* insert needle *under* the loose strands of 2 previous rows and knit the next st, k3; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Mock Honeycomb*

## Butterfly Stitch

Multiple of 10 sts plus 9.

Rows 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 (Right side)—K2, \* sl 5 wyif, k5; rep from \*, end sl 5, k2.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8—Purl.

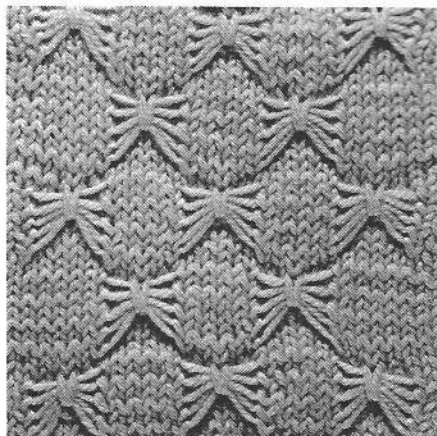
Row 10—P4, \* on the next st (which is at the center of the slipped group) insert right-hand needle down through the 5 loose strands, bring needle up and transfer the 5 strands to left-hand needle, purl the 5 strands and the next st together as one st; p9; rep from \*, end last repeat p4.

Rows 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19—K7, \* sl 5 wyif, k5; rep from \*, end sl 5, k7.

Rows 12, 14, 16, and 18—Purl.

Row 20—P9, \* insert needle down through 5 loose strands, bring them up and purl them together with next st as before; p9; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



*Butterfly Stitch*

## Little Butterfly or Bowknot Stitch

“Bowknot Stitch” is often used as a name for this pattern, although it is something of a misnomer, as the real Bowknot Stitch is something else. “Little Butterfly” is to be preferred, since the pattern is worked in much the same manner as the Butterfly. Note, however, the slight difference in the method of gathering the strands.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 7.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Right side)—K1, \* k5, sl 5 wyif, rep from \*, end k6.

Rows 2 and 4—Purl.

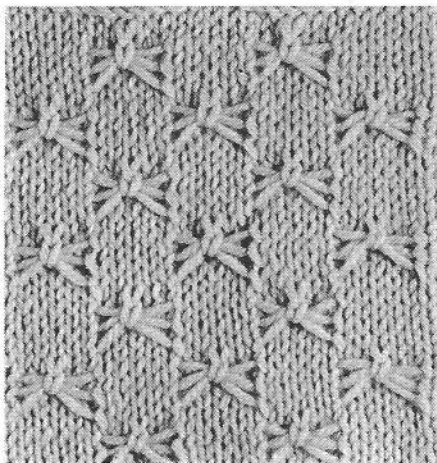
Row 6—P8, \* insert right-hand needle from below under the 3 loose strands on right side of work; yarn over needle and draw up a loop (gathering loop); purl the next st and sl gathering loop over purled st; p9; rep from \*, end last repeat p8.

Rows 7, 9, and 11—K1, \* sl 5 wyif, k5; rep from \*, end sl 5, k1.

Rows 8 and 10—Purl.

Row 12—P3, \* lift 3 loose strands with gathering loop, purl the next st and slip loop over purled st as in Row 6; p9; rep from \*, end last repeat p3.

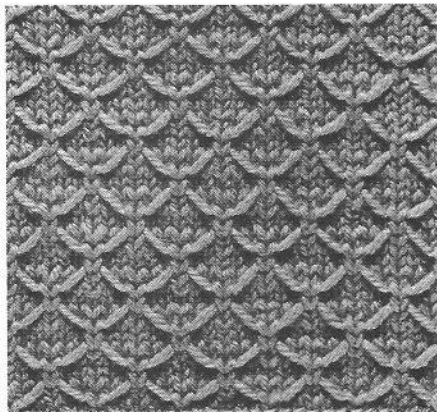
Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Little Butterfly or Bowknot Stitch*



## Quilted Lattice



*Quilted Lattice*

Here is a very beautiful pattern which gives the impression that embossed strands have been woven diagonally through the finished knitting—a process that would require great care indeed! But such a process is quite unnecessary, for the strands are, instead, slipped and knitted in as you go. The Quilted Lattice is fun to work and, when finished, very impressive!

Multiple of 6 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Row 2—K2, \* sl 5 wyif, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—K4, \* insert needle under loose strand and knit next st, bringing st out under strand; k5; rep from \*, end last repeat k4.

Row 6—K1, sl 3 wyif, \* k1, sl 5 wyif; rep from \*, end k1, sl 3 wyif, k1.

Row 8—K1, \* k next st under loose strand, k5; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## English Diamond Quilting Pattern

Here is a pattern that is really stunning in its individuality and its clean, sharp lines. It is wonderful for coats, suits, and medium-weight sweaters; for best results it should be worked in medium or heavy yarn, not fine yarn. Knitting worsted is ideal.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

NOTE: On right-side (even-numbered) rows, sl all sl-sts with yarn in back; on wrong side (odd-numbered rows) sl all sl-sts with yarn in front.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—P1, \* yo, p5, yo, p1; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 1, drop yo off needle, k4, sl 1, drop yo; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—P1, \* sl 1, p4, sl 1; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 4—K1, \* sl 1, k4, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.

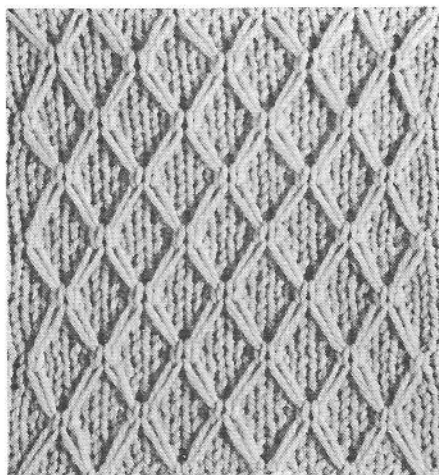
Row 5—Repeat Row 3.

Row 6—K1, \* drop next st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; sl 2, drop next st to front of work, sl same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—P1, \* p2, (yo, p1) twice, p2; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 8—K1, \* k2, (sl 1, drop yo) twice, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 9—P1, \* p2, sl 2, p2; rep from \*, end p1.



*English Diamond Quilting Pattern*

Row 10—K1, \* k2, sl 2, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 11—Repeat Row 9.

Row 12—K1, \* sl 2, drop next st to front of work, sl same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it; k2, drop next st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

## Little Tent Pattern

The elements of this pattern are plain to be seen: a portion of Quilted Lattice, arranged vertically between panels of Garter Stitch. It is a good pattern for deep-textured sweaters done in heavy yarn.

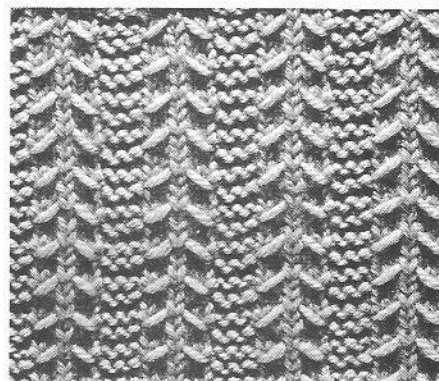
Multiple of 8 sts plus 1.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, \* p5, k3; rep from \*, end p5, k2.

Row 2—K2, \* sl 5 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 5 wyif, k2.

Row 4—K4, \* insert needle under loose strand and knit next st, bringing st out under strand; k7; rep from \*, end last repeat k4.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



*Little Tent Pattern*

## Shadow Check

This fabric has an absolutely fascinating wrong side. It presents a series of deep-textured horizontal corrugations, and could well be used in any garment where a novel texture is desired.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.

Row 2—K1, \* p1, k1; rep from \*.

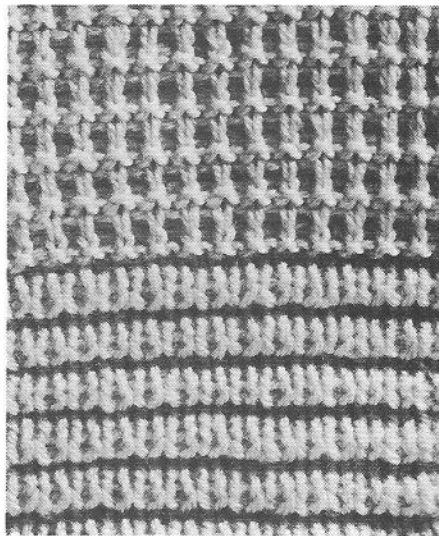
Row 3—P1, \* yo, sl 1 wyib, p1; rep from \*. (The yo is taken over the top of the needle and held in back of the slipped stitch, then brought forward again for the next purl stitch.)

Row 4—K1, \* sl 1 wyif dropping yo of previous row, k1; rep from \*. (The yo is dropped in front of the slipped stitch, making 2 strands woven across each sl-st as it is slipped.)

Row 5—P1, \* sl 1 wyib, p1; rep from \*.

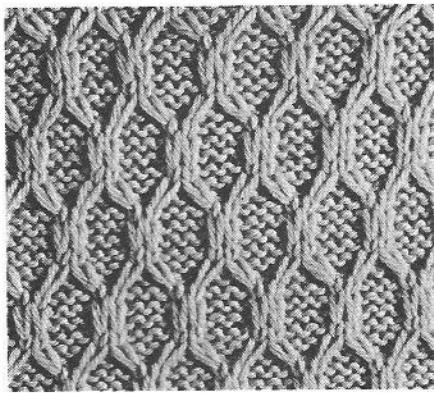
Row 6—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, k1; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



ABOVE: *Shadow Check, right side*

BELOW: *Shadow Check, wrong side*



*Floating Hexagon Pattern*

## *Floating Hexagon Pattern*

This pattern shows a honeycomb formation embossed in very high relief upon a garter-stitch background. Its charm lies in the fact that the hexagons really do appear to “float” on the background, with no obvious attachment to it. This is an excellent pattern for sweaters and hats. If used for dresses it should be worked in fine yarn.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K3, \* p2 wrapping yarn twice around needle for each p st, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 2—K3, \* sl 2 wyib dropping extra wraps, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Rows 3 and 5—K3, \* sl 2 wyif, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 4—K3, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 6—K1, \* sl 2 wyib, drop next st at front of work, sl same 2 sts back to left needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2; drop next st at front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—K1, \* p1 wrapping yarn twice, k4, p1 wrapping yarn twice; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—K1, \* sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap, k4, sl 1 wyib dropping extra wrap; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 9 and 11—K1, \* sl 1 wyif, k4, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 10—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, k4, sl 1 wyib; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 12—Knit.

Rows 13 through 17—Repeat Rows 7 through 11.

Row 18—K1, \* drop next st at front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; sl next 2 sts wyib, drop next st at front of work, sl same 2 sts back to left needle, pick up dropped st and knit it; k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Rows 19 through 23—Repeat Rows 1 through 5.

Row 24—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-24.

## *Checked Basket Stitch*

This pattern is an “evolutionary intermediate”, which is a fancy way of saying that it stands in between one pattern and another in their progressive development. Basket Stitch is here alternated and turned into a check, by working on the half-

drop principle. The third step in the series is *Clouds and Mountains*, which is a Checked Basket Stitch somewhat enlarged and worked in two colors.

This pattern also takes to color contrast very nicely. It is done by working Rows 3 through 6 and Rows 9 through 12 in the contrasting color.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 4.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Rows 3 and 5—K1, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Rows 4 and 6—K1, \* sl 2 wyif, k4; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

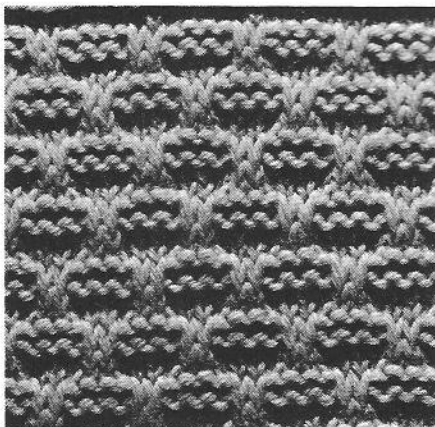
Row 7—Knit.

Row 8—Purl.

Rows 9 and 11—K4, \* sl 2 wyib, k4; rep from \*.

Rows 10 and 12—K4, \* sl 2 wyif, k4; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Checked Basket Stitch*

## *Little Birds*

Here is an easy spot-pattern, derived from Mock Gull Stitch, which is a very pleasant way of ornamenting a plain stockinette fabric. The “birds” can, of course, be arranged at other positions on the fabric if the knitter wishes.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 8.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—Knit.

Row 3—Purl.

Row 4—K10, \* sl 2 wyib, k12; rep from \*, end last repeat k10.

Row 5—P10, \* sl 2 wyif, p12; rep from \*, end last repeat p10.

Row 6—K8, \* sl 2 wyib, drop first sl-st to front of work, sl same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, drop next sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k8; rep from \*.

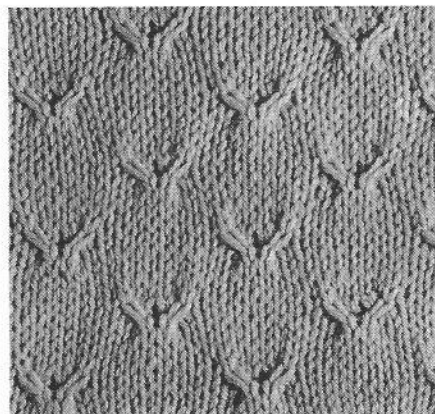
Rows 7, 8, and 9—Repeat Rows 1, 2, and 3.

Row 10—K3, \* sl 2 wyib, k12; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 11—P3, \* sl 2 wyif, p12; rep from \*, end last repeat p3.

Row 12—K1, \* rep from \* of Row 6; end last repeat k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Little Birds*

## Slipped Cable Rib

When is a cable not a cable? When it is done like this (or as a Cross-Stitch Cable, Yarn-Over Cable, etc.) This mock cable is a good approximation of a little Horseshoe Cable, done without cabling.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, \* p6, k2; rep from \*.

Row 2—P2, \* sl 1 wyib, k4, sl 1 wyib, p2; rep from \*.

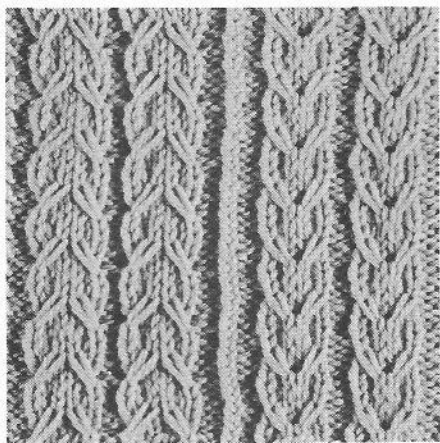
Row 3—K2, \* sl 1 wyif, p4, sl 1 wyif, k2; rep from \*.

Row 4—Repeat Row 2.

Row 5—Repeat Row 3.

Row 6—P2, \* drop sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, then pick up sl-st and knit it; sl next 2 sts, drop sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back onto left-hand needle, pick up dropped sl-st and knit it; k2, p2; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



LEFT: *Slipped Cable Rib*  
RIGHT: *Mock Gull Stitch*

### VARIATION: *MOCK GULL STITCH*

This pattern, which is the reverse of a Slipped Cable Rib, is so similar to the beautiful classic Gull Stitch (so popular in Aran sweaters) that only a really experienced eye can tell the difference.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, \* p6, k2; rep from \*.

Row 2—P2, \* k2, sl 2 wyib, k2, p2; rep from \*.

Row 3—K2, \* p2, sl 2 wyif, p2, k2; rep from \*.

Row 4—Repeat Row 2.

Row 5—Repeat Row 3.

Row 6—P2, \* sl next 2 sts, drop 1 sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back onto left-hand needle, pick up dropped sl-st and knit it; k2; drop next sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped sl-st and knit it; p2; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

## Crochet-Knit Cross Stitch

Stitches that are elongated and crossed in this manner may be crossed either to the right or to the left. Both methods of crossing the stitches are given, as some knitters may find one more convenient, and some the other. If desired, the two methods can be alternated (i.e., the Right Cross being used in

Row 2, the Left Cross in Row 4) to produce a diagonal basket-weave effect.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

#### METHOD I (Right Cross):

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K1, purl to last st wrapping yarn twice around needle for each purl st, end k1.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 4 wyib dropping extra wraps to form 4 long sts; sl same 4 sts back to left needle; insert point of right needle purlwise into 3rd and 4th sts and lift these sts together over the first 2 sts, placing them nearest the point of left needle in position to be knitted first; then knit all 4 sts; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—K3, \* slip, cross, and knit next 4 sts as before; rep from \*, end k3.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

#### METHOD II (Left Cross):

Work same as Method I except: in Rows 2 and 4 cross each group of 4 sts as follows: sl 4 wyib dropping extra wraps, then insert left needle into 1st and 2nd sts, pass them over 3rd and 4th sts and onto left needle like a pssso; then sl remaining 2 sts also back onto left needle in position to be knitted first; then knit all 4 sts.



ABOVE: Crochet-Knit Cross Stitch, right cross  
BELOW: Crochet-Knit Cross Stitch, left cross

## *Slipped Diagonal Rib*

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, \* k3, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—K1, \* sl 1 wyib, p3; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 3—K1, \* k3, sl 1 wyif; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 4—K1, \* drop sl-st to front of work, p2, pick up dropped st and knit it, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

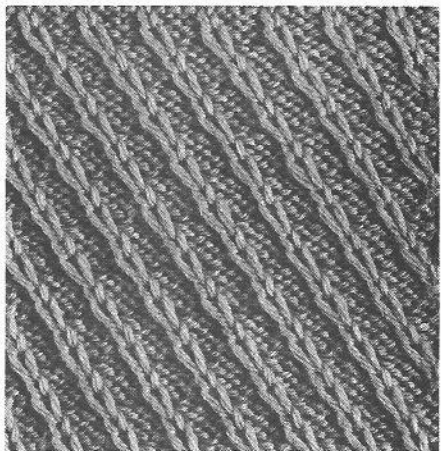
Row 5—K2, \* p1, k3; rep from \*.

Row 6—K1, \* p2, sl 1 wyib, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—K2, \* sl 1 wyif, k3; rep from \*.

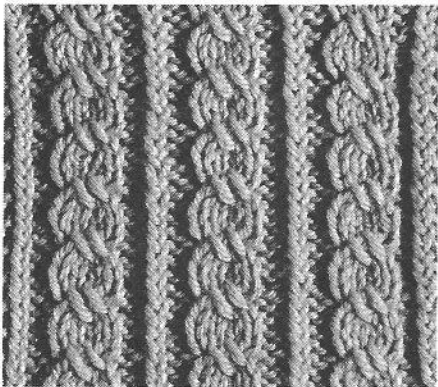
Row 8—K1, p2, \* drop sl-st to front of work, p2, pick up dropped st and knit it, p1; rep from \* to last 3 sts, end drop sl-st to front of work, p1, pick up dropped st and purl it, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Slipped Diagonal Rib*

## Cross-Stitch Cable



*Cross-Stitch Cable*

Here is one of the “easy cables”—that is, a cable made without the cable needle. It is simply a Cross Stitch arranged in cable formation. It can be used like any cable, in single or multiple decorative panels.

Panel of 8 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, k4, p2.

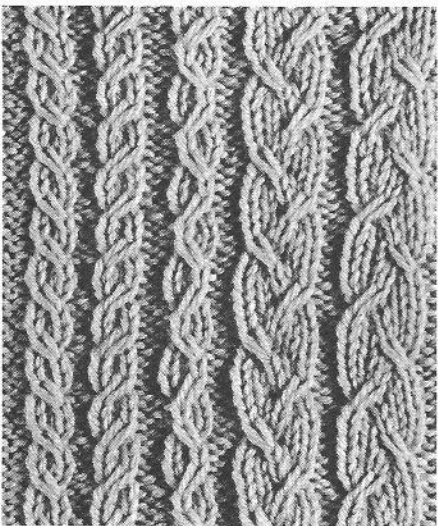
Row 2—K2, p4 wrapping yarn twice around needle for each purl st, k2.

Row 3—P2, sl 4 wyib dropping extra wraps, then with point of left-hand needle pass the first 2 sts over the second 2; return the sts on right-hand needle to left-hand needle and knit all 4 sts in this crossed order; p2.

Row 4—K2, p4, k2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## Slipped Cables



*Slipped Cables*

LEFT TO RIGHT:

1. *Simple Slipped Cable, Left Twist*
2. *Simple Slipped Cable, Right Twist*
3. *Slipped Zigzag Cable*
4. *Slipped Plait Cable*
5. *Reverse Slipped Plait Cable*

The slip-stitch method of making cables is a useful one, and yields several pretty cable effects that cannot be obtained by alternate methods. Simple Slipped Cables resemble twisted Mock Cables but are a little neater and flatter. In all Slipped Cables the left twist is worked by dropping a stitch, knitting the stitches beyond, and then picking up the dropped stitch; the right twist is worked by slipping stitches temporarily in order to release and drop the crossing stitch, then proceeding in reverse order.

### ***1. SIMPLE SLIPPED CABLE, LEFT TWIST***

Panel of 7 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p3, k2.

Row 2—P2, sl 1 wyib, k2, p2.

Row 3—K2, p2, sl 1 wyif, k2.

Row 4—P2, drop sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## **2. SIMPLE SLIPPED CABLE, RIGHT TWIST**

Panel of 7 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p3, k2.

Row 2—P2, k2, sl 1 wyib, p2.

Row 3—K2, sl 1 wyif, p2, k2.

Row 4—P2, sl 2 wyib, drop sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## **3. SLIPPED ZIGZAG CABLE**

Panel of 7 sts.

Rows 1-4—Work as (1), Left Twist, above.

Rows 5-8—Work as (2), Right Twist, above.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## **4. SLIPPED PLAIT CABLE**

Panel of 9 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p5, k2.

Row 2—P2, k2, sl 1 wyib, k2, p2.

Row 3—K2, p2, sl 1 wyif, p2, k2.

Row 4—P2, k2, drop sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, p2.

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

Row 8—P2, sl 2 wyib, drop sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k4, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## **5. REVERSE SLIPPED PLAIT CABLE**

Panel of 9 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p5, k2.

Row 2—P2, sl 1 wyib, k4, p2.

Row 3—K2, p4, sl 1 wyif, k2.

Row 4—P2, drop sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, p2.

Row 5—Repeat Row 1.

Row 6—P2, k4, sl 1 wyib, p2.

Row 7—K2, sl 1 wyif, p4, k2.

Row 8—P2, k2, sl 2 wyib, drop sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



## Banded Crescent Pattern

Multiple of 3 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Knit.

Rows 2 and 3—Purl.

Row 4—K2, \* sl 1 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 5—P3, \* sl 1 wyif, p2; rep from \*.

Row 6—K2, \* drop sl-st off needle to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 7—Purl.

Row 8—K2, \* yo, k2 tog, k1; rep from \*, end k1.

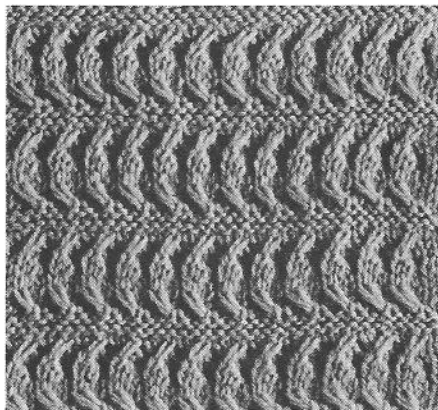
Row 9—Purl.

Row 10—K4, \* sl 1 wyib, k2; rep from \*, end sl 1, k1.

Row 11—P1, \* sl 1 wyif, p2; rep from \*, end p2.

Row 12—K2, \* sl 2 wyib, drop next sl-st off needle to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Banded Crescent Pattern*

## Slipped Hourglass

This pattern, which is similar to the standard cabled Hourglass, is made by an unusual method. The knit stitches forming the lattice are large and open, since in effect they are worked only half as many times as the purled background stitches. The latter will contract, of course, forming a rather dense fabric.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2.

NOTES: Right Slip (RS)—Sl 1 purl st wyib, drop next (knitted) sl-st off needle to front of work, sl same purl st back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, p1. Left Slip (LS)—Drop (knitted) sl-st off needle to front of work, p1, pick up dropped st and knit it.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—P1, \* p3, k2, p3; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 2 and all other wrong-side rows—Knit all knit sts, sl all purl sts wyif. (Thus Rows 2 and 4: K1, \* k3, sl 2 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end k1. Etc.)

Row 5—P1, \* p2, RS, LS, p2; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 7—P1, \* p1, RS, p2, LS, p1; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 9—P1, \* RS, p4, LS; rep from \*, end p1.

Rows 11 and 13—P1, \* k1, p6, k1; rep from \*, end p1.

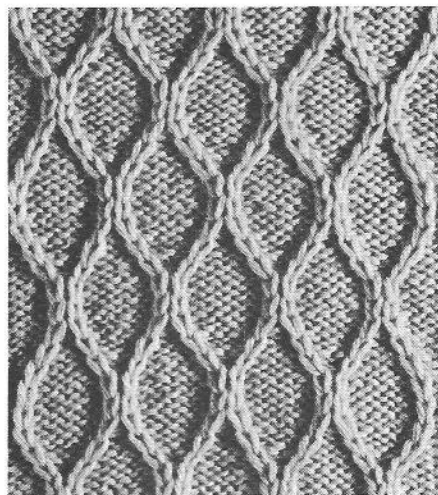
Row 15—P1, \* LS, p4, RS; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 17—P1, \* p1, LS, p2, RS, p1; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 19—P1, \* p2, LS, RS, p2; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 20—See Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



*Slipped Hourglass*

# Looking-Glass Pattern

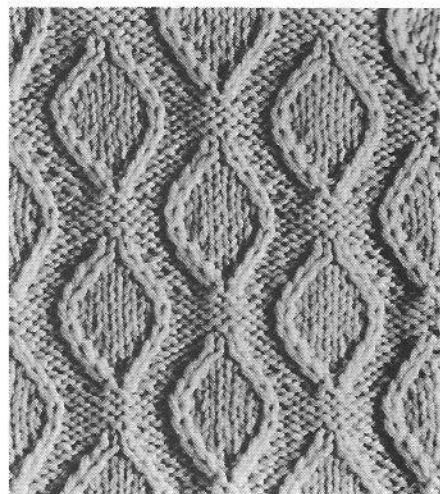
The slip-cross method of working this pattern is a somewhat faster substitute for using the cable needle to cross stitches on right-side rows. Care must be taken not to let the dropped stitches shorten up so much that they cannot be retrieved. For any knitter who finds this method uncomfortable, the cable needle is recommended for extra security. The technique then would be similar to that of the Tree of Life cable.

Multiple of 16 sts plus 2.

NOTES: Left Purl Slip (LPS)—Drop (knitted) sl-st off needle to front of work, *purl* the next st, pick up dropped st and knit it. Left Knit Slip (LKS)—Drop (knitted) sl-st off needle to front of work, *knit* the next st, pick up dropped st and knit it. Right Purl Slip (RPS)—Sl 1 wyib, drop next st off needle to front of work, sl the same st back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, *p1*. Right Knit Slip (RKS)—Sl 1 wyib, drop next st off needle to front of work, sl the same st back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, *k1*. On wrong-side (even-numbered) rows slip all sl-sts with yarn in *front*.

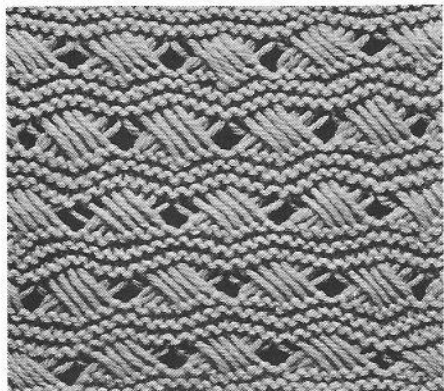
- Row 1 (Right side)—K1, \* p4, k8, p4; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 2—K1, \* k4, sl 1, p6, sl 1, k4; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 3—K1, \* k1, p3, LPS, k4, RPS, p3, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 4—K1, \* sl 1, k4, sl 1, p4, sl 1, k4, sl 1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 5—K1, \* LKS, p3, LPS, k2, RPS, p3, RKS; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 6—K1, \* p1, sl 1, k4, sl 1, p2, sl 1, k4, sl 1, p1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 7—K1, \* k1, LKS, p3, LPS, RPS, p3, RKS, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 8—K1, \* p2, sl 1, k4, p2, k4, sl 1, p2; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 9—K1, \* k2, LKS, p8, RKS, k2; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 10—K1, \* p3, sl 1, k8, sl 1, p3; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 11—K1, \* k4, p8, k4; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 12—Repeat Row 10.  
Row 13—K1, \* k2, RPS, p3, k2, p3, LPS, k2; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 14—K1, \* p2, sl 1, k4, sl 2, k4, sl 1, p2; rep from \* end k1.  
Row 15—K1, \* k1, RPS, p3, RKS, LKS, p3, LPS, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 16—K1, \* p1, sl 1, k4, sl 1, p2, sl 1, k4, sl 1, p1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 17—K1, \* RPS, p3, RKS, k2, LKS, p3, LPS; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 18—K1, \* p1, k4, sl 1, p4, sl 1, k4, p1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 19—K1, \* p4, RKS, k4, LKS, p4; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 20—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1–20.



Looking-Glass Pattern

## Indian Cross Stitch



Indian Cross Stitch

Both sides of this interesting fabric will show the same pattern. It is very nice for scarves, baby blankets, and stoles—wherever a loose, open pattern is desired.

Multiple of 8 sts.

Rows 1-4—Knit.

Row 5—K1, \* insert needle into next st and wrap yarn 4 times around the point of needle, then knit the st withdrawing all the wraps along with the needle. Repeat from \* on every st across row to last st, ending k1.

Row 6—\* Sl 8 sts wyib, dropping all extra wraps, thus forming 8 long sts on right-hand needle. Then insert left-hand needle into the first 4 of these 8 long sts and pass them over the second 4. Then return all sts to left-hand needle and knit the 8 sts in this crossed order, the 2nd 4 first and the original first 4 next. Rep from \* on each group of 8 sts.

Rows 7-10—Knit.

Row 11—Repeat Row 5.

Row 12—Sl 4 sts dropping extra wraps, then cross 2 over 2 as in Row 6 and knit these 4; \* sl 8, cross, and knit as in Row 6; rep from \* on each group of 8 sts across row to last 4 sts, end by crossing 2 over 2.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

## Slipped Double Cables

All three of these Double Cables are worked with a single central stitch, which may be omitted if desired, making each panel 10 stitches wide instead of 11. If the central stitch is thus omitted, then version 2, the "Opening" Double Cable, becomes a true Gull Stitch absolutely indistinguishable from the one worked with a cable needle; and version 1, the "Closing" Double Cable, is a true Reverse Gull Stitch.

### 1. "CLOSING" DOUBLE CABLE

Panel of 11 sts.

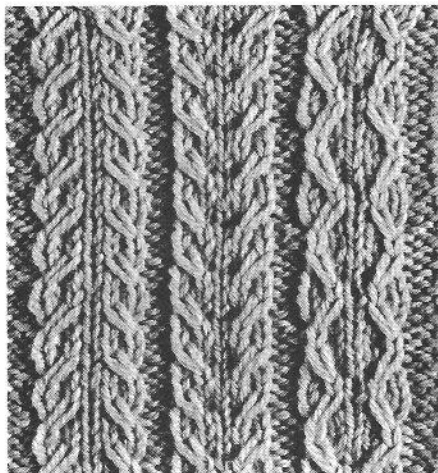
Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p7, k2.

Row 2—P2, sl 1 wyib, k5, sl 1 wyib, p2.

Row 3—K2, sl 1 wyif, p5, sl 1 wyif, k2.

Row 4—P2, drop sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, k1, sl 2 wyib, drop sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k2, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Slipped Double Cables

LEFT: "Closing" Double Cable

CENTER: "Opening" Double Cable

RIGHT: Slipped Chain Cable

## 2. *“OPENING” DOUBLE CABLE*

Panel of 11 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p7, k2.

Row 2—P2, k2, sl 1 wyib, k1, sl 1 wyib, k2, p2.

Row 3—K2, p2, sl 1 wyif, p1, sl 1 wyif, p2, k2.

Row 4—P2, sl 2 wyib, drop sl-st to front of work, sl the same 2 sts back to left-hand needle, pick up dropped st and knit it, k3, drop sl-st to front of work, k2, pick up dropped st and knit it, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## 3. *SLIPPED CHAIN CABLE*

Rows 1-4—Work as (1), Closing Double Cable, above.

Rows 5-8—Work as (2), Opening Double Cable, above.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



# Twist Stitch Patterns

The principle of twist stitches is a simple one: it is a method of twisting two or more stitches around each other in cable fashion, but without using the cable needle. It is always done by skipping a stitch or stitches, knitting the stitch beyond them and leaving it on the needle, then going back and knitting the skipped stitch or stitches and dropping the entire set of twisted stitches from the left-hand needle together. Many beautiful pattern effects can be made with this method.

Whenever stitches are crossed over one another, by any means, the fabric is pulled together horizontally. Therefore twist stitches, like cables, tend to make a piece narrower than the same number of stitches knitted in stockinette stitch. When doing any twist stitch be sure to check the gauge and cast on a sufficient number of stitches for the desired width.

### *Little Mock Cables: Classic Mock Cable, Tamerna Stitch, and Mock Wave Cable*

These two-stitch twist patterns have a multitude of uses. On either side of a large cable, or any other panel pattern with a purled background, they make very nice borders to give the panel a fancy finish. Repeated continuously all the way across a fabric, they make beautiful ribbings. Used as accents in a plain fabric, with varying numbers of knit stitches between panels, they give a cable effect without the use of the cable needle.

## I. CLASSIC MOCK CABLE

The method of twisting the stitches (to the right) given here is the one most commonly used. But a preferable method can be seen in Baby Cable Ribbing and the second half of Mock Wave Cable.

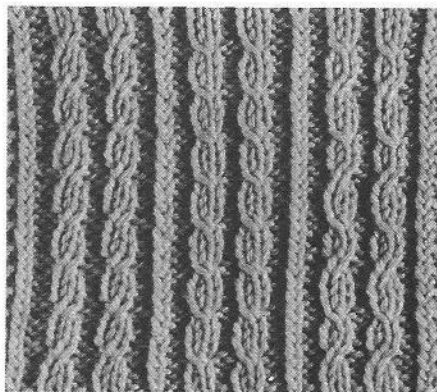
Panel of 6 sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, p2, k2.

Row 2—P2, k2, p2.

Row 4—P2, skip 1 st and knit the second st, leaving it on needle; then knit the skipped st and sl both sts from needle together; p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



LEFT: *Classic Mock Cable*  
CENTER: *Tamerna Stitch*  
RIGHT: *Mock Wave Cable*

## II. TAMERNA STITCH

This is a Classic Mock Cable in the other direction—twisting the stitches to the left instead of to the right.

Panel of 6 sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, p2, k2.

Row 2—P2, k2, p2.

Row 4—P2, take right needle behind left needle, skip 1 st and knit the second st in *back* loop, then knit the skipped st in front loop, sl both sts from needle together; p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## III. MOCK WAVE CABLE

In this pattern the stitches are twisted left and right with the same stitch remaining on top, after the manner of the Wave Cable. Note the “k2 tog” type twist in the second half of the pattern. This is the same as the Baby Cable Ribbing twist, and is neater than the classic method of knitting the second and then the first stitch.

Panel of 6 sts.

Rows 1-4—Same as Tamerna Stitch.

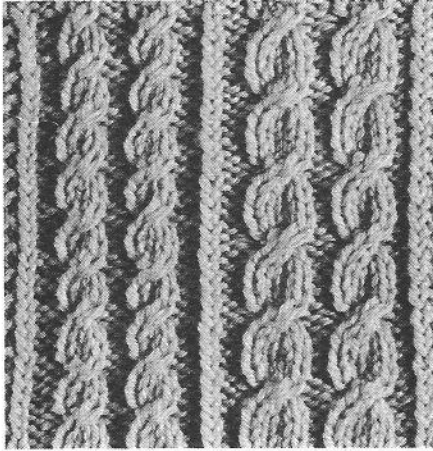
Rows 5 and 7—K2, p2, k2.

Row 6—P2, k2, p2.

Row 8—P2, k2 tog but do not sl from needle; then insert right needle between the sts just knitted tog, and knit the 1st st again, then sl both sts from needle together; p2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

## *Twist-Three and Twist-Four Mock Cables*



LEFT: *Twist-Three Mock Cable*  
RIGHT: *Twist-Four Mock Cable*

These pretty little cables can be used in any place where an ordinary small cable might be. They can be worked all over the fabric, in wide panels of several cables together, or in single panels.

### ***TWIST-THREE MOCK CABLE***

Panel of 7 sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, p3, k2.

Row 2—P2, k3, p2.

Row 4—P2, knit into 3rd st on left-hand needle, then into 2nd st, then into 1st st, then sl all 3 sts from needle together; p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

### ***TWIST-FOUR MOCK CABLE***

Panel of 8 sts.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Wrong side)—K2, p4, k2.

Rows 2 and 4—P2, k4, p2.

Row 6—P2, knit into 4th st on left-hand needle, then into 3rd st, then into 2nd st, then into 1st st, then sl all 4 sts from needle together; p2.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

## ***Bavarian Block Pattern***

Multiple of 14 sts plus 4.

NOTE: "Tw 2": Twist Two as follows: knit second st on left-hand needle, knit first st on left-hand needle, slip both sts from needle together.

Rows 1 and 2—Knit.

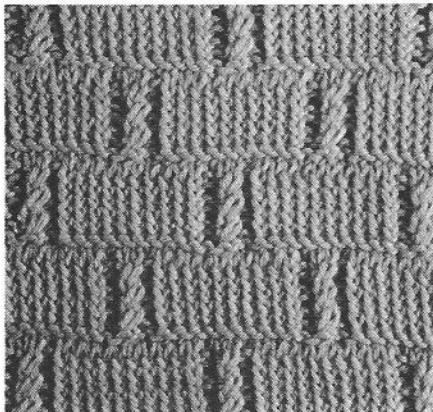
Rows 3, 5, and 7 (Right side)—\* P1, Tw 2, p1, k10-b; rep from \*, end p1, Tw 2, p1.

Rows 4, 6, and 8—\* K1, p2, k1, p10-b; rep from \*, end k1, p2, k1.

Rows 9 and 10—Knit.

Rows 11, 13, and 15—\* K7-b, p1, Tw 2, p1, k3-b; rep from \*, end k4-b.

Rows 12, 14, and 16—\* P7-b, k1, p2, k1, p3-b; rep from \*, end p4-b.



*Bavarian Block Pattern*

Repeat Rows 1-16.

## *Bavarian Check Pattern*

In this pattern, checks of two-stitch twisted ribbing are contrasted with twisted stockinette stitch.

Multiple of 18 sts plus 10.

NOTE: "Tw 2": Twist Two as follows: knit second st on left-hand needle, knit first st on left-hand needle, slip both sts from needle together.

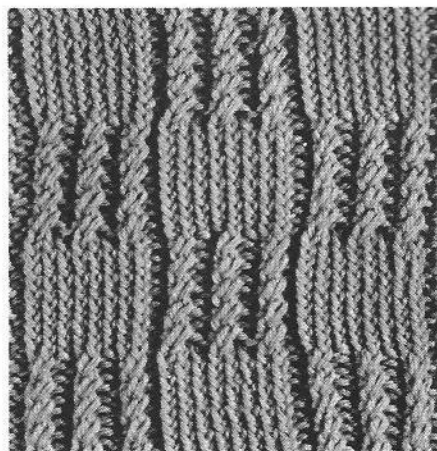
Rows 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 (Right side)—\* (P1, Tw 2) 3 times, p1, k8-b, rep from \*, end (p1, Tw 2) 3 times, p1.

Rows 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10—\* (K1, p2) 3 times, k1, p8-b; rep from \*, end (k1, p2) 3 times, k1.

Rows 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19—P1, \* k8-b, (p1, Tw 2) 3 times, p1; rep from \*, end k8-b, p1.

Rows 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20—K1, \* p8-b, (k1, p2) 3 times, k1; rep from \*, end p8-b, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



*Bavarian Check Pattern*

## *Twisted Check Pattern*

This is a boldly-textured pattern that can be varied in several ways. For a smaller check, omit Rows 5, 6, 11, and 12. For an elongated check, work three twist rows in succession instead of two.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—P2, \* skip 1 st and knit into the 2nd st, then knit into the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together (Twist Two, Tw 2), p2; rep from \*.

Row 4—K2, \* p2, k2; rep from \*.

Rows 5 and 6—Repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Row 7—Knit.

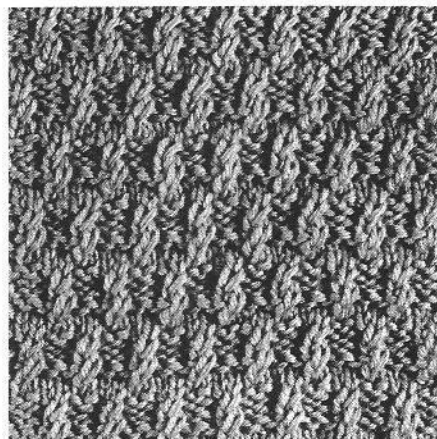
Row 8—Purl.

Row 9—Tw 2, \* p2, Tw 2; rep from \*.

Row 10—P2, \* k2, p2; rep from \*.

Rows 11 and 12—Repeat Rows 9 and 10.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



*Twisted Check Pattern*



## *Twisted Basket*

A very pleasing allover texture pattern, of Irish origin.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 5.

NOTE: "Tw 3": Twist Three as follows: skip 2 and knit 3rd st on left-hand needle, knit 2nd st, then knit 1st st and slip all three from needle together.

Row 1 (Right side)—P5, \* Tw 3, p5; rep from \*.

Row 2—K5, \* p3, k5; rep from \*.

Row 3—Repeat Row 1.

Row 4—Repeat Row 2.

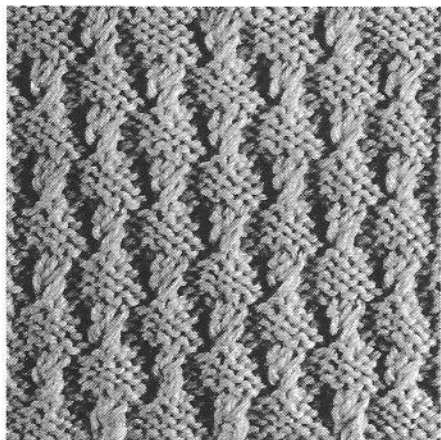
Row 5—P1, \* Tw 3, p5; rep from \*, end Tw 3, p1.

Row 6—K1, \* p3, k5; rep from \*, end p3, k1.

Row 7—Repeat Row 5.

Row 8—Repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



*Twisted Basket*

## *Plaited Basket Stitch*

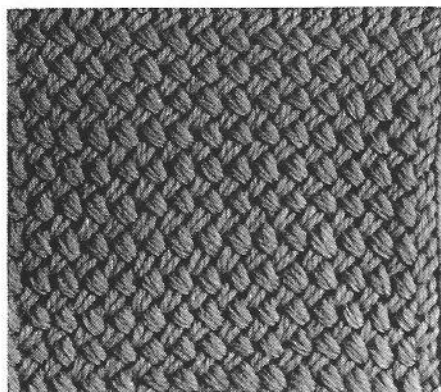
In this pattern all stitches are twisted on both right-side and wrong-side rows, and the result is a wonderful and unusual texture that resembles a diagonal basketweave. The fabric is dense and firm, excellent for such articles as cushion covers, potholders, and mats, as well as garments. Unless a very small, tight "weave" is desired, the pattern should be worked with large needles.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K2, \* insert needle from back to front between first and second sts on left-hand needle, knit the second st, then knit the first st, then sl both sts from needle together; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 2—P2, \* skip next st and purl the second st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; rep from \*, end p1.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



*Plaited Basket Stitch*

## Twist Zigzag

Multiple of 9 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows:—Purl.

Row 2—K3, \* (insert right-hand needle from back to front between first and second sts, k the second st, then k the first st and slip both sts from needle together—this is Back Twist Two or BTT) 3 times, k3; rep from \*.

Row 4—K4, \* (BTT) 3 times, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k2.

Row 6—BTT, \* k3, (BTT) 3 times, rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—K1, BTT, \* k3, (BTT) 3 times, rep from \*.

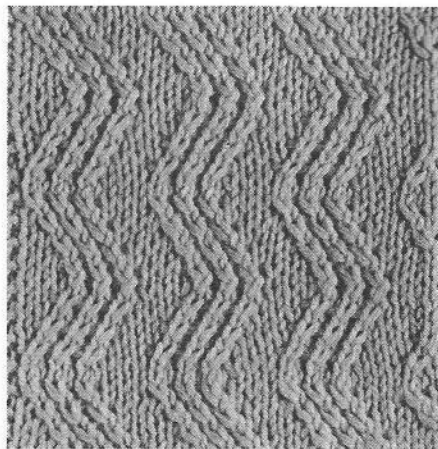
Row 10—K1, make two-stitch twist in the usual way by knitting into second st and then first st and slipping both sts together—this is Tw 2; \* k3, (Tw 2) 3 times, rep from \*.

Row 12—Tw 2, \* k3, (Tw 2) 3 times, rep from \*, end k1.

Row 14—K4, \* (Tw 2) 3 times, k3; rep from \*, end last rep k2.

Row 16—K3, \* (Tw 2) 3 times, k3; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Twist Zigzag

## Rickrack Pattern

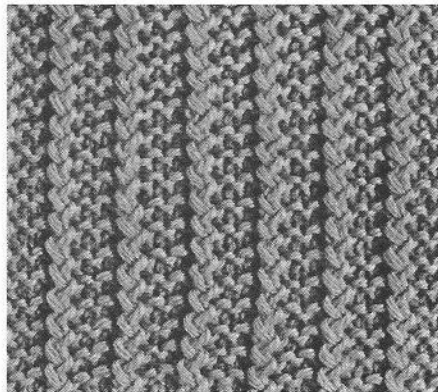
This is a good-looking, deeply textured fabric for sport sweaters, coats, and tweedy suits. Because its basis is Garter Stitch, it will lie flat and widen out well.

Multiple of 4 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, \* take needle behind work, skip 1 st and knit the 2nd st through *back* loop, leave on needle; then knit the skipped st through front in the usual manner; then sl both sts from needle together; k2; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

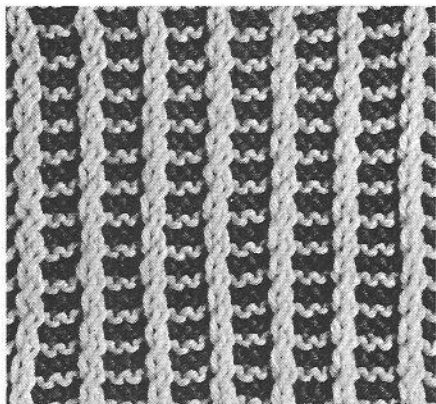
Row 2—K1, \* with yarn in front, skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; k2; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



Rickrack Pattern

## *Two-Color Twisted Ladder*



*Two-Color Twisted Ladder*

Here is a delightful pattern from France, notable for its ease of working and its striking interplay of color and texture. The little twisted columns are like pilasters on a wall, standing in high relief with apparently little connection to the background. Having a garter-stitch basis, the fabric is dense and flat, and will not require much blocking.

Multiple of 5 sts plus 4. Colors A and B.

Row 1 (Right side)—With A, k1, \* skip 1 st and knit into 2nd st, then knit into skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; k3; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

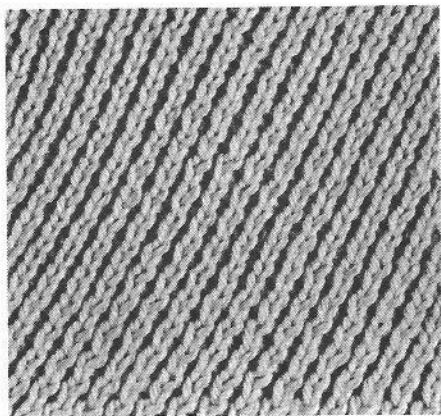
Row 2—With A, k1, \* p2, k3; rep from \*, end p2, k1.

Row 3—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyib, k3; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Row 4—With B, k1, \* sl 2 wyif, k3; rep from \*, end sl 2, k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.

## *Diagonal Stitch*



*Diagonal Stitch*

Here is the pattern that is the basis for many pretty twist designs: Baby Cable Ribbing, Spiral Columns, etc. It is very effective in vertical panels of any width whatever, as well as being a useful allover pattern.

Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—\* K2 tog but do not sl from needle; insert right-hand needle between the sts just knitted tog, and knit the first st again; then sl both sts from needle together; rep from \*.

Row 4—K1, \* rep from \* of Row 2 to last st, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.

## *Twist-Stitch Diamond Pattern*

This pattern of two knit-stitch diamonds, one within the other, on a purl-stitch ground, could equally well be done by crossing the sts over each other with the cable needle: a back cross for Right Twist and a front cross for Left Twist. The advantage of using the cable needle is that it does not warp

the stitches quite so much, and gives a neater and flatter appearance. The advantage of using the twist method is that it is faster and more convenient to work.

#### Panel of 14 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—P6, \* skip 1 st and knit 2nd st, then knit the 1st st, slip both sts together from left-hand needle, \* p6.

Row 2—K6, p2, k6.

Row 3—P5, skip 1 st and k 2nd st, then *purl* 1st st and slip both sts together from left-hand needle (*Right Twist*); skip the next st and purl into *back* loop of 2nd st, k the 1st st and slip both sts together from left-hand needle (*Left Twist*); p5.

Row 4—K5, p1, k2, p1, k5.

Row 5—P4, *RT*, p2, *LT*, p4.

Row 6—K4, p1, k4, p1, k4.

Row 7—P3, *RT*, p1, repeat from \* to \* of Row 1, p1, *LT*, p3.

Row 8—K3, p1, k2, p2, k2, p1, k3.

Row 9—P2, *RT*, p1, *RT*, *LT*, p1, *LT*, p2.

Row 10—(K2, p1) 4 times, k2.

Row 11—P1, *RT*, p1, *RT*, p2, *LT*, p1, *LT*, p1.

Row 12—K1, p1, k2, p1, k4, p1, k2, p1, k1.

Row 13—P1, k1, p2, k1, p4, k1, p2, k1, p1.

Row 14—Repeat Row 12.

Row 15—P1, *LT*, p1, *LT*, p2, *RT*, p1, *RT*, p1.

Row 16—Repeat Row 10.

Row 17—P2, *LT*, p1, *LT*, *RT*, p1, *RT*, p2.

Row 18—Repeat Row 8.

Row 19—P3, *LT*, p1, *LT*, p1, *RT*, p3.

Row 20—Repeat Row 6.

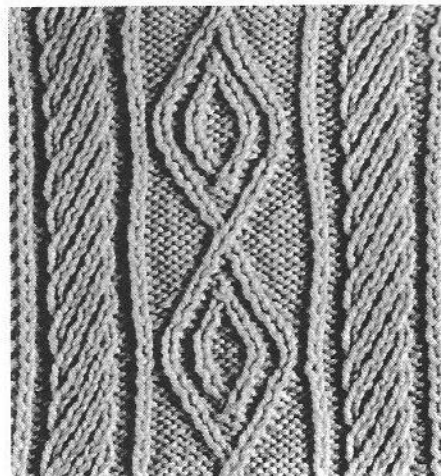
Row 21—P4, *LT*, p2, *RT*, p4.

Row 22—Repeat Row 4.

Row 23—P5, *LT*, *RT*, p5.

Row 24—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-24.



CENTER PANEL:

*Twist-Stitch Diamond Pattern*

SIDE PANELS: *Spiral Columns*

## *Spiral Columns*

#### Panel of 10 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, p6, k2.

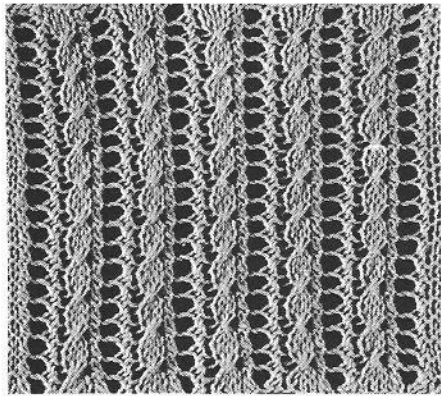
Row 2—P2, \* k2 tog but do not drop from left-hand needle; k the first st again and slip both together from needle; rep from \* twice more, end p2.

Row 3—K2, p6, k2.

Row 4—P2, k1, \* k2 tog and k first st again as in row 2; rep from \* once more; end k1, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## Lace Ladder and Twist



Lace Ladder and Twist

In this traditional Italian design, two simple patterns are effectively combined: a garter-stitch lace ladder and a three-stitch twist.

Multiple of 7 sts plus 6.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, \* k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, k3; rep from \*, end last repeat k1.

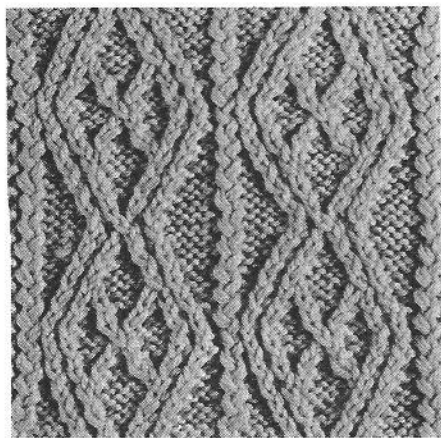
Row 2—K1, \* k1, (k1-b, k1) into the 2 yo's of previous row; k1, p3; rep from \*, end k1, (k1-b, k1) into 2 yo's, k2.

Row 3—K1, \* k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, skip next 2 sts and knit into 3rd st, then knit into 2nd st, then knit into 1st st, then sl all 3 sts from needle together; rep from \*, end k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, k1.

Row 4—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

## Quartered Diamonds



Quartered Diamonds

A number of novel knitting techniques are displayed in this interesting pattern. Notice the difference in the method of twisting stitches so that they travel diagonally, between this pattern and others. Since the Diamonds are arranged in panel fashion, this is a very good pattern for fancy sweaters incorporating cables and other panel patterns. The Quartered Diamond pattern may be worked in a single panel of 18 stitches.

Multiple of 17 sts plus 1.

NOTES: KD (Knit Double stitch): insert needle from front to back into the stitch below next stitch, which will be formed of double strands, and draw through a loop; then knit the next stitch and pass the loop over the stitch just knitted.

PD (Purl Double stitch): insert needle from back to front into the stitch below next stitch, which will be formed of double strands, wrap yarn as if to purl and draw a loop out backward; then purl the next stitch and pass the loop over the stitch just purled.

BT (Back Twist): insert needle from front between 1st and 2nd stitches and knit the 2nd stitch in *back* loop; then knit the 1st stitch in front loop and sl both sts from needle together.

FT (Front Twist): skip 1 st and knit the 2nd st in *back* loop; then knit the skipped st in *back* loop; then sl both sts from needle together.

- Row 1 (Right side)—KD, \* p4, (BT) twice, (FT) twice, p4, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 2—PD, \* k4, p1, k1, p1, k2, p1, k1, p1, k4, PD; rep from \*.
- Row 3—KD, \* p3, (BT) twice, p2, (FT) twice, p3, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 4—PD, \* k3, p1, k1, p1, k4, p1, k1, p1, k3, PD; rep from \*.
- Row 5—KD, \* p2, (BT) twice, p4, (FT) twice, p2, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 6—PD, \* k2, p1, k1, p2, k4, p2, k1, p1, k2, PD; rep from \*.
- Row 7—KD, \* p1, (BT) twice, FT, p2, BT, (FT) twice, p1, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 8—PD, \* (k1, p1) twice, (k2, p1) 3 times, k1, p1, k1, PD; rep from \*.
- Row 9—KD, \* (BT) twice, p2, FT, BT, p2, (FT) twice, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 10—PD, \* p1-b, k1, p1-b, k4, with right-hand needle behind left-hand needle skip next st and purl the 2nd st through back loop, then purl the skipped st through back loop, then sl both sts from needle together; k4, p1-b, k1, p1-b, PD; rep from \*.
- Row 11—KD, \* (FT) twice, p2, BT, FT, p2, (BT) twice, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 12—Repeat Row 8.
- Row 13—KD, \* p1, (FT) twice, BT, p2, FT, (BT) twice, p1, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 14—Repeat Row 6.
- Row 15—KD, \* p2, (FT) twice, p4, (BT) twice, p2, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 16—Repeat Row 4.
- Row 17—KD, \* p3, (FT) twice, p2, (BT) twice, p3, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 18—Repeat Row 2.
- Row 19—KD, \* p4, (FT) twice, (BT) twice, p4, KD; rep from \*.
- Row 20—PD, \* k5, p1-b, k1, with right-hand needle behind left-hand needle skip next st and purl the 2nd st through back loop, then purl the skipped st through back loop, then sl both sts from needle together; p2, k5, PD; rep from \*.

Repeat Rows 1-20.

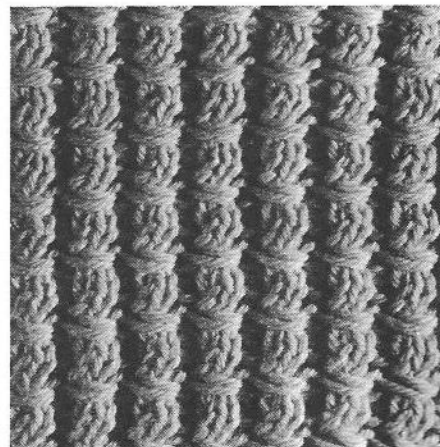
## Banded Rib

This pattern is useful as a soft, thick ribbing accent, or as a fancy-textured fabric. It may be added to a plain garment in either vertical or horizontal bands.

Multiple of 4 sts.

- Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—K1, \* p2, k2; rep from \*, end p2, k1.
- Row 2—P1, k1, \* skip next 3 sts and insert needle into front of 4th st and draw through a loop; then knit 1st st on left-hand needle, purl next 2 sts on left-hand needle, then drop the original 4th st off needle (this st has already been knitted with the long loop); rep from \*, end k1, p1.
- Row 4—P1, \* k2, p2; rep from \*, end k2, p1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



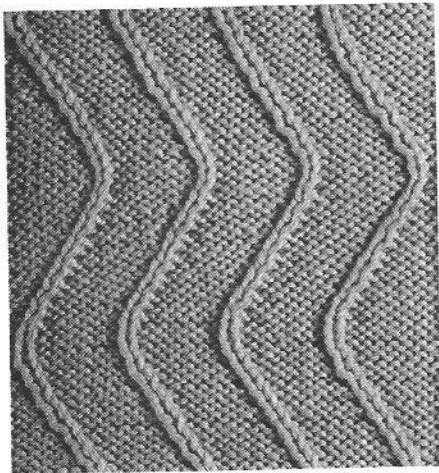
*Banded Rib*

## Twist-Stitch Waves

The handsome simplicity of this pattern makes it good for an entire garment, when the garment is desired in an all-over purl-stitch lightly ornamented. On the other hand, a single panel of Twist-Stitch Waves can be used very successfully in a more complicated creation, like a fisherman sweater, in combination with cables and other patterns. If two single panels of Twist-Stitch Waves are to be placed on either side of a common center, then one of the panels should be started on Row 1 and the other started on Row 17 so that the right and left diagonals will balance.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2.

NOTE: RT (Right Twist): skip 1 st and knit the 2nd st, leave on needle; then purl the skipped st, sl both sts from needle together. LT (Left Twist): skip 1 st and purl into *back* of 2nd st, leave on needle; then knit the skipped st, sl both sts from needle together.



Twist-Stitch Waves

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, \* k7, p1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 2—P1, \* LT, p6; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 3—K1, \* k6, p1, k1; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 4—P1, \* p1, LT, p5; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 5—K1, \* k5, p1, k2; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 6—P1, \* p2, LT, p4; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 7—K1, \* k4, p1, k3; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 8—P1, \* p3, LT, p3; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 9—K1, \* k3, p1, k4; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 10—P1, \* p4, LT, p2; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 11—K1, \* k2, p1, k5; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 12—P1, \* p5, LT, p1; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 13—K1, \* k1, p1, k6; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 14—P1, \* p6, LT; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 15—K1, \* p1, k7; rep from \*, end k1.  
Row 16—P1, \* p7, k1; rep from \*, end p1.  
Rows 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31—Repeat Rows 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1.  
Row 18—P1, \* p6, RT; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 20—P1, \* p5, RT, p1; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 22—P1, \* p4, RT, p2; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 24—P1, \* p3, RT, p3; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 26—P1, \* p2, RT, p4; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 28—P1, \* p1, RT, p5; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 30—P1, \* RT, p6; rep from \*, end p1.  
Row 32—P1, \* k1, p7; rep from \*, end p1.

Repeat Rows 1-32.

## Twist-Stitch Lattice

Although a lattice done by the twist-stitch method is not quite as tidy as that done by the cable method (see Basic Lattice), it is adequate, and useful for those who are not experienced with cabling. For best results a smallish needle should be used, to make a close fabric. Twists tend to open the stitches a little, which might leave holes when an over-large needle is used.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2.

NOTE: RT (Right Twist): skip 1 st and knit the 2nd st, then purl the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together. LT (Left Twist): skip 1 st and purl the 2nd st through *back* loop, then knit the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K4, \* p2, k6; rep from \*, end last repeat k4.

Row 2—P3, \* RT, LT, p4; rep from \*, end last repeat p3.

Row 3—K3, \* p1, k2, p1, k4; rep from \*, end last repeat k3.

Row 4—P2, \* RT, p2, LT, p2; rep from \*.

Row 5—K2, \* p1, k4, p1, k2; rep from \*.

Row 6—P1, \* RT, p4, LT; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 7—K1, \* p1, k6, p1; rep from \*, end k1.

Row 8—P1, k1, \* p6, skip 1 st and knit the 2nd st, then knit skipped st through *back* loop, then sl both sts from needle together; rep from \*, end p6, k1, p1.

Rows 9, 11, 13, and 15—Repeat Rows 7, 5, 3, and 1.

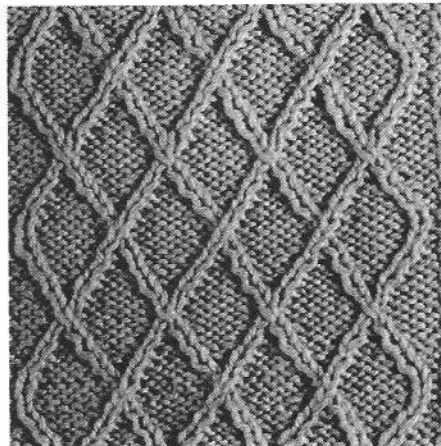
Row 10—P1, \* LT, p4, RT; rep from \*, end p1.

Row 12—P2, \* LT, p2, RT, p2; rep from \*.

Row 14—P3, \* LT, RT, p4; rep from \*, end last repeat p3.

Row 16—P4, \* skip 1 st and knit the 2nd st through *back* loop, then knit the skipped st, then sl both sts from needle together; p6; rep from \*, end last repeat p4.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Twist-Stitch Lattice

## Purl-Twist Fabric

This stitch makes a very prettily textured fabric with a close weave, suitable for coats, suits, gloves, cushions, and other firmly-knit articles.

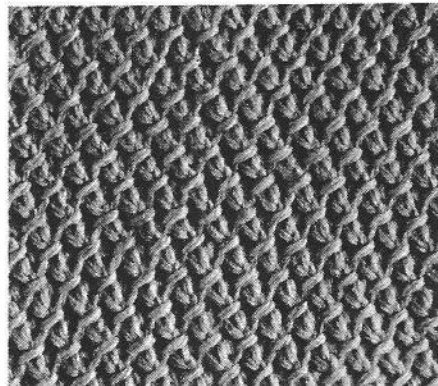
Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—\* P2 tog, but do not sl from needle; then purl 1st st again, and sl both sts from needle together; rep from \*.

Row 4—P1, \* rep from \* of Row 2 across to last st, end p1.

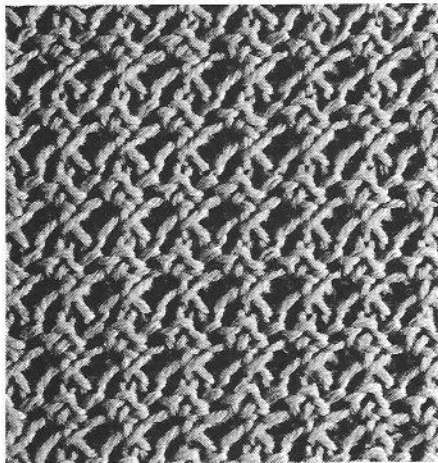
Repeat Rows 1-4.



Purl-Twist Fabric



## Twist Brioche



Twist Brioche

This variation on the classic Brioche produces a soft mesh in which the strands are intricately woven. The fabric looks the same on both sides, thus it is good for articles that show both sides, such as scarves and stoles. It is composed of a standard Brioche interrupted by one twist row (Row 3) which is worked on each side alternately. Like all Brioche patterns it is very elastic and lacy when worked in fine yarn.

Even number of sts.

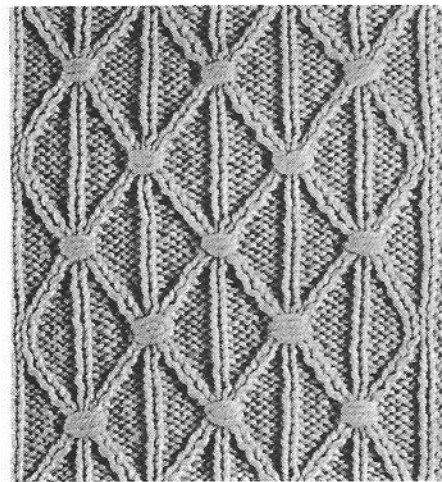
Rows 1 and 2—K1, \* yo, sl 1 wyib, k2 tog; rep from \*, end k1.

(In Row 2 the sts knitted together will include the yo of previous row.)

Row 3—K1, \* k1, skip 1 st, knit the yo st of previous row and leave on needle; then knit the st before the yo and sl both sts from needle together; rep from \*, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-3.

## Ribbed Cluster Diamond Pattern



Ribbed Cluster Diamond Pattern

A cable needle is required for the Cluster Stitch in Rows 10 and 20, but the rest of this pattern is worked in twist stitches. Of course, if the knitter prefers, the entire pattern may be worked as a Cable Pattern with the traveling stitches moved along by the cable needle instead of by twists.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—P2, \* k4, p1, k4, p3; rep from \*, end last repeat p2.

Row 2—K1, \* skip 1 st and purl into *back* of 2nd st, then knit skipped st through front, sl both sts from needle together (Left Twist, LT); p3, k1, p3, skip 1 st and knit the second st, then purl skipped st, sl both sts from needle together (Right Twist, RT); k1; rep from \*.

Row 3—P1, \* k1, p1, (k3, p1) twice, k1, p1; rep from \*.

Row 4—K1, \* p1, LT, p2, k1, p2, RT, p1, k1; rep from \*.

Row 5—P1, \* k2, p1; rep from \*.

Row 6—K1, \* p2, LT, p1, k1, p1, RT, p2, k1; rep from \*.

Row 7—P1, \* k3, (p1, k1) twice, p1, k3, p1; rep from \*.

Row 8—K1, \* p3, LT, k1, RT, p3, k1; rep from \*.

Row 9—P1, \* k4, p3, k4, p1; rep from \*.

Row 10—K1, \* p4, knit next 3 sts and transfer these 3 sts to dpn; then wrap yarn 4 times around these sts under dpn in a counterclockwise direction (looking down from top), then return the 3 sts to right-hand needle (Cluster 3); p4, k1; rep from \*.

Rows 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19—Repeat Rows 9, 7, 5, 3, and 1.

Row 12—K1, \* p3, RT, k1, LT, p3, k1; rep from \*.

Row 14—K1, \* p2, RT, p1, k1, p1, LT, p2, k1; rep from \*.

Row 16—K1, \* p1, RT, p2, k1, p2, LT, p1, k1; rep from \*.

Row 18—K1, \* RT, p3, k1, p3, LT, k1; rep from \*.

Row 20—K2, \* p4, k1, p4, Cluster 3; rep from \*, end p4, k1, p4, k2.

Repeat Rows 1-20.