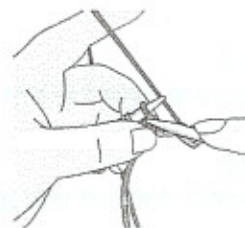


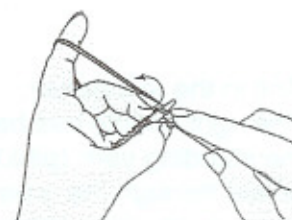
Country Yarns 9 so, colony st wallingford ct 203-269-6662
Continental knitting.

1: Wind the yarn around your left pinkie and over your left forefinger. Your left forefinger should be close to the tip of the LH needle, and the yarn between the needle and your forefinger should be a bit taut.



2: Insert the RH needle through the stitch on the LH needle. Make the insertion from left to right and front to back.

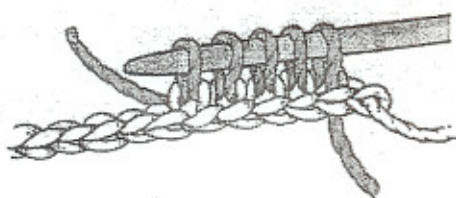
3: Swivel the tip of the RH needle to the right and under the yarn strand, scooping up the yarn from your left forefinger. Envision the needle as a chopstick with a cup on the end that you scoop into the stitch in order to pull up the yarn.



4: Pull the yarn through the loop, slide the old loop off the LH needle, and let it drop. You've completed the stitch!



Crochet provisional cast-on



a. with contrast yarn, crochet a chain
(one chain foreach stitch plus 2 more)
cut yarn pull thru last loop.

b. With main yarn, pick up a stitch from each link,
this must be done from the loop at the back of the link.
When required, pull back last link. Chain will unravel
leaving free loops this is why it's important that you
do not split you yarn.

Step 1

At the end of your right side row, take main needle in your non-dominant hand (now it will become the working needle), insert working needle into first stitch on main needle into back of loop.

Step 2

Wrap yarn over the top and back around the working needle.

Step 3

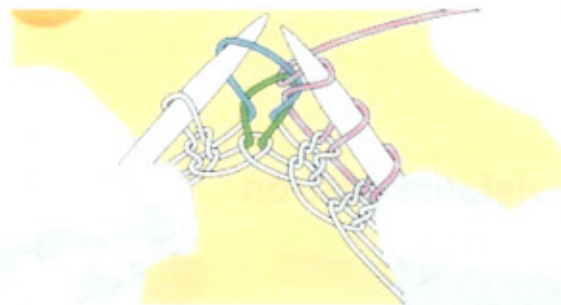
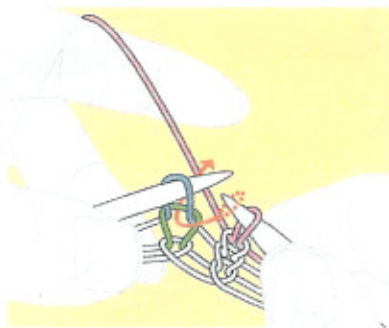
Pull stitch toward you and through the stitch.

Step 4

Let stitch drop off the needle.

Knit in the row below:

The right needle has been inserted into the green stitch along the red arrow path of diagram 1, the standing yarn (pink) has been caught on the right needle and the loop of pink yarn, shown pulled through the green stitch, is about to become the newest stitch on the right needle. As you can see, the blue stitch (stitch above) has not yet been released from the left needle. Releasing the blue stitch is the last step in the process, because, by tensioning the blue stitch (stitch above) between the right and left needles while stretching the fabric downward with one or two hands, it is much easier to pull the running yarn (pink) through the green stitch (stitch below).



Slip Stitch pattern cast on an even number of stitches...

For In the Round

Saw Tooth Stripes

- Round 1. With Color A - *sl 1, k1; repeat from * to end of round.
- Round 2. With Color A - knit.
- Round 3. With Color A - knit.
- Round 4. With Color B - *k1, sl 1; repeat from * to end of round.
- Round 5. With Color B - knit.
- Round 6. With Color B - knit.

For Straight Knitting:
Row 1 Color A *sl 1, K1; repeat from * to end of row.
Row 2 Color A - Purl
Row 3 Color B *K1, S1; repeat from * to end of row
Row 4 Color B - Purl
Note: All Slip stitches are purlwise

Knitting into the Stitch Below

First of all, what is "knitting into the stitch below"? Normally you insert your right needle into the first stitch on the left needle. A new stitch is formed by pulling the working yarn through that single stitch. To knit into the stitch below, you insert your right needle into the stitch one row below this first stitch, as shown below:



Lucci Iristape Infinity Scarf

Materials: Lucci Iristape: one hank

Size: Approx: 5"W X 54"L before sewing together

Needle: US 11. Gauge: 2.8S = 1" in pattern st

Pattern St: Brioche Even # of sts

Row 1: Knit

Rw 2: K1, *k1, k1b; repeat from * to last 3 sts, k3.

Repeat row 2 for pattern

To Begin: CO 14 sts. Work in pattern st until enough yarn is left to bind off and sew together to form an infinity scarf.